THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 45

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Inaugural Party Entrains; Chinese Disarm Red Army; Action in Mediterranean

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 18, 1941

Bay State: Band Leads Inaugural Party to Capital

Massachusetts' delegation to President Roosevelt's third inaugural left Boston at 8:55 this morning, accompanied by the Boston firemen's band. Gov. Saltonstall and his party leave Boston tonight.

A State-appointed finance commission to manage Boston's city government was urged by the Urban Land Institute, national real estate organization. [Details: Page 9.]

A probe of State-let contracts for emergency work following the 1938 hurricane to determine possibility of criminal action was ordered by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell. [Details: Page 11.]

In Far East: Chinese Disarm Red Army

Chungking, China (AP)—The National Military Council announced yesterday that the Communist new Fourth Army "as a unit has been abolished and disarmed for its defiance of military orders and plot to revolt. The Commander, Yeh Ting, was arrested. A spokesman said the High Command had been compelled to act because the new Fourth Army refused to move into designated areas as ordered and instead attacked other Chinese units.

Shanghai (AP)—The Japanese news agency Domei said today that northern Chinese Communist leaders had demanded immediate cessation of attacks on Communist forces by Chungking troops.

New York (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, said a French Indo-Chinese squadron withdrew with some damage after a three-hour engagement with the naval forces of Thailand. (A dispatch yesterday from Saigon, French Indo-China, quoted French sources as saying the French Asiatic squadron had sunk two Siamese warships and severely damaged a third.)

Mediterranean: Nazis Claim Battleship Bombed

Battleship Malaya was claimed by Germany to have limped into Gibraltar after heavy damage by Axis planes Jan. 10. There was no British comment on the report.

In Kenya, Italy claimed to have repulsed plane and tank attacks by the British.

British planes continued a series of raids on Catania, Sicily, from which Nazi bombers have been co-operating with the Italians.

Air and Sea: Raid Fires Started in Wales

The Port of Swansea in South Wales suffered the brunt of German night attacks. A number of fires were started, but the British Government stated that the situation was "well in hand."

Britain's army was further swelled by the order for registration of men 36 years of age, raising the active strength to about 3,000,000.

British warplanes attacked the ports of Brest and Cherbourg and two airdromes in Occupied France. Axis shipping was bombed and machine-gunned off the Dutch coast yesterday.

National: Bomb Shelters for Houses on Way

Woodbury, N. J. (AP)—Bomb-proof subcellars will be built into a group of new houses designed for a site in this industrial suburb, George W. Grace, constructor, announced today.

Mexico City (AP)—Lack of shipping facilities has prevented thousands of Spanish Republican refugees now in Unoccupied France from accepting Mexico's offer of asylum here, foreign office sources said.

New York (AP)—Five American short-wave radio stations will be joined in a single network on Monday to carry President Roosevelt's inaugural address to Europe and Central and South America, under arrangements announced by the National Broadcasting Company. The address will be heard in five foreign languages—French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese.

St. Louis, Mo. (AP)—The Union Electric Company of Missouri and Louis H. Egan, its president from 1920 to 1939, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Frankfort, Ky. (AP)—A 1940 act to grant $5,000 annual retirement pensions for judges of the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in Kentucky, was held unconstitutional today by a Special Appellate Court.

In Albania: Greeks Capture 1,000 More Italians

Capture of 1,000 soldiers of Italy's famous "wolves of Tuscany" division was reported by the Greek High Command. Greek forces overwhelmed a Fascist fortified position northwest of Greek-held Klisoura on the Central Albanian war front.

Two Italian troopships—the Liguria and Lombardia—had been torpedoed in connection with the movement of troops to Albania across the Adriatic Sea, the Greek Command claimed.

Italian forces in Albania repulsed Greek attacks in the southern sector of the war front, the Italian High Command claimed.

Greeks contended today that a third of Italy's forces in Albania had been killed, wounded, captured or taken home for frostbite treatment. Newspapers estimated the Italian losses at a total of 70,000. Officially Italy has acknowledged 12,377 casualties.

In Washington: Defense Adds 2,000,000 Jobs

The defense program has increased the number of nonagricultural workers in America by about 2,000,000 in the past year, according to Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones.

"Aid to Britain" was indorsed by the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 2,000,000 women. Its resolution urged such aid to take the "form of credit, ships, munitions and materials of war."

Farmers were warned by Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President-elect, against being "tempted" into speculative production of agricultural products or land buying by price advances which might arise out of defense spending.

In Europe: Axis at Work on Trade Ties

Bern, Switzerland (AP)—Meeting between Hitler and Mussolini was reported "likely." The Duce canceled a scheduled personal appearance to award prizes to farmers in Italy's wheat-growing campaign. There were rumors of efforts for a negotiated Greek-Italian settlement.

Belgrade, Yugoslavia (AP)—Intensive German air force preparations at more than a dozen large landing fields in Southern Rumania led to predictions today that the Nazis may be arranging hopping off places for new action in the Mediterranean area.

Rome (AP)—Dr. Karl Clodius, German trade expert, will arrive here Monday with 35 assistants for a two-week economic conference on transport and export-import problems.

Berlin (AP)—The Hermann Göring Works, operating mainly in Austria, has been divided into three administrative groups—mines and foundries, munitions and machinery, and canals and ships.

Belgrade, Yugoslavia (AP)—Southeastern Europe faced new food shortages due to Nazi use of rail lines for troop movements. [Details: Page 1.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index
Saturday, Jan. 18, 1941

The Week in Focus	2	Daily Features Page	19
Washington Sidelights	3	Movie Guide	19
Education Page	7	Editorials	20
The Home Forum	8	**Weekly Magazine Section**	
"In righteousness shalt thou judge" (With Dutch Translation)		Why Portugal Remains Neutral	2
Boston and New England News	9-10-11	Frank Knox: The Navy's Roughrider	3
Weather	9	In the Wake of a Dream	4
Radio Timetable	10	Avila Camacho: Consolidator of Mexico	5
Entertainment Timetable	11	Schooling Men in Steel	6
News of Art, Music, and Theater	12	America's Future: A Challenge to Youth	7
Sports Page	13	A Nation in Murals	8-9
Chess	13	Books and Features	16-18
Financial Pages	14-15-16		

U. S. Income In 1942 Up To 90 Billion

Economist of Agricultural Department says America is in for great preparedness boom.

By Richard L. Strout
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—America is in for a preparedness boom that will carry national income to $90,000,000,000 in 1942 in the opinion of Louis H. Bean, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, whose forecasts on farm prices, and economic developments have attracted wide attention.

Dr. Bean takes the year 1942 because he believes the full effect of the preparedness program will be felt then, with the President's $25,000,000,000 armament program making wheels hum over the United States. He assumes a $75,000,000,000 income in 1940.

What will the nation do with $15,000,000,000 more spending money jingling in men's pockets and women's handbags?

Program Is Studied

The Bean views are now being put into application by the Department of Agriculture and given to technical groups involved in planning for the serious problems that follow from any such enormous jump in income.

To start with, an overall increase in farm income of $1,500,000,000 in 1942 over 1940 is estimated by Dr. Bean, with a total of about $9,000,000,000. This is a 17 per cent advance. It will not, however, be spread evenly, he feels, for the South that depends on cotton exports blocked by the war, will probably not share the full benefits.

Dr. Bean, representing closely what official Washington is now thinking, estimates the boost in farm income will come primarily as a result of additional purchase of food at retail.

A Bigger Food Bill

With an extra $15,000,000,000 he thinks the country will eat more and better. He thinks $3,000,000,000 will go to increased expenditures for food. Farmers will get about 45 to 50 per cent of this increase, so their cash income should be supplemented by about $1,500,000,000.

Who will eat this extra food? Dr. Bean thinks most of the additional amount will be purchased by industrial and other workers who have got jobs, and who will be able to bring home a bit of meat or a basket of apples, or their equivalents in farm products, to supplement meager rations of less prosperous days.

Dr. Bean's forecasts most directly concern the farmer. It supplements views of other economists in other fields.

Question of Inflation

One problem constantly discussed is the possibility of inflation. Views are divided. One group sees the following sequence:

1. Greatly expanded employment and hence larger pay rolls and more money to spend by the masses.
2. Limited increase in production or actual reduction in output of "civilian products" (automobiles and refrigerators down to clothes pins and gadgets) due to primacy of the defense program.
3. With more money to spend and possible restriction of output, bidding for goods

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

'It All Depends on Me'

IT ALL DEPENDS ON ME!
If we each and all of us think this, and each and all of us do our utmost, our very utmost, on whatever work we are on, and do it with determination and cheerfulness, then
WE SHALL WIN THIS WAR

International

The Motto of Every Canadian Worker

"It all depends on me" is the slogan drilled into every Canadian worker in the war industries. This reminder is at every bench where the implements of war are fashioned for the defense of Britain and Canada. This young craftsman is a recent graduate from one of Canada's technical schools. He is gauging a small part for a naval gun at an Ottawa factory.

Willkie Return to Spotlight Brings Gain in Popular Favor

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Wendell L. Willkie's decisive return to the public limelight is proving to be an event charged with political significance.

The full effect of his forthright, and now repeated, intervention in behalf of the lend-lease bill is just beginning to become apparent and wherever politics is discussed in Washington today—and where isn't it—the political role and the political future of the Republican Party's unorthodox 1940 Presidential candidate is a foremost topic.

Quite apart from the long future, the immediate consequences of Mr. Willkie's all-out support of President Roosevelt's program of all-out aid to Britain already appear to be considerable. They affect the Nation. They affect the Republican Party. They affect Wendell Willkie. They are:

Consequences Outlined

1. Mr. Willkie has quite evidently increased his leadership of the 22,000,000 voters who supported him for President.
2. At the same time, for different reasons, he has quite evidently decreased his leadership of the party to which these 22,000,000 voters adhered. In other words, he has become, by the strange ways of politics, the more popular leader of a less responsive party than ever.
3. Mr. Willkie has made a major and self-sacrificing contribution to national unity, has done more than anyone else could to lift the debate over the lend-lease bill above the slough of partisan politics.
4. He has shunned political expediency to adhere to the basic principles he advocated in the campaign. By remaining aloof from the lend-lease controversy or by criticizing the measure in such great detail that what remained of his support would have been obscure, Mr. Willkie could very probably have retained greater influence over the Republican Party machinery, particularly the appointment of the new Chairman of the National Committee. He chose to speak out.
5. He spoke out not only because an issue of principle compelled him to do so, not only because he is convinced that political and economic freedom in the United States is involved in a British victory, but also because he does not intend to stand by, if he can help it, and see the Republican Party made the personal property of the isolationists and the chief vehicle of isolationism.

Party Cleavage Revealed

The role of positive leadership which Mr. Willkie has taken in strongly advocating the lend-lease bill with but the single reservation of a time-limit on the powers delegated to the President has vividly brought out into the open the sharp cleavage within the Republican Party on the basic issue of all-out aid to Britain and frankly discloses the party problem with which Mr. Willkie would have been confronted had he been elected, since there remains no doubt that he would be doing substantially what Mr. Roosevelt is doing in this field.

The fact is that most of the opposition to the lend-lease bill will come from the Republicans and that most of the Republicans, including their leading Senators will be found to be against it. The determined Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, who in the absence of Senator Charles L. McNary is the acting Republican leader in the Senate, will stand out against the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Vast Troop Movements Force Balkans to Tighten Belts Again

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 18 (AP)—Southeastern Europe—already forced to eat stale black bread and pay exorbitant prices for essential foodstuffs—now is facing new shortages because, officials say, so many rail lines have been commandeered for Nazi troop movements and Italian and German shipments of war materials.

Dispatches from Hungary and Rumania say that in many towns where ordinary supplies have been cut off by German use of railroads the inhabitants have appealed for commodities by truck to prevent rioting and famine.

Similarly, Italian demands for quick delivery of vast quantities of Rumanian oil to bolster its dwindling supplies are said to have jammed Yugoslav railways as far as Trieste, causing a serious curtailment of food shipments.

The Hungarian food problem is reflected in a new government order halving the amount of food each householder has been allowed to keep on hand—50 pounds of flour, four pounds of dried vegetables, six pounds of fats.

Rumanian reaction to skyrocketing prices was said to have brought several public demonstrations, including one in a Bucharest public market.

Nearly all the southeastern European governments have restricted bread sales to black loaves two and three days old. Rumanian officials found flour consumption was cut drastically by this order until the people found they could make the bread more palatable by toasting. Now a new order forbids serving of toast in restaurants, dining cars and other public eating places.

Iron Guard squads are said to be raiding homes in many parts of Rumania, seizing what they consider to be more than normal supplies of food and selling them in public markets.

Even the Commissar of the German Expeditionary Force in Rumania is finding difficulty getting enough food for his several hundred thousand soldiers. One Bucharest report said the Germans faced the necessity of importing 60 per cent of the food needed by their troops in a country from which they had expected to obtain vast food exports.

Already, long lines of Danish freight cars are arriving in Rumania, bringing dairy products for the Nazi Army.

Ration cards have appeared in several large Yugoslav cities. Many city housewives, unable to buy lard, scour the countryside looking for peasants who will sell fats.

In Rumania, eggs, which a few months ago sold at less than five cents a dozen, now bring more than 50 cents in "egg speakeasies."

Bulgaria's native cheese, one of the principal foods, can be had only with ration cards.

Knudsen: Defense Gains; U.S. Role Puzzles Nazis; Churchill Tells Needs

Germans wonder just how far Americans intend to go in aiding Britain.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 18—A new element of profound significance is beginning to force itself into the consciousness of Central Europe, perplexing and disturbing it by the uncertainty—to a European mentality thoroughly conditioned to years of German initiative—of its implications.

This element is the emergence of American initiative.

Does it actually mean what it appears to mean? How much conviction lies behind it? How much public support does it enjoy? How soon could it be translated into action and how important could that action be?

The interesting and the important thing is that no one here seems to be quite sure of the answer. And that means they are not quite so sure of some of the basic axioms on which not only German policy but also the thinking of many peoples, non-German as well as German, have been based for a very long time.

Stock Phrases Repeated

One notices during the past week a tendency to repeat the old stock phrases with a frequency and assertiveness which would almost seem to suggest any effort to smother dawning doubts. One hears: "America is interested only in profit."

"America will never fight."

"England will be defeated before American aid can be effective."

"Germany has no quarrel with America."

"After a German victory America will find it profitable and easy to trade and deal with Germany."

So goes the chorus I encounter everywhere in shops, hotels, banks, homes and public offices, in all the little conversations one has in the course of a day.

Sometimes it is delivered with a tone of authority, sometimes with an almost wistful hope of finding confirmation, sometimes challengingly. But whatever the overtones it's always the same chorus, always the same clinging to assumptions which have been basic for so long.

People Provide Reaction

Here among people on the streets and at work, not in the restrained inside page comments of the controlled press, is the real reaction to the hammering succession of speeches, statements and tentative moves from overseas. When it was only a one man proposal to lend munitions it was not treated very seriously. President Roosevelt's fireside talks offered Germany an obvious publicity opportunity to depict one man as attempting to "mislead a nation." But when Secretary of State Cor-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Gayda: U. S. Seeks Excuse to Fight

By the Associated Press

Rome, Jan. 18

Fascist editor Virginio Gayda accused American "interventionists, headed by Roosevelt" today of seeking to provoke Germany and Italy into some action which would justify the United States in war against the Axis.

Under a four-column editorial in his Il Giornale d'Italia, occasional mouthpiece of the Italian Government, Signor Gayda declared the interventionists are "throwing themselves into clandestine intervention with every means, in open provocation, with most open violation of international law, hoping that the limit of the Axis Powers' toleration and war defense necessity will finally be reached and that reactions will come from them, which would then be passed off as a new aggressive move to which the United States would have to reply with force."

Arms, Planes, Ships Asked By Churchill

GLASGOW, Jan. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has summed up Britain's 1941 war needs from the United States as guns, planes, and ships—"far more than we shall be able to pay for"—rather than "large armies from overseas."

The plain-speaking Prime Minister, with President Roosevelt's special representative, Harry L. Hopkins, at his side, told the Glasgow City Councillors in an unheralded speech last night that Britain has enough fighting men of its own to "hold the front line of civilization" with American aid in credits and supplies.

But he warned bluntly that "before us lie sufferings and tribulations" along the hard road to ultimate victory.

Proudly he introduced President Roosevelt's representative and declared:

"Mr. Hopkins has come in order to put himself in the closest relation with things here.

"He will soon return to report to his famous chief the impressions he has gathered in our islands. We don't require in 1941 large armies from overseas. What we do require are weapons, ships and airplanes. All that we can pay for we will pay for, but we will require far more than we shall be able to pay for."

[Senator Wheeler, a leader in Senate opposition to the Presi-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Production chief says he's satisfied with progress — Backs lend-lease bill.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, told Congress today that America's gigantic defense program is "doing fairly well."

Asked if he was satisfied with the progress, Mr. Knudsen replied: "Well, I think we are doing as well as may be expected. I think we are doing fairly well.

"The real showing won't start till the tooling comes in. That will be from now on. I expect a gradual increase in tool machinery from now on."

Challenged by Representative Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts to say if he did not think the lease-lend bill would obligate America to "police the world."

Bill Defense Measure

Mr. Knudsen's affable smile left his face as he replied emphatically "No."

"It is for the protection of our own country," he declared aggressively.

Mr. Knudsen had no prepared text but submitted to committee questioning. The Danish-born production genius, who arrived in America at 9 with $50 in his pocket and started work in a bicycle shop, then subsequently working for Henry Ford and becoming president of General Motors, spoke with a slight accent. His testimony today climaxed the Administration's presentation of its case which has brought Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau, Stimson and Knox to the stand in succession and may bring Wendell Willkie next week.

A big, firm figure in brown suit, Mr. Knudsen wore his customary bow tie and smiled affably between queries. Following previous procedure the Democratic majority waived questions to expedite matters, and Mrs. Rogers led off.

Senate Position Strengthened

While Mr. Knudsen testified today in the House, Senate Democrats insured a smooth way for the lend-lease bill in the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee by giving the Solid South two more votes on that body. The two members are veteran Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, who publicly declares that the United States should already be in the war, and Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, one of the ablest Administration leaders in the Senate.

With these two appointments it now appears that 12 of the Committee's 23 members will support the bill through thick and thin and another two votes are likely, while nine isolationists are expected to oppose it. The ultimate line-up will depend a good deal on developments in the next few days and on amendments to the bill, but the measure seems certain of favorable committee action within a reasonable time.

Another development today was publication in the Congressional Record of Navy Department construction data indicating that Naval building is somewhat in excess of unofficial compilations. The material was inserted by Representative Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who said he got the information from Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, chief of the Bureau of Ships.

17 Battleships on Way

It was in the cruiser and destroyer categories that the Vinson figures showed more construction in progress than was included in previous compilations. They reported 54 cruisers on the building ways compared with a high of 48 in the unofficial forecasts and 205 destroyers, compared with about 170.

The Vinson list, like the others showed 17 battleships under construction, 12 aircraft carriers and 80 submarines.

Following two other Cabinet members, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, warned the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the British fleet would fall if the British Empire did, that the combined combatant naval tonnage of Germany, Japan, and Italy is now bigger than the American fleet, and that by 1943—three years before the American two-ocean fleet would be ready to stop combined aggression—the Axis sea strength will be from 2 to 4 times the American strength.

Nonpartisan Support

In many ways Mr. Knox spoke with the most brutal frankness of any of the three Cabinet members. To a question by Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota as to what future he saw if Britain

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Intimate Message from Washington

Wallace Is Much More Than an Expert in Corn and Is Expected to Do Much to Remove the Throttlebottom Stigma on the Vice-Presidency

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

"You're the one Vice-President whose name I can always remember," a Washington woman once remarked to Victor Moore, alias "Mr. Throttlebottom," star of "Of Thee I Sing."

On Monday the United States inaugurates a new Vice-President. If he's able to put into active use the extensive blueprints he has mapped out for world order, he may be an important official, even if his name is Henry A. Wallace and not Throttlebottom.

Our new Vice-President, who is President Roosevelt's personal choice as his understudy, is a shy, energetic fellow. His slightly drooping shoulders and his hair falling over one eye remind one of Will Rogers. His grin is even more pronounced than was that of the humorist.

Having once been a Republican and now a Democrat, Mr. Wallace is not primarily a politician. He's more of an economist, a student of human affairs, especially as they are related to the "good earth" and to a higher being.

Great Student of Bible

Long periods of Mr. Wallace's life have been devoted to studies of comparative religion that have at times taken him even into the fields of mysticism and astrology. Today, he attends a high Episcopal church. His close friends say he is a persistent student of the Bible, valuing it deeply not only for its literary style but as a source of inspiration. His religious research has given him a reverential approach to all sorts of public problems.

Indications are that Mr. Wallace does not intend to spend all his vice-presidential hours presiding over the Senate. His study of Spanish for the last several years over a Department of Agriculture luncheon table has already led to a first-hand study of Mexico and he has announced that he hopes to find time to visit all the other Latin-American republics while he is Vice-President.

While President Roosevelt is busy laying the plans for a new world order, to emerge from the chaos in Europe, Mr. Wallace will be helping to get the Americas in shape for their key role of the future.

In his last report as Secretary of Agriculture, issued this week, Mr. Wallace shows he has been doing some deep thinking about the world to come. It may be one kind of world or it may be another—"while hoping for the best, we must be prepared for the worst," he said.

These are the two possible worlds that Mr. Wallace sees ahead:

Two Possible Outcomes

If Britain wins.

The only good peace will lower or remove trade barriers and facilitate extensive international co-operation. . . .

Our vast gold and credit resources are powerful weapons; they could be used to assist countries threatened by military aggression or economic penetration. . .

It probably would be necessary for our government to extend credit directly to foreign governments for the stabilization of their currency and credit systems. . .

Our government might also have to precede private lenders in extending credit for relief and industrial reconstruction.

If dictators should win.

Some form of co-operative foreign trading in the United States, preferably in association with the other countries of this hemisphere, will be indispensable.

If totalitarianism in Europe survives the war, American farmers and businessmen will have to get together in some co-operative arrangement under Government auspices.

About Latin America, Mr. Wallace has also done some careful thinking. He takes office with a comprehensive scheme for building up a "united economic front" under which the United States, through its financial and moral power, would not only tell Latin-American nations what to raise and trade to us, but might also extend our "food stamp plan" southward so wheat and corn rotting in Argentina might be used to relieve hunger in Colombia or Mexico.

Mr. Wallace is definitely a man of vision in crucial times and one who may do much toward lifting the American Vice-Presidency out of the Throttlebottom tradition if his view of far horizons is practical, and not merely visionary.

Mary Hornaday

The Week in Focus: Cabinet Backs Aid Bill; Non-Partisan Debate Opens

Plane-Ship Duel Off Sicily; Mussolini Shifts Generals

By Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The world's spotlight this week swung back and forth from Washington to the Mediterranean, from London to Tobruk.

The lend-lease bill hearings in Washington dominated American news. Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau, Stimson, Knox pleaded for its passage without change. Public support and debate became truly non-partisan, with Willkie backing the President, Hoover and Landon qualifying their aid-to-Britain stand.

The hearings attracted world-wide attention. Churchill heard them and said: give us, not men, but an avalanche of ships and planes.

The dive bomber versus warship controversy was put to the test again as accounts streamed in of a Nazi convoy attack off Sicily.

London was cheered with news that night bombing was being mastered.

Rome hoped for better Albanian news with another shift in command.

In Libya Tobruk gained needed respite as Britain prepared an assault.

Democracy at Work

The eyes of all Americans, the eyes of all the world, were focused on Washington this week as top-ranking Cabinet members (Hull, Morgenthau, Stimson, Knox) testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the lend-lease bill. Democracy was at work.

Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, led off, speaking with all the moral force for which he is famous. His was a plain spoken indictment of the totalitarian states, their ruthless conquest, their lust for world domination.

Their scrapping of international law, he said, was forcing the United States to invoke the "law of self-defense." Control of the high seas, he warned his audience (as did practically every subsequent witness), must not pass to those powers bent on unlimited conquest. His obvious conclusion: all-out aid to Britain as envisaged in the bill in question.

Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, the next witness, produced the long-awaited list of dollar assets of the British; and revealed that John Bull was much nearer the bottom of his till than was generally thought.

London, he said, had only $1,775,000,000 of assets available for American purchases, and even without the aid of the lend-lease bill it was contemplating expenditure of more than $3,000,000,000.

The highlight of his question and answer period was his statement of opinion that under the bill the President could give away any part of the Navy. But whether he would was another matter.

The President at press conference the next day insisted he was not giving away the Navy. Such speculation was of "the cow jumped over the moon variety," he said. It was unthinkable.

Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, spent two days on the stand. He strongly opposed amending the bill since such action would limit the President's power, tie his hands just when he needed them free for any emergency. He even admitted favoring the sending of American warships into belligerent waters if need be, anything that would permit the President to act boldly, swiftly, at a time when boldness and speed and time were of the essence.

Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, foresaw a British crisis within two or three months and insisted that only maintenance of Britain's fleet could keep America's seaways open. If Britain falls, he warned, the Axis fleets will be 4-to-1 stronger than the American fleet by 1943.

Blessings and Cursing

Debate, indorsement, condemnation of the lend-lease bill filled the United States. There were echoes the world over.

In the United States the controversy became Nation-wide, truly non-partisan. Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican standard bearer, backed the President on the lend-lease issue to the hilt, prepared to testify so before the House Committee, planned a Clipper trip to Britain to see at first hand that island fortress.

Herbert Hoover, former Republican President, asked for limitations on the President's power. Alf Landon, 1936 G. O. P. standard bearer, likewise qualified his indorsement of "all aid" to Britain. Give subsidies to Britain, he said, but no "blank check" to Roosevelt.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leader of the fight against the measure, received a stinging Presidential rebuke for his claim that the Administration's foreign policy was aimed to "plough under every fourth American boy," on the battlefields of Europe. "The rottenest thing that has been said in public life in my generation," the President retorted.

Prime Minister Churchill voiced Britain's reaction in a surprise speech in Glasgow Friday. With Harry L. Hopkins sitting beside him on the platform, Winston Churchill pleaded for weapons, ships, planes; repledged himself to fight Hitlerism to the finish.

Talburt, Cleveland Press

Soup's On!

Loring, Providence Journal

"Ain't Nobody in Here but Us Chickens, Boss"

Carlisle, Des Moines Register

Who's Waiting on Whom?

War in the Mediterranean

Censorship lifted this week to disclose details of a vital battle in the Mediterranean. Involved were British warships, Nazi bombers; the unanswered question of sea versus air power.

While escorting a convoy through the Mediterranean three British warships—the aircraft carrier Illustrious, the cruiser Southampton, the destroyer Gallant—were attacked by Nazi dive bombers and Italian planes. For several hours, as a correspondent aboard the Illustrious later wrote, the bombers pounded the ships. When the struggle ended, the Southampton was so badly damaged it had to be sunk; the Illustrious and Gallant limped into port. Germany had lost 12 planes. The convoy, however, got through.

But that was not the end. Berlin reported Friday having sought out the damaged Illustrious in its harbor at Malta and again rained bombs on it, definitely putting it out of the war. The RAF answered with an intensive bombing of Sicilian air fields, the Nazi Stukas' hideout, the disabling of dozens of bombers on the ground.

Hitler, the week's cables revealed, was definitely "in" the Mediterranean war. London interpreted the Nazis presence in Italy as a move to prevent an Italian collapse; Rome hailed it as more evidence of Axis unity.

Tobruk, Britain's next Libyan objective, it was reported, had orders from the Duce to resist to the last. The purpose: to protect Marshall Graziani's shattered Army reorganizing at Bengasi 200 miles to the west.

But Bardia's 40,000 soldiers had had similar orders, and surrendered. Tobruk's 30,000 spent the week awaiting the pending British assault; General Wavell's men in massing materials outside the city, grounding or destroying Italian planes.

Rumor Factory

Rumor and fact were so closely entwined in stories coming from the Balkans this week that little was disclosed of the shape of things to come.

Though the Greeks took new Albanian heights in the Tepelini sector in their three-pronged drive toward Valona, advance was slow. There were reports of riots by the Albanians in regions of the country still held by Italy, of Italians "abducting" Greek citizens in their retreat, of stalled Italian counter-attacks.

The most authentic news was that of the latest shake-up in Italy's high command. Because of "ill health" as the official announcement put it, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu (Italian commander of the Albanian front since Nov. 10) was replaced by Gen. Ugo Cavallero, Mussolini's Chief of Staff, who on Dec. 6 took over the last mentioned post from Marshal Bagdoglio, resigned.

Bulgaria's show of independence in Premier Philoff's weekend statement on policy suggested that despite Nazi pressure and penetration Hitler had so far failed to make any new deal with Stalin that would give the Nazis a free hand in Slavic Bulgaria.

Turkey's declaration that it would fight at the drop of a Nazi on Bulgarian soil also may have persuaded Hitler to confine himself to "peaceful" penetration for the time being. Bulgaria denied that any German troops were on Bulgarian soil.

A Conference Flops

Noel Coward's ditty about "the King's horses, the King's men, they march up the hill and they march down again," was re-enacted this week in Ottawa—minus the horses.

On Tuesday Canada's Dominion - Provincial Conference opened. Its work: to revamp Canada's Constitution, the financial and relief setup between the Provinces and the Central Government. On Wednesday the Conference closed, its work undone.

The monumental three-year Royal Commission report on Provincial-Dominion relations had not even been opened. The adamant opposition of three Provinces (Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia) to any consideration of change forced Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to close the conference.

The King's men marched down the hill again.

Britain's Air and Sea Battle

After France capitulated the war became an air and sea struggle between Britain and Germany. It is still that, despite military sideshows in Albania and Africa. London and Berlin blockade and counter-blockade, bomb and counter-bomb.

The Nazis this week blasted Portsmouth, Plymouth, Bristol. The RAF replied in kind by bombing Loriant, Ostend, Brest, Calais, Le Havre, Essen, Wilhelmshaven. The bombing these days is primarily done at night with incendiaries. But of late the British have made strides in gaining the upper hand in night raids.

One method is to organize efficient fire fighting brigades. Britons between 16 and 60 have been ordered to register for such duty. Another, development of a counter device. And that is what the British are doing. Technical research, improved co-operation between antiaircraft guns and fighting planes, reliance on radio beams, not sight, in locating bombers, are reducing the menace of German night bombing.

On the sea front, the British Admiralty announced, losses had been the lowest for the last week reported, that of Jan. 5, since the war began. The weather, the RAF, convoys were credited for causing the decrease. Britain's greatest need, however, is still for more merchant ships, for destroyers to combat U-boats.

Defense Ingredients

America's defense rests on a composite foundation, but particularly on ships and planes. Both of these factors made news this week.

On Thursday the President rushed through a request to Congress for funds, $313,500,000, with which to build at emergency speed 200 merchant vessels. The House Naval Affairs Committee Wednesday promptly and unanimously approved a Navy request for $909,000,000 with which to build 400 new ships and expand shipbuilding plants. The ships were to be submarine chasers, mine sweepers, torpedo boats. The day before it had approved $300,000,000 for strengthening the Fleet's defenses against dive bombers and other aerial attacks; 52 trawlers and dredgers had been taken over by the Navy for conversion into mine sweepers; the Navy's shipyards were reorganized for a 72-hour work week.

Testimony at Congressional hearings by airplane manufacturers and experts contained both fact and opinion. Manufacturer Glenn Martin urged a six-day week, governmental power to draft both labor and industry. Plane expert Burdette Wright deprecated mass production of planes with warplanes becoming obsolete so quickly. Defense Commissioner Dr. George Mead announced a plan whereby the "Big Three" of auto production would make assemblies for 1,200 planes each.

A Democratic Dragon

The Chinese Dragon announced its enlistment this week in Democracy's army, alongside the British Lion and the American Eagle.

The Monitor's Far Eastern correspondent, Randall Gould, visited and interviewed the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in Chungking, and came away with the following news: China has cast its lot irrevocably with the Democracies; China considers America the world's great leader in the cause of freedom; China is united in its stand against Japanese aggression; the important and powerful Fourth Army (whose loyalty to the Chiang regime was later in the week questioned in news dispatches) is working with the "Free China" government; China will write a new constitution when the war is over, with a democratic system; there would be many parties in place of today's one-party rule.

All news out of Washington made it clear that China could count on full American aid, despite Nipponese gnashing of teeth; in fact, many U. S. Navy men were known to be ready to take on Japan in what they are confident would be "a short war."

Belgium's Art Treasures Still in Bombproof Shelters

BRUSSELS VIA BERLIN (AP)—Belgium's art treasures will "emerge" only when possibility of damage through bombardment or other war acts is removed.

Bombproof shelters were provided for the little kingdom's paintings long before the war began. As early as August, 1939, when war threatened, precautions were taken by the Belgian Government.

The celebrated Rubens Collection of the Antwerp Museum was taken into specially constructed underground vaults of the museum itself, as were other masterpieces owned by this museum. A special mechanism made it easy to slide the paintings with their heavy frames down into the vault or back into their places at will. It took three weeks to complete the "evacuation" into air raid shelters of the Antwerp collection. Some Rubens paintings with their heavy frames weighed up to two tons.

Van Eyck's "Worship of The Lamb," considered one of the most precious works of art in Europe, was quietly removed from the side altar of the cathedral at Ghent and "transported somewhere in the neighborhood." Authorities decline to say just where.

The custodian of the Brussels Museum had all the masterpieces of his gallery removed and sheltered in the vast cellars underneath the near-by Palace of Justice.

Only one famous painting in Belgian possession may be classed as a partially disabled war victim. It is the "Christ" of Van Dyck, which adorned the Termonde Church. Last May 16 it was hurriedly loaded onto a van with furniture and refugee families and moved westward. At St. Omer it was caught in the bombardment, abandoned by its caretakers, subsequently hidden in a barn, and then forgotten.

Finally it was rediscovered. By this time, however, it had suffered considerable damage.

Eight yards of concrete protect the 5,000-year old Mummy of Bebu, Governor of Antinoe. The mummy is the oldest treasure of the Egyptian section of the Royal Museum for Art and History.

Prof. J. Capart, internationally famed custodian of the collection, did not rest until it had been placed underneath the foundations of the "Cinquantenaire Arch."

Dutch Art Safe

AMSTERDAM via Berlin (AP)—Holland's priceless works of art are invisible but safe "for the duration."

Go through the Rijkmuseum of Amsterdam, or the Mauritshuis of the Hague, or to any other of Holland's famed galleries in Rotterdam, Delft, Haarlem, Utrecht, and elsewhere, and you will look in vain for Rembrandts, Vermeers, Van Goghs, Franz Halls, or Jan Steens.

Vacant spaces stare at you. That does not mean, however, that someone has walked off with these world famed art treasures. It simply means that cautious Dutch museum and art gallery custodians recognized the danger of air attack and artillery fire, and put the paintings into bombproof shelters long before May 10, when the German armies crossed the border.

Generally speaking, only the works of non-contemporary artists were hidden. The National and Municipal Galleries therefore still attract visitors, for contemporaneous masters remain on exhibition.

Even the Rotterdam museums remained intact despite the heavy bombardment of the city. Damage to art there was confined to the destruction of the magnificent City Hall of Middelburg, in the Rotterdam area, and to several other masterpieces of Dutch architecture

Precautions Taken

PARIS, Via Berlin (AP)—German authorities say that unusual precautions have been taken to protect art treasurers in the occupied zone of France.

Count Metternich, conservator of monuments in Rhenan province, to whom the German Army entrusted protection of French artistic monuments, told foreign correspondents that efforts are being made in collaboration with French authorities to reopen museums as rapidly as possible.

Most art treasures have been stored away for safety and will remain where they are, although reopening of some museums is contemplated.

He said the German Commander-in-Chief had forbidden moving of art objects valued at more than 5,000 francs without special permits.

"Everything that could be done to protect art has been done," he said.

Many French art objects were stored during the war in Chateux in the Loire District, where they are under care of guardians. The medieval wing of the Louvre Museum is being restored and may be reopened soon, the Count said The Museum of the City of Paris is to be opened soon and the Trocadero Museum never has been closed.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Returned to the White House from Hyde Park on Tuesday.

Formed a new Division of Defense Housing Co-Ordination, naming Charles Palmer as Co-Ordinator.

Sent a formal request to Congress for authority to build a fleet of 200 merchant vessels, asking for an appropriation of $313,500,000.

Issued an executive order calling out approximately 110,000 National Guardsmen not already in Federal service.

Senate:

Received Lodge Concurrent Resolution for establishment of joint committee to co-ordinate legislative control over national defense program.

Received 18 bills to supplement Navy expansion program.

Received Glass bill to strengthen Government supervision over banks.

Insular Affairs Committee approved nomination of Guy J. Swope, former member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Puerto Rico.

Heard Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas advocate re-enactment of Prohibition Amendment as a defense measure.

House:

First Congressional struggle over lend-lease bill won by Administration Monday when House upheld assignment of bill to the Foreign Affairs Committee instead of to the House Military Committee.

Received on Tuesday a substitute bill for President Roosevelt's unlimited aid-to-Britain bill from Representative Kenneth F. Simpson (R) of New York, who proposes two changes in the bill: (1) Placing a two-year limit on extraordinary powers granted to the President, and (2) give to Congress the power of declaring what other countries besides Great Britain and Ireland should receive material war aid.

Foreign Affairs Committee started hearings Wednesday on lease-lend allied aid bill, at which Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau, Stimson and Knox vigorously indorsed the ibll and urged fullest and speediest aid to Great Britain.

Naval Affairs Committee continued hearings on Navy production program and unanimously approved an urgent Navy request for authority to spend $909,000,000 for new ships and expansion of shipbuilding and ordnance plants, and $300,000,000 for strengthening the fleet's defenses against dive bombers and other aerial attacks.

Departments:

Navy—Secretary Knox announced the Navy was organizing shipyards to operate 72 hours a week.

Announced that joint Navy, Army and Marine exercises would commence in Puerto Rican waters next week.

Office of Production Management—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Director of Priorities, established commercial aircraft priorities section, placing it under the direction of Arthur B. Whiteside of New York.

State—Announced the status of American Legation in Uruguay is to be raised to the grade of Embassy, with Uruguay taking similar action with respect to its Legation in Washington.

Lower Court Questions Ruling In California on Picketing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The legal judgment of the Supreme Court of California stands qustioned by one of the lower courts which ordinarily look to it for guidance, and at least until the State's highest tribunal acts upon the case in question, one of its own important recent rulings has in effect been temporarily nullified or set aside in a Los Angeles labor case.

Superior Judge William J. Palmer has refused to recognize the Supreme Court's 4 to 3 decision upholding almost unlimited "peaceful picketing" in labor cases, by declining to set aside an injunction against picketing which he originally granted nearly three years ago.

The California Supreme Court in recent months, in some general rulings adjudicating several appealed labor cases, held that the right to picket for the purpose of attracting public attention to almost any grievance, was akin to the right of free speech embodied in the Federal Constitution.

In a 30-page document setting forth his own conclusions in the picketing case before him, Judge Palmer refused to lift the anti-picketing injunction he had once issued against the Los Angeles Building Trades Council and Teamsters' Union (both American Federation of Labor affiliates), stating that it had been issued "on finding that the plaintiff (Ted. R. Cooper Company, contractor) was at peace with its own employees, was involved in no dispute with them whatsoever, that the picketing was being done to coerce the plaintiff into maintenance of a closed shop for the exclusive benefit of the picketing unions."

Judge Palmer pointed out that the Supreme Court decision was one reached by only four of the seven Supreme Court Justices. He said that a trial judge looks to the for compulsion nor for an excuse."

Judge Palmer virtually declared himself on the side of the minority in the Supreme Court and asserted that "it was long ago recognized by the Supreme Court itself that 'laws are not made by judicial decisions'; that 'the court simply determines the rights of the parties to the action in that particular controversy,' and that whether a rule of law enunciated in one case should be followed in others depends on the reasonableness of the rule."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips
SUTTON JEWELRY CO.
132 E. Flagler St. Tel. 2-5996
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
ESTABLISHED 1897

MIAMI, FLA.
SHIPPERS OF
Florida Tree Ripened Citrus Fruits
Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines
Special Combination Boxes of Fruit
Jellies—Marmalades—Nuts
JOHNSON FRUIT CORP.
243 E. Flagler St. Phone 2-8266
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

hats of tomorrow
Mordell's
Miami's largest selection of distinctive millinery. A modern sister shop on fashionable Lincoln Road.
MIAMI — MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

Now!
A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios
Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Also St. Augustine

OBEE-PONTIAC, INC.
Pontiac Sales and Service
508 South Olive Avenue
Telephone 4647
West Palm Beach, Florida

SAVE MONEY! MOTHPROOF AS YOU CLEAN

and do both better
Not only may you now save time and energy and mothproof as you clean but because of Des-Tex's double action it saves you money—does two jobs for the price of one.
Des-Tex dry cleans and mothproofs rugs, upholstery, clothing, etc. It removes grease, chewing gum, tar and most lipstick stains. Its slow drying action leaves no rings.
DES-TEX
RESEARCH, INC.
1680 Alton Rd., Miami Beach, Fla.

New York Laundry
Family Washing
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
MIRZA Rug Cleaning
Certified Dry Cold FUR Storage
400 E. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-6115
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

In the Palm Beaches
The Best Dressed Men Shop for "Duds" at
GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
West Palm Beach, Florida

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
MIAMI 3-2445
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
1239 Ingraham Building Miami, Florida

MOORE'S

JANUARY
Banner Savings Month
at
BURGER-PHILLIPS
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM ALA
HILL STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
Rumford Baking Powder
"A STORE NEAR YOU"

Oscar says:
FOR EXTRA HOURS OF ENJOYMENT
Send your LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING to...
AMERICAN LAUNDRY
1630-2nd AVE. S. Tel. 3-1228
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
3-6661
Hours 8-9 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily except Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Trip Through the Wild Snake River Provides Thrill a Minute

Tortuous stream flowing through Hell's Canyon more than 100 miles challenged by boatmen.

Through a wild watercourse greater than the famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, three men and two boats braved the little-known Hell's Canyon of the Northwest's Snake River. Following is the story as told by a member of the modern "Lewis and Clark" expedition.

By George H. Godfrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—The most awesome portion of the tortuous, dashing Snake River, which flows through Hell's Canyon for more than 100 miles from a point near Homestead, Oregon, to Rogersburg, Washington, was challenged recently by three Eugene boatmen, Prince Helfrich, Emil Vodjanski and the writer.

Hell's Canyon of the Snake River is located on the boundary that separates Oregon and Washington from Idaho. For 40 miles it averages more than a mile in depth and at one point the gorge lies 7,900 feet below the highest peak, exceeding considerably the 6,100 foot maximum of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. For three exciting days we battled huge rapids, rushed at express train speed through narrow canyons, and clung precariously to our light boats as whirlpools and "boils" tossed us about.

Our square-sterned McKenzie type craft, one 12 feet and the other 14 feet in length, were flung about time after time by waves that often reached 10 feet in height.

Almost at the very start of our run the river lashed out at my 12-foot boat, overturned it so quickly I had no time even to grasp a life preserver. For more than a quarter of a mile I was thrown about in a fierce rapids, until, completely exhausted, I was finally washed up on shore. Twice after that, the treacherous current baffled me, and before I could get control, nearly filled the craft with water. At other times, tossed about like a chip, I narrowly missed huge boulders or kept out of swirling whirlpools by inches.

Mr. Helfrich, with years of experience in boating, had his share of narrow escapes, too. Only superb ability kept him from accidents, for he acted as pilot scout for all the major rapids.

First Big Test

We put our two McKenzie boats into the water at the crack of dawn on Monday, Sept. 9, about eight miles from Homestead, a tiny service-station-store point.

Kinney Creek rapids, a short distance below our starting point, was our first—and nearly our last—test.

Mr. Helfrich with Mr. Vodjanski as passenger, started first. He tried to slide down a narrow "chute" in the center, but the changeable river threw up a curling wave on his right that sent him squarely into the "hog trough" formed by the two currents from above. Another wave struck him from the left with such force he heard ribs in his boat crack. However, he and his passenger rode safely through although nearly capsizing a number of times.

Benefiting from Mr. Helfrich's experience I gave the center "hog trough" a wider berth, but my shorter boat nearly stalled several times as it rose over the waves. Luckily I had put several large boulders in the stern as ballast and these helped me to go up and over the "big ones."

A bit shaken, and filled with awe and respect for the mighty power of this river, we approached the next rapids, Black Point. Mr. Helfrich and I mapped out what we considered a fairly safe route along the right bank.

Prince again set out first. I followed fairly close behind. Almost immediately I was in trouble. Lacking Prince's skill, my descent of the first few yards was a bit clumsy. I bumped jutting rocks a couple of times, and was swung off my course by the powerful current. As I reached the middle of the stream my boat seemed to stop still, and suddenly gallons of water rushed over the bow. Another wave swept up from behind and my craft reared up on end. I knew then I was through with the boat, and made a desperate effort to grab my life-preserver. I missed it, and immediately was swept under, not to see my boat again until it was towed ashore a half mile or so below.

Tremendous Power

My first sensation, as I fell back into the greenish water, was of a tremendous power dragging me down and down. Desperately I struggled to get to the surface for a breath of air. At last my head came out of water for a moment and I gasped in all the air I could hold. It was the most welcome breath I ever drew. Immediately I was pulled under again. Coming up the second time seemed easier than the first. I found that by grabbing a mouthful of air when I was swept up, I could ride along without too much effort. The waves gradually became smaller, the downward pull less, and hope rose that perhaps I might yet escape. I remained out in the "big water" for perhaps a quarter of a mile, waiting for the rapids to recede and offer a stretch of quiet water between me and the shore.

Finally, nearly exhausted from my efforts to keep my head out of water often enough to breathe, I saw to my left, a span of quiet water some 50 yards across. With my last remaining strength I swam to shore. I crawled out on the rocks, stretched out, and for several minutes lay there, greedily inhaling air.

We wasted little time reconstructing the details of my experience. My little boat was hauled ashore and pumped, and with a pair of hand-hewn oars we found nearby, we continued on down a half mile to the next major rapids at Buck Creek.

Portaged Around Rapids

The rest of our trip that day, and for the next two days, was anything but anticlimactic. The rapids knowns as "32 Point" baffled us. We had to portage around the worst part of the run. After this we enjoyed comparatively safe though lively running for some five miles until we reached the point where the real Hell's Canyon actually begins—where the water pours into the bottom of a box-shaped gorge which, once entered, there is no turning back. The first major rapids in the gorge was at Steamboat Creek. Fortunately we found a fairly safe route along the left bank and had to brave only the big waves at the bottom to get through.

The second day began nearly as disastrously as the first for me. We lanuched our boats and two miles below encountered Brush Creek Rapids. We looked this over carefully and decided to run it well out from the right bank. It was impossible, however, to find a route that would keep us out of the "big water."

As usual Mr. Helfrich went through expertly. I followed him down, but before my eyes the course of the river seemed to change. A huge wave rolled up and poured in over my port side. Another roller sent gallons of water cascading over the other gunwale. One more such wave would have swamped the boat, leaving me again in the swirling waters.

This time, however, I had my life preserver securely tied on my belt, but the thought of losing all my cameras, my bed roll and much of our food kept me at the oars, rowing desperately. The boat, sluggish and almost out of control, managed to make it through and I spent 15 minutes with the bailing can, getting rid of the water.

From this time we took everything in stride, and although much of the water was "big" we had little difficulty in running it. Squaw Creek Rapids slapped us about, nearly tipping us over, Sheep's Creek and Lower Brush Creek were exciting, but were easy compared with our earlier experiences.

George H. Godfrey

Three Eugene, Ore., Boatmen Negotiate Snake River

Upper left: The winds that whistle through the river's gorge are utilized for power by a farmer living near Rogersburg, where the intrepid boatmen ended their journey. The huge windmill is used to pump water for irrigation. Upper right: Only on three occasions did the adventurers find it necessary to portage a rapids. Here is one of the rapids around which the boats were carried. Lower: The first rapids encountered nearly brought disaster to two of the men. The boat, at the mercy of the powerful current, is shown above. Boats usually go down the rapids backwards. The oarsman faces downstream and pulls against the current for control.

Monterrey to Broadcast Mexican Scenes on Seals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Through the Chamber of Commerce of Monterrey, action will be taken to print a number of decorative stamps to be used as seals, or adornment for letters, on all Monterrey outgoing mail. These stamps will bear reproductions of historic, beautiful, or picturesque spots in Mexico, and will remind recipients of letters everywhere of the value of a trip to Mexico.

This is only one of a number of concrete plans for indirect publicity to be carried out by the Monterrey Chamber of Commerce in favor of general Mexican travel. The stamps will be distributed through Chamber of Commerce members.

National Auto Show Is Off; New Models for '42 as Usual

DETROIT (AP)—Because of the demands of the national defense program there will be no National Automobile Show this year.

In making this announcement, Alvan Macaulay, President of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, said the decision was reached by the Association's Board of Directors after consulting with all car producing companies.

He added that cancellation of the show, held annually in New York, usually in Grand Central Palace, would not affect plans the individual manufacturers may have to introduce new models as usual next autumn. There will be no new models, he added, but explained that the industry had pledged its whole support to the defense program, and the model changes will be regulated by the requirements of the rearmament task.

The National Automobile Show which has been held annually since 1900, first as a combined bicycle and automobile presentation, is the only showing sponsored exclusively by the automobile manufacturers. Other local shows are staged by local dealers' organizations.

Apparently in anticipation of a curtailment of car and truck production because of the defense program requirements, the industry has been operating at high levels almost since the introduction of 1941 models last fall.

The factories turned out more than 1,500,000 units during the final quarter of 1940 and has accumulated a field stock estimated in some quarters at close to 500,000 vehicles. It was back at high level output again last week after the Christmas and New Year's holiday week curtailment. Ward's reports estimated last week's assemblies at 115,935 vehicles, while other trade sources reported today that this week's assemblies would be in excess of 120,000.

Coincidental with the continued high volume output, encouraging sales reports came today from three leading producers. Chevrolet, which retailed 1,046,069 cars and trucks in 1940, reported retail deliveries for the first 10 days of this month at 28,499 units, compared with 22,067 in the corresponding period a year ago. Buick reported 6,741 units sold during the Jan. 1-10 period with new orders exceeding deliveries by about 500 units during the same period, and Oldsmobile announced its retail deliveries for the first 10 days this month as 5,074. It had total retail new car sales of 20,883 last month.

Relations at Best, Daniels Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico, home for the holidays and the inaugurations of Gov. J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina, and President Roosevelt, expressed the opinion that relations between this country and the republic to the South were never more cordial. "If I could give any command to my countrymen," he said, "it would be, 'Eyes South!' The Rio Grande was once regarded as the river that separated the United States and Mexico. Now we know it as the river that unites."

Ambassador Daniels, who will return to Mexico the latter part of January, has indicated that he will not remain there indefinitely but will return to Raleigh, where he will complete several books he is now writing. He spent the holidays among old friends here, including members of the staff of his newspaper, the Raleigh News & Observer.

"The good neighbor policy, a two-way road, is steadily bringing about a unity of purpose and spirit of brotherhood on this hemisphere, where democracy will set an example to all totalitarian nations," the Ambassador declared.

Washington Sideglances

Member of Electoral College stages revolt against "tux and tie," and wins—British Embassy staff says "O.K." now—State Department invites Mrs. Roosevelt to stay away from Latin America.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Revolt in "Tux": To subject a man to the ignominy of serving on the much-maligned Electoral College is bad enough, but a decree that he must take his "tux" out of mothballs for an inaugural celebration has forced a "give me liberty" shout from one South Carolina Elector.

"I have overcome the cowardice of submission and never shall regale myself in what I think is the most atrocious male attire—tux and black tie," Elector James H. Hammond, a Columbia, S. C., lawyer, wrote the Committee.

. . . "As Prometheus, from his rock, with the moths plucking out his vitals, hangs my tux and tie," he eulogized. "To the ambitionless waiter, who never hopes to be the head, I relegate the tux and tie.

"Where," he asked, "has democracy gone in such stringent regulations as tux and tie? . . . The ever echo of our opponents still rings back 'regimentation,' as though they were forewarned of tuxes and ties."

The Committee, refusing to be labeled a dictator, wrote back in a light vein, welcoming Mr. Hammond in whatever he chose to wear.

Amity at the Embassy: It gives Americans a brief shock but a feeling of good will to hear members of the British Embassy staff saying "O. K." instead of "righto" when you call them on the phone these days.

Mrs. Roosevelt Stays Home: Friends of Mrs. Roosevelt are holding State Department officials—especially Undersecretary Sumner Welles—responsible for the hitch in the President's wife's plan to visit Latin America in March.

Mrs. Roosevelt was ready to clear her calendar and go, but the State Department evidently felt that South America generally wasn't ready for a woman of her type.

Official Pun: Testifying before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, inadvertently referred to the neutrality law by its Senate name, "the Pittman Act."

"You mean the Bloom bill, don't you?" suggested Representative Hamilton Fish, with a gesture toward Representative Sol Bloom, Committee Chairman.

Secretary Stimson sought to turn the slight aside. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," said he.

"You mean a Bloom by any other name would smell as sweet, don't you?" corrected the New York Congressman.

White House Keeper: If you think Mrs. Roosevelt is a busy person, you ought to know her housekeeper, Mrs. Henrietta Nesbit. The Roosevelts, you know, have ordered luncheon for 1,200 on Inauguration Day, tea for anywhere from 1,600 to 3,000, plus a dinner for Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger's friends at night.

But Mrs. Nesbit never owns up to getting a bit flustered. She already has had eight years' experience at her job, and will have a staff of 150 to help her. She even cherishes a faint hope of being able to see a little of the parade.

Edison Picks Newsman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18—Governor-elect Charles Edison has disclosed that Harry Gilroy, a member of the staff of the Newark Evening News, will come to Trenton as the Governor's Secretary. Mr. Gilroy came to know Mr. Edison during the Governor-Elect's service in Washington, having been a member of the News' Washington Bureau for several years.

Bank Here in Person or by Mail

Every Modern Banking Facility is Provided for Your Convenience

35 Locations

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF LOS ANGELES

Established 1890

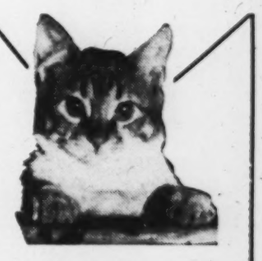
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Head Office: Spring Street at Fifth

GRANDMA NEVER MISSES A TRICK

She spends her life looking for things to do
To make her Kitchen more attractive to you;
She searches the markets from morn til nite
So that all of her food will be just right.
Grandma's a thrifty shopper, yet, she's a wonder;
That's why her prices are always a little under.

GRANDMA'S Kitchen
108 S. E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA



HELP US TO STOP CRUELTY

The money you contribute aids us in acquainting the public with the cruelty and vast extent of animal experimentation. Your membership will build another step toward the elimination of this practice.

Please Help Us in 1941

This organization is dependent upon dues, donations and bequests.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
Dept. M, 6 Park St. Boston

Active Membership $5
Associate Membership $1

Includes subscription to our monthly magazine.

Send FREE Literature ☐
Enroll me as an ..... Member ☐
Name .....
Address .....

Sparkling Clean DENTAL PLATE WITH DR. CARMICHAEL'S ONE-MINUTE CLEANSER

Keeps teeth clean; imparts high polish. Removes film and food deposits. The Perfect Cleanser. Send $1.00 for Regular Package and Special Brush. Use and after 10 days, if not satisfied, return. Money Refunded. Order from Drug Stores, or

RUSSELL CO. 920 SOUTH FLOWER LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

THE ONLY PILLOW STERILIZING MACHINE IN THE SOUTH
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
SOUTHERN LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
555 S. W. 8th St. Tel. 2-8423
Complete Laundry Serice
MIAMI, FLORIDA

LANCE, INC.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time—
LIB. 4317

Penn The Florist
124 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

SUBSTANTIAL RETURNS ★ LATEST DIVIDEND RATE 3%
Maximum Safety
Investment Certificates $100 or Multiples. Each account insured up to $5000. Invest by Mail if you Prefer.
MIDDLESEX FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
405 Highland Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.

Improve your BIBLE READING
A knowledge of the fundamentals of expression will free your voice and enrich your message.
ELLEN SUTTON
offers courses at
808 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York
JANUARY 28TH-APRIL 3RD, 1941
Tuesdays 2:30-4:00 Bible Reading
8:00-9:30 Effective Speaking and Vocabulary
Thursdays 6:00-7:30 Voice and Speech
8:00-9:30 Bible Reading
Address Mrs. Ellen D. Sutton
134 Pinehurst Ave., New York
REgent 4-5437 WAdsworth 3-7800

GIFT PACKS for All Occasions
We grow and produce Oranges, Lemons, Grapefruit, Avocados, Dates, Orange Marmalade and Syrup.
Sunshine Pack $2.25
Royal Gift Pack $2.95
Mixed Pack $3.95
De Luxe Pack $5.00
Delivered prepaid anywhere in U. S. A.
(Send check or money order)
Albourne Rancho
GLENDORA, CALIFORNIA
Please send ..... Box(es) ... Express to:
Name .....
Address .....
No Finer Fruit in All the World

HOME OWNED SETZER'S STORES
GROCERIES MEATS FISH and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

FLORIDA BY SEA
Go restfully . . . comfortably . . . pleasantly . . . economically. Go by large M. & M. liner, enjoy every minute of the voyage. Save money . . . the low one-way and round-trip fares include meals and stateroom accommodations.
Regular sailings to JACKSONVILLE and MIAMI. —from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Take your car aboard ship. The cost is low. Also, well planned all-expense cruises to famous tropical resorts.
For information, fares, etc., apply M. & M. Line in Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Norfolk or Newport News; railroad ticket agents; or any authorized tourist agency.
MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

TO THE COMPANY WITHOUT A LOAN PLAN FOR EMPLOYES

YOU—and other executives in your company—have probably often seen how money problems can affect the morale of a good employe. You realize that when a worker has unusual expenses too large to be paid out of savings he should be able to get a loan. From the company? Your company may well feel that making personal loans is a specialized undertaking for which it hasn't the experience or the means. Where, then, shall your employes borrow?

An answer to the problem

To supply emergency credit for wage workers is the job of the family finance company like Household Finance. The company operates under state laws written to serve and protect the borrower. These laws embody the recommendations of the Russell Sage Foundation—an impartial, research organization which has devoted years to the study of the small borrower's credit needs and how best to meet them.

At Household Finance the responsible worker can borrow up to $300 in a simple, private transaction. No endorser or bankable security is needed. *No wage assignment is taken.* Repayment is made in convenient monthly installments. Last year Household made over 800,000 such loans to men and women in all branches of industry.

Payments to fit borrower's income

The table below shows some typical loans and payment plans. The borrower may choose the payment plan which best fits his own needs and income. Installments include charges at the rate of 2½% per month (less in many territories). These charges are substantially below the maximum allowed by the Small Loan Laws of most states.

We believe that a family financial service should teach and encourage borrowers to spend wisely and buy intelligently. So our staff of home economists gives practical guidance in budgeting and household buymanship. Hundreds of schools and colleges use the booklets developed for this work.

If you employ or supervise men, you are invited to send the coupon for further information. You will be under no obligation.

AMOUNT OF CASH LOAN	AMOUNT PAID BACK EACH MONTH Including All Charges				
	2 months loan	6 months loan	12 months loan	16 months loan	20 months loan
$ 25	$ 12.97	$ 4.54	$ 2.44		
50	25.94	9.08	4.87		
75	38.91	13.62	7.31	$ 5.74	$ 4.81
100	51.88	18.15	9.75	7.66	6.41
125	64.85	22.69	12.19	9.57	8.02
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	11.49	9.62
200	103.77	36.31	19.50	15.32	12.83
250	129.71	45.39	24.37	19.15	16.04
300	155.65	54.46	29.25	22.98	19.24

Above payments figured at 2½% per month and based on prompt payment are in effect in Maryland and several other states. Due to local conditions, rates elsewhere vary slightly.

PERSONAL LOANS—$20 TO $300
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE Corporation
ESTABLISHED 1878
Headquarters: 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
One of America's leading family finance organizations, with 282 branches in 184 cities

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION, Dept. CSM-1
919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Please tell me more about your loan service for wage earners—without obligation.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

Socialist Rift Blamed in French Collapse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Information recently reaching this country, previously suppressed partly by wartime censorship, partly as a result of postwar confusion, throws new light on the tragedy of the French Socialist Party, which is a fairly accurate reflection of the tragedy of France as a whole. It was a tragedy of divided counsels, of deep rifts of viewpoint at a time when only a tremendous united national effort could have saved France.

The French Socialist Party was far different from the small and politically unimportant Socialist Party of America. It was the strongest single party in the country, according to the figures of the last national election, in the spring of 1936, and sent more than 150 Deputies to the Chamber. It did not possess an absolute majority of votes in the Chamber, with its multiplicity of parties; but, as it was the strongest of the three parties, Radicals, Socialists, and Communists, which constituted the Popular Front, its leader, Léon Blum, was the natural choice for Premier in the first Popular Front Cabinet.

The Socialist Party attracted an especially strong following among the industrial workers who had not been won over by the Communists (the latter were especially strong in the industrial suburbs of Paris) and, especially in some towns of the South, such as Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Marseille, they won many supporters among the "little people," employees, handicraftsmen, even small shopkeepers. Their program was progressive rather than revolutionary, although the party, in truly French individualistic fashion, always included groups with varying shades of opinion.

A cleavage that was disastrous developed on the question of the war. Officially the French Socialists were in favor of resistance to Germany. The majority of the Socialists in the Chamber followed in this respect the leadership of M. Blum, who, as editor of the Party newspaper, "Le Populaire," upheld the war as a necessary struggle for defmocratic socialism, although he was occasionally censored for engaging in polemics with extreme conservatives who wanted to break Germany up into minute fragments.

Important Group Opposes War

But a substantial group in the party, headed by its National Secretary, Paul Faure, was antiwar and did what it could to oppose or limit Socialist co-operation with the Government. It was largely because of the activities of this group that a project of Edouard Daladier, Premier at the time of the outbreak of the war, to form a Cabinet of national union, with M. Blum as Vice-Premier and Edouard Herriot, the well-known Radical President of the Chamber of Deputies, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, was frustrated.

I could sense this division in the Socialist ranks when I made a "behind the lines" trip in France last winter. Some of the local Socialist trade union leaders whom I met in provincial towns placed the war above everything. But others emphasized the hardships of the workers, and were very suspicious of those traditional enemies of Left Wing France, clericalism, and reaction. When one considers that the Communists, the second largest working-class party, were completely defeatist in their attitude toward the war, it is easy to realize that French working-class morale was far from high.

Wide World

Bears Head of Pétain

The five-franc piece has just been minted and issued, and honors Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State of Unoccupied France.

There were varied grounds for the opposition of Paul Faure and his sympathizers to the war. Few, if any of them, I think, were definitely in favor of an understanding with the Nazis. Herr Hitler, however, through his extensive intelligence service, was well aware of the splits in French Socialist and labor opinion and reckoned with these in his war plans. Some of the Socialist opposition to the war was based on pacifism, not of the Anglo-Saxon religious type, but rather of the continental free-thinking variety. A larger portion of it was rooted in the Marxist theory of class war, the conviction that war is a product of the capitalist system, in the outcome of which the workers have no interest.

Defeatist Sentiment

Paul Faure himself was a "Zimmerwaldist," a participant in the conference which was held by antiwar Socialists in this little Swiss village in 1915.

A focus of antiwar activity in which the Paul Faure group was represented was the so-called "Contact Committee," made up of 15 members of the Chamber of Deputies and representing all parties from the Right to the Left. The directing figure in this Committee was Marcel Déat, ex-Socialist and prominent publicist who had challenged the Government's policy in an article entitled "Die for Danzig?" which he published before the beginning of the war. Full records of the activity of this committee are not available; but it functioned semilegally as a focus of defeatist sentiment and promoted every effort for compromise peace.

When France collapsed M. Blum was in favor of carrying on the struggle from Africa. But the Socialists who sat in Paul Reynaud's Cabinet took the opposite view; and their votes turned the scale in favor of the decision to capitulate in Bordeaux. The "Contact Committee" was also active at this time, rallying support for the idea of a government which would remain in France and make what terms it could with Germany.

M. Blum is now in prison and his group is completely silenced. The anti-war Socialists, on the other hand, have been permitted to play some role, although a rather minor one, in the Vichy Government. Charles Spinasse, one member of this group, is publishing a newspaper, Effort; he was not allowed to publish it under the old name, Le Populaire. Eighty-five Socialist Deputies and Senators signed a declaration in favor of supporting the "national revolution" of Marshal Pétain. This is a far cry from the traditional Socialist radicalism. The French Socialist Party, like France as a whole, has been a victim of its own deep-seated internal cleavages.

Control of Narcotics in China Broken by Pressure of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—War in China has "disastrously changed" a picture of progress toward control of the narcotics traffic, writes Dr. M. S. Bates of the University of Nanking in an article incorporated as a chapter in the "China Christian Year Book." Dr. Bates has prepared two annual surveys of the opium situation in Nanking, and is recognized as a leading foreign authority on the subject.

He says that when hostilities started in 1937, persistent advance in fighting narcotics was being made under Government effort. Christian groups had felt able to relax their concern. But then:

"Not only were the former administrations and their personnel dislodged in favor of local groups more frequently related to the sale and even to the use of opium, but the common people have been plunged into suffering, poverty, and discouragement which make them more susceptible to the sales-talk of 'medicines,' whether sedative (opium) or stimulant heroin).

"Open and convenient sale by Government shops or licensed dealers, supplemented by aggressive peddling or heroin in such localities as do not favor public distribution of the latter, have generously provided supplies. In certain cases, attractive advertising or distribution as pay for services to the military also help to extend the use of narcotics."

Large Revenue to Nanking

Dealing with specific localities, Dr. Bates cites among other figures: That Peiping, according to one official statement, has 314 opium establishments of public nature, and a full 600 according to a resident. One tenth of the population was said to be using the drug. Heroin was even more common than opium.

Nanking's treasury gets $5,000,000 (Chinese, about U. S. $350,000) monthly from taxation on opium in the Lower Yangtze Valley alone. Another estimate gives a million more (Chinese currency).

Hankow has 32 wholesale stores, 340 dens and 120 hotels in this traffic with 5,000 licensed smokers and an estimated 50,000 unlicensed.

The situation in North Honan and Hopei Provinces is reported "indescribably worse" than in 1937, with people "selling their homes to buy opium."

At Wuhu, treaty port in Anhwei Province, there is a doubling of opium consumption and a startling increase in use of heroin where "addictions among officials are notorious."

In Canton proper are some 500,000 persons for whom are provided 852 registered dens. To these must be added about one third unregistered, and "80 holes selling dregs and ashes to coolies" and "attractive advertising of narcotics."

Big Reduction in Szechwan

Dr. Bates particularly stresses "the almost universal spread of deterioration in the occupied areas," and says that despite the impact of war, there is lesser movement to report in regions that have not changed hands. Large portions of Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Hunan Provinces do not show narcotics as a major problem, "although reports from Changsha are somewhat uneasy." Yunnan is officially considered the chief producing province under Chinese control today. "Although there is independent evidence of marked improvement in the southwest, official and private opinion is too quickly complacent."

The most interesting changes, in the writer's opinion, have occurred in Szechwan proper, provincial seat of the Chiang Kai-shek Government, where production has been eliminated in 135 out of 148 hsien, and is now confined to small areas next to Sikang Province on the west.

"In looking at the whole situation," concludes Dr. Bates after calling attention to the fact that the Government is able to do a great deal against narcotics where it still has authority, "Christians hear a new call for the moral appeal and the spiritual effort which must be at the heart of any considerable progress. . . . Does the Christian Church dare to ignore the multiplication of destructive forces, ruining the bodies and the wills of millions while we build up thousands?"

Young Patriots—Very Young

IRON RIVER, MICH. (AP)—An eight-year-old Iron River boy, wanting to do his bit for Uncle Sam, called at the Army recruiting office and said, "I want to register as a waterboy."

Sgt. John Savich rejected the offer with thanks, then asked if the lad had any older brothers who were interested in enlisting.

"Yeah, I have a brother in the fifth grade," the boy replied.

Share in War Strategy

Wide World

Sewing Nets for British Army

The cloth-covered nets are used in camouflage work. The women of a town in Southeast England find this a refreshing change from knitting. The volunteer workers are certainly "taking hold."

Nazi Labor Service Army Repairs Wreckage of Conquest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Behind the gray-clad German army there is another army clad in a dull earth-brown which is as important as the army in gray, for it has prepared the way for the march of the gray army into other countries. This army behind the lines is the labor service, the "arbeitsdienst."

When the Czech crisis was past, the labor brigades were put back on peacetime work. Then came the war and the German attack in the west. As the army proper moved forward, it was closely followed by the brown army of the labor service which—in immediate contact with the movements of the front line—re-established broken communications, built bridges, repaired roads, strung telephone wires and gave the main troops every possible assistance.

With the end of the campaign in France began the preparation for the attack on England. Here the chief task was preparing "airplane eyries" in which the warplanes could hide after their raids on England. Traveling through Northern France, Belgium, Holland, North Germany and Norway, one is not able to discern these hideouts unless a plane happens to be landing or departing.

Cloaked by Peaceful Meadows

The landscape offers only its usual aspect of fields, forests or lakes.

But in this harmless looking landscape there may be hidden an "airplane nest" with underground gasoline tanks, workshops, airdromes, barracks, and munition stores. What looks like a peaceful meadow is perhaps a runway leading to an underground "air city." One may suddenly see a German airplane swoop down, land on a meadow and disappear into a passageway leading underground, while from behind the green hedges or from the midst of an apple orchard the anti-aircraft guns suddenly appear to fire at the pursuing enemy. This artistic work of military landscape gardening has all been done by the "arbeitsdienst" which now has nine years of experience behind it and a veteran personnel.

During the rapid advance in the West as well as during the preparation period for the attack on England large-scale construction work had to be done in the occupied territory. In Holland, a country of canals, the chief work of the "arbeitsdienst" was the construction of bridges, which had been destroyed by the retreating armies. Usually a temporary bridge was rapidly built for imediate use until the main bridge could be constructed.

In Liége, Belgium, the Trade Bridge was reconstructed. In Belgium, to keep the Allies from cutting off communication with the rear, special detour roads had to be built, sometimes several miles long. Repair work on railways—such as restoring the electric signal system, replacing tracks and rebuilding machine shops and roundhouses—had to be done.

Bridges Built Speedily

In Northern France many bridges were built in record time in order to give passage to the rapidly advancing troops. One bridge 60 feet long and 25 feet wide was finished by a troop of 35 workers in 45 hours. Often shell holes had to be filled, wreckage removed, military obstacles dynamited and carried away, and the road leveled out again.

On the Rhine-Marne Canal, the Rhine-Rhone Canal, the East Canal, and the Saar Coal Canal, hundreds of blasted bridges had to be removed, 23 bridges were permanently rebuilt and 25 were temporarily rebuilt. Some 175 sluicegates were repaired and 85 completely rebuilt.

Like a section of the army, the Labor Service is thoroughly organized with many various departments—service, personnel, projects, economy, hygiene, instruction, court and press departments. The administration is divided into 38 districts for the men's and 13 districts for the girls' Labor Service.

There are countless leaders in the Labor Service for the direction of the field work, the training of the youth and administration work. These leaders are the "elite corps of labor." They come for the most part from the working class, where hand labor is best understood.

Though not always the brightest lads, these leaders are fit for their task, for they have a rough adaptability to all sorts of working conditions.

Prestige for Work Leaders

Since it requires no prestige of family, Labor Service leadership is a good outlet for rough-hewn leadership talent in the younger generation of the working class, among whom a Labor Service leader has as much prestige as a lieutenant in the middle classes or a general in the ruling classes.

What schooling is needed is obtained free of charge, interspersed with periods of practical experience, in the special Labor Service schools which have been formed. Special engineering knowledge is obtained by those with special talent in regular engineering schools.

The labor barracks are simple, wooden structures, usually four in number, lodging 16 men each. Each man has his own cot and blankets and washing dish, with a few hooks for his clothes and a shelf for small personal effects. There is also a building for the kitchen and a combined dining and common room, as well as an office for the administrators and leaders.

Each man gets 2 Reichsmarks a day, however, from which his food and laundry is paid, leaving him 25 marks or about 6 cents in pocket money.

Girls Help Families

The labor service for girls—though it is a younger organization founded in 1937—is also of great use in time of war. The peacetime activities include helping mothers with large families, especially those who are ill or poor. The girls do not fear work in the barn and in fields and can drive a team of horses.

There are, however, special tasks which have come as a result of the war. Some of the girls' youth hostels are now used as hospitals and homes for wounded soldiers, whom the labor service girls serve as nurses and as cooks.

The girl labor battalions have much to do in connection with the great Government-owned migrations of German minorities from the small Baltic countries, from Russian Poland, from Bessarabia and Bucovina back to the German Empire.

These migrants have to be helped to settle on farms in the Eastern frontier on land conquered in the Polish war or won from the sea or the swamps by the young men's "arbeitsdienst."

Farm Equipment Repaired

Many of the women migrants have to be helped and made to feel at home in Germany. There are all sorts of tasks in the new farm houses from cleaning up after the destructive march of German and Polish soldiers to repairing farm equipment which has been broken and recultivating fields which have lain unused.

There is also a great deal to be done for the families who are moving back into the evacuated zones along the Siegfried line and in Alsace and Lorraine. Houses which have been long deserted or used as military outposts or barracks are full of dust and dirt and badly in need of repair. Labor Service girls help in this work and also organize units of the Labor Service among the native population.

The life of the "arbeitsdienst" for young men and girls is hard and bare of higher intellectual pleasures; it is, however, not without its rewards in physical strength, robust health, comradeship and a new attitude toward physical labor. Above all it gets work done and helps win victories.

Most of Hawaii Trainees Of Japanese Ancestry

HONOLULU, Jan. 18 (AP)—Selective service officials said here 408 American citizens of Japanese ancestry were among the 700 men now in training at Schofield Barracks.

Citizens of other ancestry include: 68 Anglo-Saxon; 51 Portuguese; 35 Chinese; 35 Hawaiian; 50 part Hawaiian; 20 Filipino; 18 Puerto Rican, and six Korean.

Needs of Britain Told to Hopkins

Continued from Page 1

dent's lend-lease program for aid to Britain, said at Washington last night that he had learned from "several reliable sources" that Mr. Churchill has been "insisting on a declaration of war" by the United States. Mr. Hopkins was sent to England, Senator Wheeler said, to learn what immediate steps could be taken "short of a war declaration."]

Front Line of Civilization

Mr. Churchill, speaking after a tour of air-raid precaution and defense preparations with Mr. Hopkins, said he was watching "with deep emotion" the "stirring processes by which the democracy of the great American republic is establishing its laws and formulating its decisions in order to make sure that the British Commonwealth of Nations is able to maintain . . . the front line of civilization and of progress."

The Prime Minister asserted that Adolf Hitler will find Britain better prepared to beat off invasion now than was the case last summer or fall. He said flatly, however, that the war in 1941 would be no less terrible than in 1940, and added:

"Before us lie many months of having to endure bombardment of our cities and industrial areas without the power to make equal reply. Before us lie sufferings and tribulations. I am not one who pretends that smooth courses are open to us or that our experiences during this year are going to be deprived of terrible characteristics.

Confident of Final Victory

"But what the end will be I cannot have the slightest doubt," the Prime Minister then declared emphatically.

"The two dictators are already endeavoring to feed their people with every kind of optimistic tale but here we have made up our minds: Here we look at facts with unillusioned eyes because we are conscious of the rightness of our cause and because we are determined that whatever the cost, whatever suffering, we will not fail mankind at this turning point in its fortunes."

Turning to Herr Hitler's invasion chances Mr. Churchill declared:

"That bad man has never had so great a need as he has now to strike Britain from his path. He is master of a great part of Europe. His armies can move almost wherever they will upon the Continent. He holds now eight or ten countries by force, by secret police and by still more odious local Quislings.

"But every day this occupation of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France—and presently perhaps Italy—lasts, is built up a volume of hatred for the Nazi creed and for the German name which generations and perhaps centuries hardly will efface.

"It is for Herr Hitler a matter of supreme consequence to break down the resistance of Great Britain and thus rivet effectively the shackles he has prepared for the people of Europe. But it is one thing to have a need and another to be able to satisfy that need.

Must Be Eternally Vigilant

"We in this Island stand foursquare in the path of European dictators. Their threats will not appal us. It is certain that if Herr Hitler found the invasion of this Island difficult in July, he found it more difficult in September; and if he found it difficult in September, it will not have become easier by February or March or April.

"But remember that the price of safety is eternal vigilance. The reason one feels a confidence that this man's concentrated hatred will not be effective against our Island is because every one of us is up and doing: Is because there will be ceaseless attention paid by all our forces to every sign of enemy preparations and because we know that we now have millions of armed men and scores of well-equipped units capable of meeting a landing force and of engaging them with good prospects of success."

Speaking on British victories in the Middle East, Mr. Churchill declared: "That offensive has succeeded—I confess it frankly—far beyond our dreams. Now nearly 80,000 prisoners have been taken, and perhaps there are more to come.

"Now that eight or nine divisions of Italian troops, well-equipped, have been dashed out of existence with inconceivable small losses, some people may be inclined to underrate the enormous hazards and difficulties which seemed to lie about it before it was accomplished.

"To march across 70 or 80 miles of waterless desert to strike down superior forces who had been entrenched for upward of three months, to break the whole resisting power of an army which was advancing to the attack of Egypt, to do all that so surely, seemed a task of the very greatest hazard. It was a risk well run.

"We ran risks here to make it possible, and those generals, Wavell and Wilson, and Air Marshal Longmore, they also ran grave risks with great success."

But the results, he said, gave "opportunity to address ourselves to the problems of the perils of 1941 with far greater advantages than were at our disposal six or eight months ago."

Long Way Yet to Go

In acknowledging the cheers of Clydeside industrial crowds in the afternoon, Mr. Churchill declared that a British victory would "be only a stimulus to further efforts to conquer ourselves and make our country as worthy in the days of peace as it is proving in the hours of war. . . ."

"Do not suppose," he went on, "that we are at the end of the road yet. Though long and hard it may be, I have absolutely no doubt we shall win a complete and decisive victory over the forces of evil."

He thanked the people for their greeting but "far more for the part you are taking in this great crusade to keep the liberties of mankind free from one of the most dangerous assaults ever launched against them.

"The question is such a simple one. Are we to move steadily forward and have freedom or are we to be put back into the middle ages by a totalitarian system that crushes all forms of individual life and has for its aim little less than the subjugation of Europe and little more than the gratification of gangster appetites?"

Mr. Churchill concluded:

"We are given as our priceless spirit the faith to supply what human judgment cannot outline or know, and that faith will carry us forward through this struggle at the head of a liberated Europe.

"It will carry us forward when these countries which I have mentioned, who are now subjugated and trampled down, will bless the British name, and we shall be able to hand on to those in this island who come after us, to our children and grandchildren, a record of duty done which will not have been surpassed in all the rugged annals of our island home."

Hopkins Offer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt said yesterday he had heard reports that a radiocasting company had offered Harry L. Hopkins a large sum to make a radio address from England—but, the President added, he did not think Mr. Hopkins would accept.

Asked at a press conference if he also had heard reports that Mr. Hopkins and Wendell L. Willkie would make a joint radiocast from London, Mr. Roosevelt replied in the negative.

Mr. Hopkins is in London on a mission for the President, and Mr. Willkie is expected to depart soon for the British capital to make a personal study of affairs there.

U. S. Initiative Puzzles Europe: How Far Will Washington Go?

Continued from Page 1

dell Hull aligned himself with the President and then Wendell Willkie followed, the emphasis was clearly changed.

The average man knew all along that President Roosevelt was against Germany. But now comes Secretary Hull, famed for his peacefulness. "And why does Mr. Willkie go to England?" These last two developments mean more than the first because they are different and not quite so expected. Should one ignore them as bluffs?

No one admits real concern or that it is serious. But it is new. Here is an initiative which comes from somewhere outside Germany.

Berlin, on this particular front, is on the defensive. The official line of reaction is that Germany is not provoked and will not be provoked. Washington is called the aggressor. Secretary Hull is pictured as the man who has invoked "brutal force." America is depicted as interfering and aggressive. President Roosevelt is charged with challenging the existing order.

"Revolutionary" Challenge

This last phrase sounds less strange here than it would overseas. The existing order here no longer means the order of Europe before Adolf Hitler. That has been buried mentally under the impressive visual fact of the German armies. Europe has come during the past year almost to the point of accepting the German order as the existing order. A challenge to that seems almost revolutionary. German-victory-conditioned minds find it hard to grasp, but the idea is beginning to penetrate that the German order is being challenged aggressively.

The moves have come with a swiftness surprising and startling even to foreign observers here. Berlin falls back on the "non-provocable" defensive. It would seem a justifiable assumption at the moment that it will swallow almost anything to avoid speeding or aggravating the issue. One cannot find any disposition or tendency here to take the initiative or to force matters to a head.

If it comes to an open breach, as matters stand today, Washington will cause it, not Berlin. For the first time in a decade someone other than Herr Hitler holds an opportunity for initiative and the larger world events of the future depend on the intentions and decisions of a capital other than Berlin. What will Washington do?

However, this situation requires several qualifications. It may be consciously limited only to the period of Congressional consideration of the lend-lease bill.

While it is difficult to estimate the advantages Germany can gain by precipating an open breach, there is an extremist viewpoint which considers America's current behavior "intolerable" and which is perhaps being held in leash with difficulty. Passage of the bill by Congress might see the leash break or slip.

Further, nothing that America could do or is likely to do will make much difference in the immediate future to the German military timetable which is now presumably in operation. It can be assumed that the Jan. 14 air attack on the British Fleet was the opening move in the 1941 campaign as the attack on Norway opened the 1939 campaign. The best available guess is that German arms are now committed to the double task of relieving Italy and exerting pressure on British eastern Mediterranean forces as a preliminary to the main task.

Bridgehead Is Needed

German aviation is covering the relief and the supplying of Italian forces in Western Libya. Germany realizes that a bridgehead to Africa must be preserved for future use if it is to prevent a junction between British and French Colonial positions.

The British Fleet must not be left free to concentrate in home waters if Germany's attacks on England are to proceed.

Steps must be taken to prevent establishment of any British air bases which could threaten the Rumanian oil fields or southern German industrial areas if the Reich is to consolidate its position before the main problem of Britain is tackled.

The new American initiative poses no added difficulties in the solution of the preliminary problem. And its only possible effect on the main problem might be to speed the tempo. Thus it has little prospect of changing the military timetable. But it remains an increasingly puzzling element in the long range future problems, injecting elements of uncertainty which were nonexistent two months ago. The military initiative still remains with Germany in the immediate future state of operation. But for the moment Washington has seized the political and propaganda initiative. Central Europe is sufficiently aware of it to find it something new and strange and to begin to wonder just what Washington will do with it.

Plight of Luxemburg Told

OTTAWA (CP)—Treatment accorded the people of Luxemburg by the German Civil Administration is "disgusting," Grand Duchess Charlotte, exiled ruler of the little country, declared in an interview here.

Her Royal Highness, who now is living near Montreal and has established her Government there, recently visited Ottawa.

Until recently, the Grand Duchess said, she received regular information about conditions in her country through a man who was able to make trips in and out of German occupied territory through France Now, however, German authorities had found out about the activities of her emissary and he had been advised not to go in again.

In the early days of the occupation, she said, the German military authorities behaved in a "correct" manner, but when they were succeeded by the Civil Administration and the Gestapo things became much worse.

The Grand Duchess expressed pleasure at the present attitude of her people. At first, she said, they could not understand why she and her family left. They thought if the ruling house had remained the Germans would not have troubled them.

"Now they understand," she said. "They realize that I can do more for them outside."

"I will do whatever is best for my people," she said, when asked about plans for the postwar organization of Europe. She said many persons were working on plans for a union of states which would provide greater security than in the past and still leave all countries with their independence.

First Highway U. S. Post Office Using Huge Truck to Open Soon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A new highway post office service calling for use of huge bus-type trucks equipped with the same facilities for sorting, handling and dispatching mail as are railway postal cars is announced by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker.

Mr. Walker called the new service "one of the most significant developments in the field of mail transportation in recent years." He said it would not compete with Railway Mail Service, but was designed to supersede discontinued train service or supplement inadequate service.

The first route, to be known officially as the Washington, D. C., and Harrisonburg, Va., highway post office, will be inaugurated on Feb. 10. Mr. Walker said two other routes had been selected, but would not be announced until delivery of the trucks to be used on them.

Manned by picked crews of postal clerks, the trucks will provide increased and faster service, Mr. Walker said, to areas which formerly were served by short line and feeder railroads. He added that many railroads had discontinued nonprofitable passenger trains on short lines, and that motorized star routes had only partially supplied the former facilities.

Mr. Walker did not indicate how many highway routes might eventually be established.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
THE Mutual STORE

where
FASHION FIRSTS
predominate
If there's anything new in style—imported or otherwise—you can depend it will be obtainable at
THE MUTUAL STORE LTD.
256 Flinders Street, Melbourne

Why not open a Charge Account with this progressive Department Store?
Come in and talk it over with us. You'll find a monthly charge account a great convenience.
BALL & WELCH Ltd.
"First for Fashion"
Flinders Street, MELBOURNE

Always ready to serve you—Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor

Walker's
The Big Drapers
The brightest and most economical shopping centre in Melbourne's Great Eastern Suburbs.
WALKER'S STORES
Right at the Station
GLENFERRIE
and at COBURG

Forster's
THE CARPET EXPERTS
Give Utmost Value in
Design, Colour and Quality
AXMINSTER PERSIAN INDIAN
Forster Carpet Co. Ltd.
362 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
PHONE MELBOURNE, AUST. MU. 6654

Tea
Luncheon
Dinner
THE WATTLE
COLLINS COURT
A lovely tearoom of world renown. Come and eat our delicious cakes. Reservations for private functions.
Telephone M 2961 (6 lines)
274 La. Collins Street Melbourne

Importers and Creators of
GOWNS
HATS
COATS
SPORTSWEAR
Famous for the Past 50 Years and Still Leading
NCLEY
Phone C 8866 PTY. LTD.
183-187 Collins St., Melbourne, Australia

THRIF-T-SERVICE
Washing by Weight
We Do Expert Dry Cleaning, Too
Telephones U 3171 and U 3172
HYDE PARK
LAUNDRIES, PTY. LTD.
26 Howson St., Malvern, S. E. 4
AUSTRALIA

German Influence in Hungary Imperils Nation's Stability

By R. H. Markham
Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hungary today is in some danger of national disintegration.

The element in its composition that might separate out is the German. Nazis claim there are 700,000 Germans in Hungary. The Hungarians acknowledge only half a million.

Both sides may be right, for one cannot easily say who is a German in Hungary. A person who had been an ardent Hungarian for years might merge into a German. In the Hungarian nation are millions who carry a Teutonic strain to a greater or lesser degree. If the Nazis should dominate Europe and bring all the good things of a continent into German hands, many of the part Germans might declare themselves Germans again.

Even a cursory study of Hungary would show how actual this problem is. For example, the late Premier Julius Gömbös had one German parent. The recent Prime Minister, Bela Imredy, is from a German family, named Heinrich. In his Ministerial Council was a Ho(f)man, a Kunder, a Schneller and a Fischer. These men were all completely Hungarianized — they were even Hungarian nationalists.

They were banner-carriers for Hungarianism. This writer is not suggesting that they would revert to their original race affiliations; he merely cites them as examples of how the Hungarian nation was formed. The original Magyar element is comparatively small; the German element is comparatively large. Five ministers in a single Cabinet showed that.

A Long Struggle

Hungary has been a subordinated state during almost the whole of its history. The people, though a dominating race, have usually been dominated by foreign masters, most of all by the Germans. For centuries, Germans lorded it over Hungarians. That made it easy for them to become a part of the Hungarian nation.

The two elements have carried on a long, fierce struggle. Both made gains. But by 1900 the Magyars emerged as decided victors. The Hungarians had been somewhat Germanized, but they had retained a definite and dominant Magyar nature.

It was aggressive, too. Magyar nationalism ran very high. The Hungarians became the most nationalistic people of Europe. They are good at assimilating others. They are a strong race. They exercise a mighty fascination. They are Europe's glamour race. Many foreigners have enjoyed being Magyarized. Such people usually become more Magyar than the Magyars themselves.

Aggressive nationalism hides reality, but does not eliminate it. The reality is that there are millions of persons of German origin in Hungary. Now great pressure is likely to be applied by the Nazi Germans to remove them from the Hungarian family.

Roman Catholic Influence

Where are they to be found in the largest numbers? First, in the Roman Catholic Church. A millennium ago, the great Magyar King, St. Stephen, invited German priests to Hungary to supervise the church. That influence remains. Even to the present day, the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church is largely German or Slav. There are bishops with purely German names. The Hapsburgs used the Roman Catholic Church to strengthen their domination. They were glad to have as many Germans as possible in its leadership.

The Army, too, was largely Germanized. It freed itself, while still under Hapsburg command, of many German officers, and became largely autonomous. But not all the German officers left. Many became Magyarized. Their families still live in Hungary; they are even in the Army.

Some State officials, also, are of German origin. For decades the whole administration was under German control. Even the schools were largely Germanized. The theater completely. When Hungary freed itself, it gave most of the jobs to Hungarians. But by that time many of the German officials had become Magyarized, while others had to be retained as experts. So there are many persons of German origin in the bureaucracy, even though that is the chief stronghold of the Magyar "intelligentsia."

Capital Like German City

The artisans are mostly of German origin. Practically all the "masters" in Hungary were once Germans. The Magyars were farmers. They left the handicrafts and business largely to Germans. They even brought in Germans for that purpose. Most of the cities in Hungary have been German, even of German origin. The chief language of Budapest was once German. The very Capital of Hungary had the appearance of a German city.

The aristocracy is largely of foreign origin and the main foreign element in it is German. The dynasty was German and wanted non-Magyar feudal lords, who would serve it rather than the nation. After every unsuccessful revolution many Magyar noblemen were replaced with foreign ones. In many a case, the reward for fighting against Hungarian nationalism was an estate in Hungary. Of course some aristocrats were and remain very nobly Magyar.

With the Roman Catholic Church, army, administration, business and intellectual life dominated for long periods by Germans, that element naturally blended with the Hungarian stock.

Probably 750,000 speak German, many of whom have already been persuaded or coerced to feel as Germans. Hundreds of thousands more have German names or names only recently Hungarianized. Potentially they are not so very far from the fold of German "race and blood."

In a Europe dominated by Nazi Germans, it would be a great advantage for one to be a German. To be a Jew in such a Europe would be a catastrophe; to be a Slav, a disaster; to be a Hungarian, a grave mistake. So if a Hungarian could turn up old records and prove he was really Herr Schmidt, that would be worth more than a doctor's degree. He would be among the favored.

Denationalization might become a great force. The German Nazis will use it with all their might in their efforts to win this war.

Hungary Clings to Color of Romance

Typical Group of Natives

Authenticated News

The Royal Eagle

It stands perched at the gate to the entrance of the Royal Palace on Buda Slopes.

Picturesque Garb for Fetes

How Nazis Dole Out to People Only What They Want to Tell

By the Associated Press

BERLIN — Reichsführer Hitler relies upon a "private poll" to test public sentiment among the people and to convey special information to the public which it is felt should not receive the general publicity of the officially controlled press.

This "private poll" is the Nazi Party organization—worked out to the last detail with authoritarian "efficiency." For instance, the full public explanation of the Russo-German part in August, 1939, was passed down through the chain of party leadership to the final row of block leaders. It was their job to explain it to party members and non-party members living in their blocks.

Here is how the system works:

For party purposes, Germany is divided into 40 Gaus or districts. Each Gau is divided in "circles," each of which in turn is divided into towns. The towns, of course, are the towns or cities within the "circle." The towns are divided into "cells," and these are subdivided into blocks. The blocks are simply city blocks.

Fed Out in Rationed Doses

Over each Gau, circle, town, cell and block is a leader responsible for reporting or "informing" the territory under his jurisdiction.

To "inform" the public in a quiet way on any particular subject the district leaders are called to Berlin, all 40 of them. They fly to save time. There they hear talks by party leaders, historians and military men. They are given a complete fill-in of what the German leadership wants them to take back to their subordinates.

They fly back to their districts and call meetings of circle leaders, who in turn get the official explanation. Thus it is passed on down to the block leaders through a series of conferences. To the block leaders falls the job of doling out the information to the German public.

Often enough the explanations never reach the papers. The public knows the Führer's reasons for an action taken—or in some instances to be taken, without its ever having been made a "public" matter. The process explains some of the countless "rumors" forever coming to the ears of foreigners.

In turn, the system permits the Führer to sample the public morale at any time, and, more particularly, to learn how it will accept some proposed decree. It has been tried repeatedly in the cases of tax matters.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Führer lodges in the hands of another man a limited amount of "veto" power over decrees. That is Rudolf Hess, head of the Party and stand-in for the Führer in party matters.

Feeling Out Public Sentiment

Suppose a new tax is proposed, of doubtful popularity. The district leaders may be called to Berlin to get an earful of it, or they may simply get a letter explaining what it is. Then they are asked to report how the public will accept it.

Down through the channel it goes until the block leader starts patiently knocking at door after door to greet the residents with "Heil Hitler" and to make the explanation or discuss the matter of taxes generally with the householders to get their sentiment. When he gets it, he passes it up to his cell chief, who in turn sets it along the channel to Herr Hess.

If the reports indicate to Herr Hess that there will be a heap of protests and discontent, and if the bill is not important, he is empowered to "veto" the decree. If there were any real unrest, Herr Hitler relies on this "private poll" to uncover it. Probably the most important possible defects in the system are that block leaders, or the various other ranks of leaders, might report a joyous spirit in order to demonstrate how well they were keeping their "flocks" in tow, even though no such happy sentiment existed; or that many people, even bitterly resentful, could hide their feelings for fear any criticizing sentiment might bring punishment upon their heads.

Ontario Refuses To Extend Control Of Municipalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Provincial Government has refused a request that it extend its control of municipalities as a means of checking tax raises.

The request, made recently by a delegation from eight Ontario organizations representing Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Property Owners Associations, and Real Estate Boards. The Provincial Government already exercises control over several municipalities.

The delegation sought strict control of municipal spending by the Provincial Government so as to make possible the reduction of assessments without bringing into play increases in taxation on other properties which in turn would depress the value of those properties and discourage development of new properties.

They urged that improvement in municipal taxation can only be brought about by the Provincial Government, and that the steadily increasing taxation has caused the ownership of property, whether for business or residential purposes, less and less attractive.

Increasing exemptions from taxation of many classes of property which formerly were subjected to municipal taxation has also aggravated the situation for the property owner.

Other matters which were urged upon the Government included reimbursement of municipalities out of the Provincial tax on gasoline for expenditures on roads in excess of normal construction and maintenance, and that substantially increased proportion of the cost of primary and secondary education be transferred from the property owner to the citizens of the Province at large.

It was also recommended that municipal public utilities should not be exempt from assessment and taxation and that municipal electors who do not now pay taxes in their own names to the municipal corporations should be required to pay some substantial amount of municipal taxes.

Roosevelt Orders Defense Housing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Immediate construction of 1,982 dwelling units in eight communities to avoid a serious shortage of housing for defense workers was ordered today by President Roosevelt.

Recommended by C. F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, the program would provide 100 units at Hinesville, Ga., immediately; 100 at Rantoul, Ill., immediately; 200 at Brooklyn, N. Y., immediately; 500 at Erie, Pa., by April 1; 200 at Orange, Texas, 100 by April 1, the remainder by June 1; 17 at San Antonio, Texas, immediately; 665 at Norfolk, Va., immediately, and 200 at Radford, Va., by June 1.

They would be built with Government funds by the Federal Works Agency, and would be in addition to 1,435 units already assigned to that agency for construction in the same communities. Including housing projects to be built by other Government agencies or by private industry and including the new list, Mr. Palmer's recommendations for new units in these communities totaled 9,029.

Many Kansas City Doorbells Ringing

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark., Jan. 18 (AP)—The postman should ring several times today in Kansas City with letters postmarked here.

Lieut. Clyde D. Adams, Commanding Officer of the 35th Division's Signal Company from Kansas City hit upon a sure-fire method of stimulating correspondence by his men to the folks back home.

Dissatisfied with the manner his men had responded to pleas to write kin and friends, Lieutenant Adams ordered that no Signal Company soldier could enter the mess hall last night unless he presented a letter to the First Sergeant at the door for mailing to Kansas City.

Every man was at his place when the mess call sounded.

No Hose Play

LIBERAL, Kan. (AP)—Rain on the plains kept the farmers away from "Rain on the Plains."

The Agriculture Extension Service, advertising its movie, expected a large crowd.

"It's probably the only way we'll see rain on these plains this winter," quipped the wits.

But the turnout was small. A two-day soaking rain made the country roads impassable.

New Lloyds Medal Honors Merchant And Fishing Fleets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A "War Medal for Bravery at Sea," new award for deeds of exceptional gallantry by men of the merchant navy and the fishing fleet, has been struck by Lloyds', with the approval of the Admiralty and the Ministry of Shipping here.

The designer is Mr. Allan G. Wyon, whose family have designed Lloyds' medals since the first "For Saving Life at Sea" was instituted in 1836.

On one side of the medal a figure symbolizing courage and endurance is seated looking out over the sea to the distant horizon where sails a vessel of the mercantile marine. On the reverse side a trident symbolizing sea power, is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves and acorns. On a ribbon across the center of the design is the single word "Bravery." The medal is worn on a blue and silver ribbon.

War Boosts Canada's Need For Housing

OTTAWA (CP)—Serious housing shortages like those being felt in the United States are nothing new in many areas in wartime Canada.

A national survey conducted by the Associated Press shows that the United States' defense program has caused housing shortages in some places worse than anything experienced since the World War.

In Canada, the situation had reached such proportions after a year of war that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board last Sept. 27 pegged rentals in certain designated areas at the levels of Jan. 2, 1940.

More areas have been brought under the order since that time and rentals control now is spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, mainly in districts where large concentrations of population have grown up because of military or defense industry development.

Shortage of Quarters

Recently operators of defense industries have said that shortage of living quarters close to many huge new Canadian plants may slow production. Already there have been reports of skilled laborers leaving wartime work because they were unable to secure proper housing accommodation in their new locations.

One Ontario city reported that many thousands of persons will be required for war industries there next summer, but at present it is impossible to rent a house for less than $55 a month.

Estimates have placed the number of workers to be employed in Canada's wartime industries as high as 400,000. Great numbers probably will move to areas where little accommodation now exists.

No Policy Announced

So far, the Government has not announced a policy with regard to housing, but Government representatives have studied the large program launched by the United States Government.

One plan suggested for Canada is an elaborate program of prefabricated housing construction.

A Government housing project is under way at a large munitions development in Quebec. The Department of Munitions and Supply is building a series of 100 brick houses of permanent construction for skilled workers who will be brought to work at the plant.

Canadians Train With Ray Gun

CAMP BORDEN, Ontario, Jan. 18 (CP)—A harmless ray gun which, military officials said, "shoots" with the accuracy and range of a medium machine gun, is being used by the Canadian armored corps in training here.

By means of a light bulb, magnifying glass and lenses, the ray gun is "fired" in exactly the same way as an ordinary machine gun. It is equipped with a telescopic sight similar to that used on machine guns.

When used in mock battles the gun will cause "casualties" by catching men in the flickering light. Those "shot" by the gun will have no doubt that they are hit, officials said, because even at ranges up to 1,500 yards in bright sunlight, the ray is nearly blinding in intensity at its center. A few feet on either side, within what would be the "beaten zone" of a machine gun, a reddish-yellow light is plainly visible.

The gun was conceived by Col. F. F. Worthington, Commandant of the First Canadian Armored Brigade, and a test model was tried last May. It has since been perfected by Maj. F. A. Landrieau, gunnery officer of the Canadian Armored Corps Training Center.

For gunnery practice when no real target is available the gun is equipped with an unpredictable moving target in the bull's eye of which is a photoelectric cell which records the number of shots hitting the bull's eye.

The gun also is equipped with an automatic shutter, like that on a camera, which allows "bullet rays" to flash from the barrel at the same rate as real bullets are ejected from a machine gun.

Peace Group to Quit Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the most interesting of modern community settlements, the Cotswold Peace Bruderhof, will shortly leave England to establish a new home in Paraguay.

This community has lived in many countries of Europe—Liechtenstein, Austria and Switzerland—and came to Britain from Germany, on being given 48 hours' notice to leave shortly after Adolf Hitler came to power.

The Bruderhof, which aims at the practical application of the Sermon on the Mount in everyday life, is but one of many similar Utopian communities which have found homes in the Cotswolds during the past century. Its decision to leave appears to have been greatly influenced by the prejudice of the local population.

In their insistence upon the use of medieval Hussite costume—tight, black knee breeches and bright, blue shirts for the men, who are also bearded, and ample-skirted Austrian peasant dress for women and children—they presented a problem to Wiltshire villagers, especially as their number has been increased by many conscientious objectors since the outbreak of war.

The community consists of keen and progressive farmers who abjuring the use of money among themselves carry on a brisk trade on a strict cash basis with the rest of the world and have achieved a large measure of financial success.

Of the Bruderhof's 350 members nearly half are British, and about 45 of these latter have decided to remain on in this country rather than seek new fields overseas.

Evening Defense Study in Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Florida's share in the national defense engineering program will be augmented by evening courses in engineering at the University of Miami. Undertaken in co-operation with the University of Florida, the main courses will enable men to prepare for engineering drafting in industry, or for engineering work in aircraft production.

Under plans formed by the two universities, the Government will assume responsibility for costs of instruction and of certain materials and tools. The university will furnish the necessary space and certain facilities.

Funds to be expended here are part of a $9,000,000 appropriation provided by Congress for the Bureau of Education to carry out engineering training. There will be no cost to the student.

Eligible for the courses are university students who will graduate within a year of the time the course is started; any college student who expects to leave school and enter industry upon completion of the course; anyone who has completed high school work which included two years of mathematics, and persons who have graduated from a recognized engineering college, or who have had the equivalent in training and experience.

Television in Color Achieved By Baird Sets in England

By H. G. Kennard
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Despite the dislocation caused by war and its imposed limitations, Mr. John L. Baird, who may truly be called the man who made television a commercial proposition, has now achieved television in color.

At a demonstration in his house on the outskirts of London, Mr. Baird showed persons in natural color, moving and talking, on a screen measuring 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet. The weakest point, and as Mr. Baird admitted to me, the most difficult colors to get correct, were those of the human skin. But television even in monochrome is still in its infancy and these initial difficulties in color will doubtless be overcome.

Mr. Baird first showed a de luxe receiver which would cost £200. This had on one side a first-class radio set, on the other a radiogramophone, and in the center the television receiver with its large screen. For this the pressing of a button starts the normal black and white reception from Alexandra Palace, while another button gives color reception from a Baird transmitter, but a less costly instrument to give color television only on a smaller screen is to be marketed at £30. It must be made clear that for the Baird color television a Baird transmitter must be used.

Superimposing of Colors

Mr. Baird gave a brief explanation of the principles employed. All colors, he said, are produced by mixing the primary colors, blue, green, and red, in varying proportions. For example, purple is a mixture of blue and red, yellow is red plus green, and so with every visible color.

This principle is made use of in color printing, three pictures being made, one showing the red component, the other the green component, and the third showing the blue component. These pictures are superimposed and the final picture shows a complete reproduction.

The same principle is used in color television, blue-green and red pictures being superimposed to get a complete picture in natural color. This is achieved by transmitting blue green and red pictures in rapid succession so that the eye blends them to give a picture in the original color, thus employing what is known as "persistence of vision." The human eye is only able to separate speeds up to about one seventh of a second.

Transmission of Signals

The latest process, in some aspects paralleling color-television experiments in the United States, consists of a cathode ray tube scanned with 600 lines. The moving spot is projected through a disc fitted with blue-green and red color filters so that the scene being transmitted is scanned by blue-green and red light spots in succession. The light thrown back from a scene actuates photoelectric cells.

The signal from these cells is transmitted by wire or wireless to the receiving station where pictures corresponding to blue-green and red are produced in sequence on the receiving tube. These pictures are projected upon a screen by means of a lens, and blend to re-form the original pictures in colors.

U. S. Shows for Nova Scotia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Activities of the American Theater Wing in its aid to men in the various branches of the service and to civilians have recently been extended to Nova Scotia, according to Rachel Crothers, President of this organization which had its beginning in the World War of 1914-1918 when it was called the Stage Women's War Relief.

Miss Crothers disclosed that a request was received from Halifax to send equipment for entertainment units caring for the leisure hours of soldiers and sailors in that port. They had almost nothing for their plays and concerts, which are given by the Concert Division of the War Services Bureau, consisting of 300 artists, both civilians and service men. They give eight or ten concerts a week, moving from one fort to another, to canteens, to barracks. Equipment had to be carried from place to place, sometimes through the snow to get to an outlying fort.

The Canadian volunteer workers had been using "waste" for wigs and carrying one spotlight from one widely separated camp to another. The theater wing has supplied them with costumes, wigs, spotlights—as many as they can use—border lights, switch boards, a public service system, microphones, makeup and above all the heartening assurance that American actresses are taking an active interest in them, Miss Crothers said.

When a radio with records and rolls reached the men "somewhere near Halifax," Miss Isabel J. MacNeill, Secretary of the Interallied Hospitality and Food Fund, Royal Naval Club, now the Ajax Club, Halifax, wrote to Miss Crothers to thank her and to say that the radio had been given to a ship stationed near but that the name of the ship and that of the captain could not be disclosed because of censorship. The officers asked Miss MacNeill to express their appreciation.

The Wing continues to send boxes of garments, comfort bags and other articles for civilian relief to England.

Private
Parcel Delivery
We collect and deliver parcels within the metropolitan area for a minimum charge of 9d. per parcel. A quick, safe and reliable method of dispatching your private parcels — Phone M-2407 for our carter to call.
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421, also 188-194a George Street
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

G. H. Martin & Co.
ORGAN SPECIALISTS
We devote our main energies to the handling of reliable organs.
Sub-agents for the
HAMMOND electronic organ. The most amazing instrument of modern times.
Showrooms—38-40 Martin Place B. 4044
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA
Burford & Sons
Watchmakers and Jewellers
The Home for Quality Watches, Diamond Rings, Jewellery, Souvenirs
Repair Service
112 Market Street, Sydney
Near David Jones Phone MA 4926

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
HORDERN BROTHERS
A Leading Department Store
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Sts.

GOURLAY BROS. PTY. LTD.
Furniture Warehousemen, Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates Given for Furnishing Cottage or Mansion
Miller Street
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

England's Best Selling Chair
PARKER-KNOLL
WITH TENSION SUSPENSION SPRINGING
ENGLAND'S BEST FABRIC-COVERED SPRINGS
THAT EXTRA EASY CHAIR FOR SPACE ECONOMY
See the range of 18 DELIGHTFUL DESIGNS IN DEPARTMENT.. 5TH FLOOR
BEARD WATSON & CO. Ltd.
George and York Streets
SYDNEY
N. S. W. AUSTRALIA

David Jones'
for 4'6 gives you an expert service in
Dry Cleaning
same-day service if clothes left at Store— or ring M4404 for us to pick up and deliver
DAVID JONES' — SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
Main Store, Castlereagh St., Good Men's Stores at Market St., also George St.

"The Senior Store"

You Buy Quality Goods
at
Famous Low Prices
at
ANTHONY HORDERNS'
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

• VALUE
• QUALITY
• STYLE
• SERVICE
—are the cardinal factors which have made Finneys the leading Departmental Store in Queensland.
FINNEYS
Queen and Adelaide Streets
BRISBANE
QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

Crossword Quiz Answers

Q	U	A	K	E	R	S		H	I	L	D	A		
U		T	A	R	A		P	I	C	A		D		
A	R		Y	O	N		U	L	E		P	A		
R	E	D		S	C	O	T	T		H	O	G		
T	E	A	M		H	I	T		V	I	S	E		
E	D	W	I	N		L	E	V	A	N	T			
R			C	A	P		R	A	N			G		
		D	R	A	P	E	R		M	E	C	H	O	
L	E	A	H		L	O	G		S	U	E	S		
E	L	M		S	H	E	E	P		I	L	L		
I	L		E	L	A		E	L	K		M	I		
G		B	R	I	M		S	U	I	T		N		
H	U	R	S	T		L	E	M	M	I	N	G		

Sirois Plan for Canada: War Held Key to Accord

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 — Canada's first serious effort to modernize its Constitution has failed. But it is the first effort only, and others will be made, perhaps before the year is out.

The Canadian Government and the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations have found their plans for a new deal in Confederation rejected by three provincial governments and regarded by a fourth as premature. But they can find comfort and encouragement in the previous constitutional history of Canada.

The present Constitution was framed in general terms at the Quebec Conference of 1864 in 14 working days. Confederation, however, was the work of years. Discussion of a union of Canadian provinces had started in the early sixties and was not consummated until July 1, 1867. These things take time in a country as diverse as Canada.

The men who framed the report of the Rowell-Sirois Commission, and designed a foundation for a sounder Canada, did not expect their plan to be accepted at once. Some thought it might take 20 years of education and discussion to make the Canadian people ready for the program. The war, however, has increased the tempo of events here and probably will hasten a decision, one way or the other, on the Rowell-Sirois formula under which the central Government would assume the provincial debts, collect income and other taxes, and take over responsibility for such services as unemployment relief.

Bracken Forecast

The provincial governments which are opposed to the report and thus wrecked the interprovincial conference here may change their minds when the full impact of the war falls upon provincial finances. John Bracken, able Premier of Manitoba, whose speech was the highlight of the Conference, clearly foresaw this prospect.

The Federal Government, he said, would have to raise huge new revenues to pay for the war. It would be compelled to invade the fields of revenue now controlled by the Provinces, and this might well force some of the weaker Provinces into default, thus damaging the whole credit of Canada But if the Provinces accepted the Rowell-Sirois formula, their debts would be taken over by the Federal Government and, in addition, they would be guaranteed sufficient Federal grants of money to enable them to maintain an average standard of public service, with average taxation.

Mr. Bracken wanted the Provinces to get under the Federal umbrella while there was yet time. British Columbia, Ontario, and Alberta declined and must now face the possibility of financial difficulty if the war forces the Federal Government into their taxation fields.

The feeling among seasoned observers of Canadian history is that the time for a new deal in Confederation will not be ripe until the war has compelled far-reaching changes in the financial structure of the country, and perhaps not until the war is over.

Economic Dislocation

No one who understands the basic economics of Canada can doubt the warning of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King that the financial necessities of war cannot fail to affect provincial treasuries. If they are not affected sufficiently during the war to make them willing to rearrange their relations with the Dominion Treasury, then the dislocation of peace should make them more co-operative.

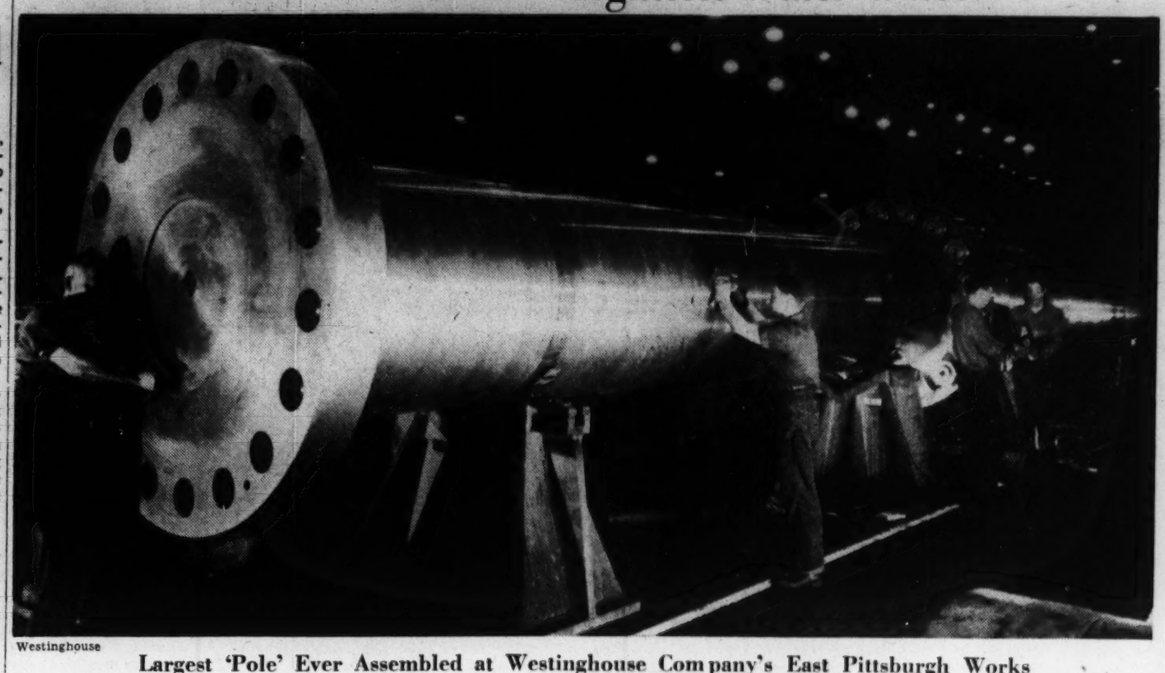
At present, provincial treasuries find their revenues mounting fast as a result of a war boom. When this boom ends revenues inevitably will fall. It is then that Mr. Bracken fears provincial defaults. It is then that the best chance of revising the whole financial scheme of Confederation, so as to put a floor under the provinces, will occur. That is why the wreck of the Interprovincial Conference of this week is regarded somewhat philosophically by thoughtful Canadians. It has served at least as a process of public agitation. Quite obviously, the Rowell-Sirois Report has been planted deep in the soil of Canadian politics and will not be removed for a long time.

The most encouraging sign historically has not been widely noted yet by the Canadian people. It is the extraordinarily co-operative attitude of Quebec. The history of Canadian politics is largely a record of efforts to satisfy the French-Canadians of Quebec that their special rights and their autonomy is being protected adequately within the legal and economic structure of the nation.

The great crisis of Canadian life have been caused by schisms between English-speaking and French-speaking Canada. Thus it was reasonable to suppose, if English-speaking provinces objected to the Rowell-Sirois plan as robbing the provinces of their autonomy, that Quebec would be the most vigorous in opposition. Indeed, if Quebec were to make a racial issue of the scheme, it could not be pressed for a moment.

Instead, Premier Adelard Godbout of Quebec came to the Conference and, in a few quiet words, announced that he would approach Canada's problems as a Canadian, not a Quebecker. Quebec, he said, wanted to study the Rowell-Sirois plan, wanted to consider every possibility of improving the state of Canada. He opposed any permanent change in the Constitution during a war emergency, but he did not reject any change for the future. This attitude on the part of French Canada, a third of the nation, augurs well for the next Interprovincial Conference and for national unity during the war.

Shaft for World's Mightiest Water Wheel



Westinghouse

Largest 'Pole' Ever Assembled at Westinghouse Company's East Pittsburgh Works

This 150-ton giant is part of the first water wheel generator of the Grand Coulee Dam across the Columbia River in the Pacific Northwest. The generator will be the largest single power generating unit in the world and will be rated at 108,000 kilowatts.

Knudsen Joins Cabinet Aids In Backing Lend-Lease Bill

Continued from Page 1

succumbed despite American aid, Mr. Knox commented:

"I would put every able-bodied man in the country to building warships. I would enlist a huge standing army. I would build the biggest air force in the world. We would do nothing else for 20 years."

Two of the three first witnesses, Mr. Knox and Mr. Stimson are Republicans, a fact which they emphasized. Wendell L. Willkie, recent Republican candidate for President, is expected to testify for the bill. In the face of this nonpartisan support the Democratic majority of the Committee was content to let the Republicans do most of the questioning.

It was in the questions and answers rather than in the formal texts that many of the most illuminating comments were made. For example, to a question of Robert L. F. Sikes (D) of Florida as to what alternative or addition to the lend-lease bill he could think of Mr. Knox hesitated, and said he might shock his Republican friends by what he said.

Removal of Trade Barriers

"The best thing we can do is to treat South America as we did the great West," he said. "The development of the West called for the free exchange of goods between the east and west. This meant freedom of trade. We ought to abolish every last barrier and we would bind them to us with economic bonds of steel."

In case Britain fell, Mr. Knox said Germany would inevitably seize territories and bases in Latin America. The attack would not come at once, Mr. Knox said to a question by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York. Latin America has the largest stock of raw materials in the world with a population 90 per cent illiterate and German economic penetration would be inevitable. It would not be long before an opportunity occurred for actual seizure, he argued.

Summarizing relative naval strength of the United States and Axis Powers, Mr. Knox said that by Jan. 1, 1943, the Axis would have 28 battleships, the United States 18; the Axis 8 aircraft carriers, the United States 7; the Axis 101 cruisers, the United States 45; the Axis 325 destroyers, the United States 219; the Axis 500 submarines, the United States 133.

"What countries would attack us?" asked Representative Edith N. Rogers (R) of Massachusetts.

"We've been told in very plain language. Did you ever hear of the Tripartite agreement among the Axis Powers, Germany, Italy and Japan?"

Crisis Coming Soon

Mr. Knox supported the statement of Mr. Stimson, made as the latter left the witness chair yesterday. "I cannot state too emphatically the apprehension that I feel as to a crisis," said Mr. Stimson, "that I think may come within the next 60 days or at most 90 days."

Both Secretaries decried the possibility of President Roosevelt's "giving away" part of the fleet as opponents charge he might do under the bill. Mr. Knox, when asked if he saw any way of defeating Germany except by greater military strength, said he did not think that would be the way. Mastery of the air by the British, with United States help, he said, would permit a bombardment of German cities which he thought would bring "collapse behind the front." He added that the Germans "are surrounded by conquered people."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, declined an invitation by isolationist Representative Fish to testify on the bill, holding that "the general principles of this measure should be enacted into law." William S. Knudsen, defense production chief, was to testify today

World's Largest Water Wheel Is On Way to Northwest

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18 — Engineers have begun the job of shipping the world's largest waterwheel generator 2,500 miles westward to the State of Washington, where it will become a partner of world's largest masonry structure —the Grand Coulee Dam across the Columbia River.

The 1,000-ton generator, 24 feet high and 45 feet in diameter, will be dismantled and placed in 38 freight cars for the 11-day trip. It is the first of three which in 1942 will start pumping billions of gallons of water to 1,200,000 acres of arid but potentially fertile farm land in the Columbia Basin.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company announced that the second power machine will be completed by Spring and the third by Summer. All three will be ready for operation the following Spring.

Besides aiding irrigation, the generators will make available a vast reservoir of electric power for national defense and peacetime industrial needs in the West. The Westinghouse Company described them as 108,000-kilowatt machines, approximately 30 per cent more powerful than any other water-wheel generators. Combined, they will produce 435,000 horsepower and enough electricity to illuminate New York and Chicago together.

The dam, built of 23,000,000 tons of concrete, will create a 150-mile-long artificial lake reaching to the Canadian border.

Knox Warns of Axis Sea Power If British Navy Loses in War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (*AP*)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, urging passage of President Roosevelt's lend-lease bill "in our own best national interests," told the House Foreign Affairs Committee today that the United States Navy would be heavily outnumbered by the fleets of the Axis Powers if British sea power should be destroyed.

The Navy probably will commission 100 new fighting ships in the next two years, he said, but during the same period 304 new units would be swelling the Axis forces.

Mr. Knox expressed the opinion that a British victory would come in the European war by "a collapse behind the German front."

The Secretary said he did not think that the British would win by a land invasion of the continent.

"When German cities are bombed as British are being bombed, I don't believe the Germans will take it like the British are taking it," Mr. Knox said.

He added also that Germany was surrounded by conquered countries which, he predicted, would play a part in the German defeat.

The United States needs time to perfect its defenses, Mr. Knox said in his prepared statement, reminding the Committee that the two-ocean navy construction program now under way would take six years to complete.

"Only Britain and its fleet can give us that time. And they need our help to survive."

Mr. Knox presented figures showing that the United States fleet had 322 fighting ships on Jan. 1, compared with an estimated 658 in the navies of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Naval Strength Compared

By next January, he said, the figures would be: United States, 342; Axis Powers 803.

For Jan. 1, 1943, he rated comparative strengths: United States, 422; Axis Powers, 962.

Throughout the three-year period the figures showed the United States outnumbered in every fleet category from battleships to submarines. Mr. Knox forecast the greatest increase in Axis strength in submarines. He placed their present undersea fleet at 284 and estimated they would have 500 by 1943.

Mr. Knox said that if the United States "does not wish to face the consequences of the establishment in South America of aggressive military power, we should now prevent Germany from overturning the British sea power which holds the Nazis in Europe.

"If Germany becomes free to move across the ocean for the conquest of new territories," he continued, "she most probably will move first into South America to get hold of that great storehouse of natural wealth."

It is only by the combined sea power of the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Knox said, that the Atlantic and Pacific have "served as barriers against the acquisitive designs of aggressive powers."

For 125 years, he asserted, British naval power has not threatened the United States.

This government proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 to keep the New World from being conquered by the Holy Alliance, he said and added: "We were successful in maintaining that doctrine only because of the support of Great Britain, whose overwhelming fleet could prevent overseas aggression from Europe."

He said that full organization of American resources would permit help to Britain and at the same time preparation of strong American defenses.

"The cost to us in money, effort, and sacrifice will be great—but the cost will be far greater, even in the immediate future, should we now stand aside and let Britain fall," he said.

Battle for Sea Control

The present war, Mr. Knox contended, is "fundamentally, an attempt by Germany to seize control of the sea from Great Britain."

He said that since the World War the United States has maintained "a one-ocean navy in the Pacific, and that navy has proved adequate in both directions only because the existence and the deployment of the British navy gave us security in the Atlantic."

"In effect," he continued, "both we and the British Commonwealth of Nations actually have had a two-ocean navy, operated for a single peaceful purpose.

"We still have a one-ocean navy. We are building a two-ocean navy, but its structure will not be completed for six years. We need to complete that structure as fast as we can because the other part of our two-ocean navy is now in grave danger.

"The British navy can survive only if the British Isles survive. Should the British Isles fall, we can only believe that the British navy, which never runs from danger, will fall at the same time. I think we can safely assume that the British navy will share the fate of the courageous nation that supports it."

Should that come to pass, he said, "our fleet would necessarily be divided, to meet danger in both oceans. Whether it would be strong enough to protect even the regions nearest to us is a matter that can not now be foretold. . . .

"Once we lose the power to control even a part of those seas (surrounding the Hemisphere), inevitably the wars of Europe and Asia will be transferred to the Americas."

U. S. Income Expected to Climb To $90,000,000,000 in '42

Continued from Page 1

might increase, and prices be forced up, under the law of supply and demand.

This view is countered by others, however. They declare most factories have vast capacities to increase output and that plenty of goods can be produced, defense goods and "civilian" goods alike. Furthermore, they urge that Government controls can hold down prices, if worst comes to worst, under machinery already set up by Leon Henderson of the Defense Commission.

As between these two views nobody can be certain, but the $15,000,000,000 joyride of increased national income seems already to have begun. What the bumps will be remain to be seen.

Free Trade Plan With So. America

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (*AP*)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, has proposed that the United States allow a "complete free exchange of goods and freedom of trade" in commerce with South America.

His statement came at the end of his testimony before the House Foreign Relations Committee on the Lend-Lease bill before Congress.

After Representative Robert L. F. Sikes, (D) of Florida, had asked whether Mr. Knox knew of any better method of Western Hemisphere defense than the pending bill, Mr. Knox replied:

"I've got a rather radical suggestion which will shock some of my Republican friends here, but I think the best thing we can do is to treat South America the way we treated the great West and have a complete free exchange of goods and freedom of trade.

"If we remove every last barrier from that trade we'll tie them to us with economic bands of steel."

Nearly 40,000,000 Use the Grand Central

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Nearly 40,000,000 passengers used the Grand Central Terminal during 1940, an increase of more than 1,500,000 over 1938, J. H. Hustis, Jr., Manager, reported today. The exact figure was 39,805,952 terminal users, of whom 21,649,109 traveled by the New York Central Railroad and 18,156,843 by the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

University of North Carolina Host to Students of Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina has set up a Pan-American Institute to provide instruction on a broad scale, in connection with the winter "summer school" for Latin-Americans, which will be attended by approximately 110 representatives of countries in Central and South America for the next six weeks.

Among the out-of-State speakers who have accepted invitations to come here are: Robert Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War; William Ernest Hocking, of Yale; I. A. Richards, of Harvard; Charles Lyon Chandler, of the Corn Exchange Bank; Howard Mumford Jones, of Northwestern University, and Rodolfo O. Rivera, of the American Library Association.

Dr. Sturgis E. Leavitt, Director of the "summer school"—so called, because it is summer where the visitors came from—also announces that there will be two visiting lecturers from Duke University, Professors John T. Lanning and Earl J. Hamilton, while a number of teachers at the University of North Carolina, where the sessions will be held, have volunteered their services.

The Latin-Americans, here to study the North American way of life with a view to improving still further relations between the two continents, will be afforded numerous entertainment features and will, during their sojourn, make visits to other parts of the South.

Complimentary to the visitors, the State Legislature, now in session in Raleigh, will hold a special sitting in Chapel Hill, Jan. 30, in order to impress on the visiting students its approval of the school and the purposes for which it is being held.

One of the first official acts of the Legislature, when it convened in Raleigh last week, was the unanimous passage of a resolution approving President Roosevelt's foreign policy and urging all possible aid to Britain, short of war, in its struggle with European dictators.

North Carolina, it will be recalled, has the highest percentage of native-born population of any State in the Union—approximately 99 per cent. It was settled largely by the English, and in its mountain regions many old English expressions are used to this day, while bed-quilts in hundreds of mountain cabins bear designs which originated in England and were brought over by the first settlers.

Courses offered will include personal conferences on United States Government, history, economics, social problems, literature, art folk-lore, music and physical education.

Crosley Adds Boat: Power Cycle Coming

CINCINNATI, Ohio (*AP*)—Powel Crosley, Jr., President of the Crosley Corporation, announced here that production was under way on a small motorboat equipped with inboard motor and that the firm soon would add a powered tricycle to its automotive line.

The boat engine is a liquid-cooled adaptation of that used in the Crosley automobile and develops 10 horsepower at 2,800 revolutions. Mr. Crosley said the craft, to be manufactured in a new plant at Miami, Fla., is made of three-ply plastic molded into a single-piece hull, 15 feet long and weighing about 700 pounds.

If Only 'Sarge' Could Talk

LOS ANGELES (*AP*)—Eight months ago Claudia Otten, telephone operator on the police complaint switchboard, lost her pet poodle, Sarge.

Recently, amid calls of assault, burglary, robbery and attack, she heard a woman's voice inquire, "Where can I reach the Humane Society? A cute little poodle just wandered into my back yard."

"Is it white," Miss Otten asked. "Does it have a brown spot on its right hip?"

It was, it did, and today Sarge is back in the Otten home.

Willkie Return to Spotlight Brings Gain in Popular Favor

Continued from Page 1

main line of his party, will rally a small group of Republicans to his side but in the end will be a minority leader leading a minority within his party.

It is because Mr. Willkie is again going against the voting record of the majority of Republicans in Congress—many of them veteran figures in the party—that his influence on party policy and party management appears certain to decline, at least for an indefinite period.

Certain of Course

Mr. Willkie is persuaded that he is pursuing a right policy in supporting the lend-lease bill and in repudiating isolationism a popular policy—a policy which helped him roll up the largest vote ever given to a Republican Presidential candidate, winner or loser.

What of the future? That is a highly interesting and unanswerable question. It may very well be that Mr. Willkie, in departing from the present Republican majority line, is establishing a position to which, at a later date—when public opinion has registered its verdict even more clearly—his party will wish to repair. If it does, Mr. Willkie will be there first and the party may find that it wishes to embrace both Mr. Willkie's policies and his leadership. That remains to be seen.

There is something of a precedent. After his first re-nomination in 1900 William Jennings Bryan entirely lost control of the Democratic Party which in 1904 nominated Judge Alton B. Parker. But with little, if any, influence upon the party machinery, Mr. Bryan gained another nomination in 1908 because of his national following.

But, as Mr. Willkie has said, 1944 will take care of itself, and in the meantime the Republican Party's unorthodox 1940 Presidential candidate is very much back in the headlines—in the British as well as the American papers.

River Boats Sinkings To Be Investigated

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 18 (*AP*)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation will be asked to study the unexplained sinking of two boats brought here to help build a Missouri River flood dike for a $9,000,000 bomber assembly plant.

Frank Zimmer, Sheriff, said he planned to ask the F. B. I. to look into the case.

Harry Gray, General Superintendent of the Sternberg Dredging Company, reported the seacocks had been opened and hose connecting pump suction valves had been removed on a tugboat sunk Jan. 9. Two days later another boat was sunk.

The site where the plant is to be built borders the river.

Leaven of Bible Gains in '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Increase in the circulation of the Bible in many parts of the world is reported in a survey of the year 1940 published recently in the International Review of Missions.

Religious seeds have been sown during the past year, it says, which may ripen into a rich harvest when the war has become a distant memory. The American Bible Society reports a marked rise in sales in Japan. The British and Foreign Bible Society in 1939 had a circulation in India of 1,338,000—125,000 more than the previous year. The Society reports large sales increases in Central and South Eastern Europe and a record circulation in South America. It now has editions of the Scriptures in 745 different languages, 13 new ones being added in 1939.

The life of the Evangelical Churches in France, the survey says, is still vigorous in spite of recent events. The Paris Faculty of Protestant Theology has reopened this winter. In Latvia, while many Christians have, under pressure, abandoned the Church, others have shown increased devotion. In Estonia, where religious instruction has been prohibited, the Lutheran Church continues to be vigorous. In Spain instruction in the catechism has been made obligatory, and there the Roman Catholic Church has experienced gain. But in Poland, both under Nazi and Soviet occupation, religious orders have been dissolved, religious teaching is forbidden, and Roman Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant clergy have been maltreated and sent to concentration camps.

U. S. and Axis Naval Strength

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 17

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox gave the House Foreign Affairs Committee today this estimate of the relative strengths of the United States Navy and the combined forces of Germany, Italy and Japan:

	Jan. 1, 1941		Jan. 1, 1942		Jan. 1, 1943	
	U. S.	Axis	U. S.	Axis	U. S.	Axis
Battleships	15	20	17	22	18	28
Aircraft carriers	6	8	6	8	7	8
Cruisers	37	75	37	81	45	101
Destroyers	159	271	174	292	219	325
Submarines	105	284	108	400	133	500
Total fighting craft	322	658	342	803	422	962

ATLANTA, GA.

Rich's sells more merchandise day in and day out than any other store in the whole Great South.

RICH'S

ATLANTA, GA.

Davison's Semi-Annual White Sale

Featuring savings on everything you need for your linen closet.

DAVISON-PAXON CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips

A&P FOOD STORES

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call

Hemlock 0436

Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday

The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

ATLANTA, GA.

Mid-Term Enrollments

New students are accepted by many schools for the winter term which begins around the first of February. For further information, consult the advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Stores in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida

Where Satisfaction Is a Certainty

ROGERS QUALITY FOOD SHOPS

ATLANTA, GA.

COAL FUEL OIL

Furnaces Stokers

Walnut 4711

Randall Bros.

ATLANTA, GA.

Piedmont Laundry

Quality Work

Telephone WALNUT 7651

and our courteous representative will call

Laundry Dry Cleaning Rug Cleaning Draperies

WHITE SALES

STORES IN MANY CITIES OFFER GREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THRIFTY BUYERS

MONITOR ADVERTISER

A Boy Needs His Dad as Friend And Brother

There Is Deep Anchorage For Both in a Wholesome Boy-and-Man Comradeship

Big Brothering the Boy
First of Six Saturday Articles

By L. Prescott Platt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On the snowy hillside down which all the youngsters of the neighborhood swooped on sleds and skis, several of their Dads were out on that holiday afternoon helping the boys build a ski jump. High-pitched shouts and laughter commingled with deeper tones in companionable boy-and-man harmony. . . .

In front of the fire in the big house set back among great trees, a man and a boy were talking earnestly. The boy, a fine young fellow in his early teens, had evidently been sharing with the man something much on his mind. There were several understanding questions from the man, and a few straight man-to-man comments. "Thanks, Dad, that's swell. I'll try that," the boy was heard to say. . . .

When the whistle of the five fifty-five was heard, golden-haired Jimmy was always ready at the window. Sometimes it was daylight, with soft summer breezes stirring the curtain. Tonight it was layender dusk, snowing lightly, with the street lamps glowing orange among the bare branches of the trees. Shadowy forms of men and women strode up the street from the station, and Jimmy from his lighted window waved at some of them as they went by. But the tall form who nodded good-night to his companion, then turned in at the picket gate received more than that. The suddenly opened door and eager, welcoming child as Daddy came running up the steps meant friendship; and the exchanged bear hugs and laughter, the interested questions and answers, could come only from a mutual enthusiasm and understanding at least as long as Jimmy's five love-filled years. . . .

One more picture. A slender dark-eyed boy of 14 stands before a juvenile court officer who has been talking to him seriously. Beside him a young man only a few years the boy's senior and from the resemblance evidently an elder brother, stands, watching the faces of both the boy and the officer. The conversation spreads to include the young man. He was evidently putting in a word for the boy.

The officer rises. "I'll count on you to help Jack remember," he is saying to the young man, and in the heart-felt handshake they exchange there seems to be mutual gratitude and appreciation. "You've got a good friend in your brother," he adds to the boy, "and I know you know it." There are other brief thank-yous, and goodbyes, and the young man and the boy leave the room. But as they go down the broad stone steps into the hall below, the young man's arm is across the boy's thin shoulders for a moment, and the boy draws nearer his big brother for—a significant fraction of a second.

* * *

His Father Naturally the One

A boy growing up into the complex world we live in today deeply needs a friend and counselor in whom he can trust and to whom he can go with his problems and questions. Of course, the natural one is his father. Unfortunately, however, modern society, with its competitive business and outside amusement, has erected a potential barrier between the father and his boy. The businessman of today spends a goodly portion of his time away from home, and the hours which he spends at home are often consumed in adult entertainment, or even in considering business tactics and commercial trends.

A man of high standing in the community, and of character beyond reproach, owned a small business. The business demanded that he be away from home from early morning until late in the evening. On Saturday he closed at midnight. Sunday afternoons, which could have been spent so profitably with his 14-year-old son, he used as a time in which to work on the books of the company.

When the writer became interested in the boy, he found that he had completely failed the second semester's work in his freshman year of high school. The mother also helped in the business, and neither parent seemed to have time to check the boy's scholastic progress. The boy, in turn, not feeling a close bond between his father and himself, had no inclination to go to his father for help and guidance. Here was a neglected boy from an otherwise excellent home.

Beginning Early

But the great question to be answered by a father is: "How can I bridge the gulf which has become fixed between my boy and myself?" Or rather, "How can I keep such a gulf from appearing?" Now, the best method of preventing this gulf is for such an intimacy to exist between father and son that the bonds of mutual understanding will make it an impossibility. If the father takes his share of the responsibility of caring for his son when an infant, he not only will be giving the mother a rest, which she certainly deserves, but will have taken the initial steps in creating a lasting and intimate friendship between his boy and himself. As the boy grows older, it will seem only natural for the father to take an active interest and participation in the boy's play and other activities in which young lads so eagerly engage. If this plan is carried out, no estrangement such as pictured above, will occur.

Even though a father may have made every effort to give his son the companionship which is so desirable, he may find that as his boy enters his teens there seems to be a gulf appearing in spite of anything he can do. If the father understands the nature of the early part of the adolescent period, he will have no worry, for he will know that, wisely handled, his boy need not grow away from him.

Along with years of adolescence usually comes the boy's realization that he is no longer a child. The social awakening of early adolescence makes one feel very important indeed.

Treating Him Considerately

When the boy begins to feel so very grown up, the one thing that will drive him away from his parents is to have them treat him as if he were still a child. How often the writer has seen a young lad asserting his new-found manhood only to be reminded that he is "still a little boy, and will have to obey his parents, just as he has always done, for they know best." True, the adolescent's judgment is very immature and needs a degree of guidance from his parents, but as the boy grows older this should be carried out in a very diplomatic manner. The father who is able to speak to his teen-age son as a man, and yet impart to him the guidance and supervision so necessary at this age, will not find his boy growing away from him.

If the gulf between father and son has already become fixed, the father may go far in bridging this gulf by becoming acquainted anew with his boy. Learning the boy's interests, ambitions and ideals he can show his boy he is interested in him, and wants to grow closer to him. If this is done naturally, and without a patronizing attitude, there is no reason why this gulf cannot be bridged, and father and son join hands in the bonds of a mutual and lasting friendship.

H. Armstrong Roberts; Camera Guild, Inc.

1. Intimacy between father and son, enriched through shared experiences, cannot begin too early. 2. The man who would win and hold the friendship and love of a boy must treat the boy with genuine consideration, as an individual, never talking down to him, always being straightforward and sincere. Out of a wholesome man-and-boy comradeship can come quiet talks that mean everything to both. 3. Times like these can be "growing" times, when there is mutual honesty enriched by real friendship and understanding. 4. And when a boy, grown to manhood, shows by his actions that his father is his best friend. Dad knows that any time and thought spent all down the years is nothing to the riches of the reward.

Residence Club for Young Workers in London

King George's House, Stockwell, Is Staffed by Men Who Understand Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

One evening in late August I dined with two hundred boys at King George's House, Stockwell. A good dinner—steak stew, savory with potatoes and beans, a very pink blancmange with pink strawberry jam. A noisy dinner too. Only by shouting could one make oneself heard across the table. Nevertheless a very jolly dinner.

I am told that it is necessary to dine at King George's House, Stockwell, in order to appreciate how well a mixed crowd of boys can get along together, and in order to gather something of the "spirit" of a place which is doing a fine piece of social work in wartime.

Stockwell lies south of the River Thames. Which means, in a way, that the neighborhood is not particularly salubrious. Were it not, indeed, that King George's House is quite incapable of being affected by drab surroundings, it might certainly descend to drabness. The tall building with its narrow windows and the rather bare and scrubby garden which surrounds it might be classed as drab. But the House itself possesses an excellent bias in the opposite direction.

To King George's House comes any boy between the ages of fourteen and twenty who can prove that he "has no home." He may be a young Civil Servant or shop assistant drawn from respectable family life in the country but without means to provide himself with decent lodgings when thrown on his own resources. Or he may be a young worker in one of the numerous munition factories, or an apprentice to one of the trades in which South London abounds, or just a little errand boy working longer hours than it is pleasant to contemplate. Such differences do not matter. King George's House is "a good Club," and that is what counts.

There are four families in King George's House and each, numbering fifty or thereabouts, lives upon its own floor, adopts its own rules, develops its own character and sends its three elected representatives to the committee which controls affairs in general.

Interestingly enough, each of the four floors have evolved a character entirely unlike the other three. One floor—or House, as they are called—obviously considering itself remarkably superior, runs a democracy of the most determined kind.

The House of Democracy elects a governing Committee of its own members—eight in number—who hold office for a period of eight months. This Committee makes the rules and enforces obedience to them. Not that rules are in any way tiresome. One is merely asked to make one's own bed (tidily), to keep one's own locker respectable, to be present and correct, with lights out, at 10:30 of a night. These rules must be observed. The elected committee members see that they are, and the result is entirely satisfactory.

Through King George's House there runs a splendid sense of comradeship — due in part, no doubt, to the presence of a self-effacing staff of men whose chief qualification for leadership is not that of educational attainments but rather of a genuine interest in boys and their ways. Due in part also to a finely organized system of games and games contests which foster a keen public spirit.

King George's House has billiard tables—three of the best in London, it is said. It has a long room set aside for table tennis. A Common Room with a radio which works hard, a large basement room for cinema shows and theatricals, a canteen—the boys themselves run this—and a substantial library. While outside activities consist of football and cricket, of lawn tennis, swimming and cycling.

When a boy comes, lonely and more than a little shy, to make his way in the wilderness of London, he finds something rather remarkable when he discovers King George's House.

"I hate to think what might have happened to some of our lads without it," said one of the House Leaders to me as we sat at dinner. There ought to be King George's Houses in other parts of Great Britain—especially in days of war when young people are proving so vital to the nation's need. Thousands of lads, said the House Leader, are being drawn into armament factories and other important activities. The work of non-resident clubs—excellent as it is—cannot supply all the boys' needs. He would like, therefore, to see resident hostels with full club facilities spring up all over the country, and spring up without delay. **P. M. L.**

A University Geology Museum That Also Serves Children

Museums for the sake of having museums are on their way toward becoming as extinct as some of the specimens which they contain, Marvel Ings, curator of the University of Wisconsin Geological Museum, declares in an article in the September issue of the Wisconsin Journal of Education.

Taking their place today are the educational museums where display cases are undergoing reorganization so that their contents are shown to the best advantage and not crowded in like so much "junk," and where labels are being made to read more like a story book and less like a dictionary.

A pioneer in the field of the rejuvenated museum is Miss Ings herself, and the State University's Geological Museum is among the first museums to undergo changes toward modernization.

By way of making her charge more appealing for school children and for citizens in general, Miss Ings has tied up everyday geology with everyday living, especially in the emphasis of exhibits dealing with the State of Wisconsin.

Making the Geological Museum of special service to the schools of Madison and Dane county, Miss Ings has started a program which will supplement the work taught in natural science. This includes literature introductory to visits in the museum; comparisons of modern animals, insects, and plants to the ancient ones; a study of fossils, and study of rocks and minerals used in everyday living. A story hour every other Saturday has also been instituted to help study these problems, and to illustrate them.

Miss Ings is also anxious to have the museum be of service to other schools of the state, and whenever possible she visits state schools and group meetings to explain the museum and the opportunities which it offers to the people of the state.

School children from all parts of Wisconsin are invited to visit the museum, and a section of the museum is being set off especially for them, with exhibits to supplement courses on insects, birds, prehistoric animals, rocks, government, health, and other topics, which they may be studying in school.

Miss Ings feels that museum study can have a great part in giving the child an opportunity for independent thought and learning, teaching him not to accept only that which is presented in the classroom, but encouraging him to study his own problems under his own responsibility. She hopes that museum work will make the child desire his own museum, to do his own collecting, or to promote the idea for a museum for the school in which all children can take part.

Using the Verbs 'Sit' and 'Set'

Help Yourself to Easy English—29
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We can use the two verbs *to sit* and *to set* in the same manner as we use *to lie* and *to lay*.

(Present) sit; (Past) sat; (Past Participle) sat.

We use *to sit* when something (person, animal, or thing) "reclines"; as in Lesson 28, let us assume that things can recline as well as persons and animals. Thus, whenever we can substitute the verb *to recline* (meaning to rest), we can use the verb *to sit*.

Example: The old house *sits* (reclines or is located) near a deep ravine.

We use *to set* when something (person, animal, or thing) is placed somewhere *by means of something outside of itself*, usually by a person. Thus, whenever we can substitute the verb *to place*, we can use the verb *to set*.

(Present) set; (Past) set; (Past Participle) set.

Example: John *set* (placed) the lamp on the table.

The lamp was *set* (placed) on the table (BY someone).

Let us notice that the principal parts of *set* are all the same.

The question may arise that since *to lie* and *to sit* both mean *to recline*, what is their difference when used with things?

To lie carries an idea of remaining in a fixed place.

Example: The lake *lies* north of here. (Fixed place, immovable.)

To sit carries an idea of remaining in a fixed action.

Example: The house *sits* close to the road. (Fixed action, but movable.)

Caution: Let us not use *set* when we mean *sit* or *sat*.

Example: Sit (not set) down, please, and rest.

We sat (not set) for hours, listening to his stories.

Exercise

Write the correct verb: *to sit* (to recline) or *to set* (to place BY means of someone).

Example: The candle sits (reclines, rests) on the window sill.

The candle was set (placed) on the window sill (BY someone),

1. I have —— still for so long that I shall enjoy a walk.
2. —— your basket down and —— in the shade.
3. The movers —— the house back from the street, and now it —— near an old elm tree.
4. The greyhound —— quietly in his kennel as his food was —— before him.
5. The radio —— in an alcove before we moved it.
6. The child —— quietly for an hour and listened attentively.

* * *

Answers

Exercise: 1—sat (sit, sat, sat; reclined); 2—Set (set, set, set; place), sit (sit, sat, sat; recline); 3—set (set, set, set; placed), sits (sit, sat, sat; reclines); 4—sat (sit, sat, sat; reclined), set (set, set, set; placed); 5—sat (sit, sat, sat; reclined); 6—sat (sit, sat, sat; reclined).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

Listening Habits Of Children

An illustration of what intelligent parent-teacher associations can accomplish is shown in the 44-page radio report completed recently at Wilmette, Illinois, a North Shore suburb of Chicago. Extensive data are presented on listening habits of children, and many wise suggestions are given for handling these problems. Copies are twenty-five cents, postpaid. Address Mrs. B. L. Mitchell, 205 Sixth Street, Wilmette, Illinois.

Ohio State News Letter

Do You Teach Conservation?

A "library" on conservation, consisting of a number of teaching aids and suggestions to promote conservation education and practice in both rural and city communities is announced by the U. S. Office of Education, which states: "Twelve bulletins, four of them available free, form a compact library of reference facts and recommendations in this field of education. If bound into one volume, the bulletins would produce a single 700-page source-book on the subject of conservation." Some have been reviewed on this page. The full list of titles and prices:

Conservation in the Education Program, 10 cents.

Teaching Conservation in Elementary Schools, 20 cents.

Curriculum Content in Conservation for Elementary Schools, 15 cents.

Conservation Excursions, 15 cents.

Farm Forestry, 15 cents.

Conserving Farm Lands, 30 cents.

Landscaping the Farmstead, 15 cents.

Opportunities for the Preparation of Teachers in Conservation Education, 5 cents.

Good References for Conservation Education in Secondary Schools, free.

Good References for Conservation Education in Elementary Schools, free.

Good References on Conservation of Trees and Forests for Use in Elementary Schools, free.

Good References on Conservation of Birds, Animals, and Wild Flowers for Use in Elementary Schools, free.

Free publications are available from the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. Publications for which there is a charge should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Education by Radio 11th Yearbook

"Education on the Air," eleventh year-book of the Institute for Education by Radio, has just been published. It contains discussions of many important phases of radio broadcasting. It sells at three dollars per copy and can be obtained from the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF BOSTON
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS PREPARE FOR A BUSINESS CAREER
334 BOYLSTON ST.
at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for catalog 15.

• CHANDLER •
Trains young women for superior secretarial positions. Two and one year courses. FAIRFIELD SCHOOL—one year course exclusively for college graduates. MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL—special courses to meet individual needs. Successful placement service. Stenotypy. Attractive new dormitory in convenient Back Bay location. 58th year. Catalog. Alan S. Farber, B.Sc., 245 Marlborough Street, Boston. COM. 3242

ENROLL NOW SAWYER SCHOOL of BUSINESS
. . the West's largest business school. All latest methods, and equipment. 4 schools, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Long Beach and Westwood Village.

ENROLL—
McBRIDE Secretarial School
Phone TUcker 5345
Train now for higher brackets of secretarial work. Our central location brings placement opportunities continually. 1227 West 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Train for LEADERSHIP
COURSES in Business Administration, Accountancy, Secretarial Science, Journalism, Foreign Trade, Merchandising, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration, Home Economics. 56th year. High standards, nation-wide patronage. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
1025 WILSHIRE BLVD LOS ANGELES CALIF

See Also
TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

DANCING

Ernest E. Ryan
SCHOOL OF DANCING
New Classes in Ballroom Dancing
NOW OPEN
Classes and private instruction for children, high school students and adults, teaching the smart new dances and ballroom department.
607 So. Western Ave. Los Angeles, Calif.

ART

TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION *For Results*
Internationally Celebrated Graduates
Intensive Winter, Spring and Summer Courses. Approved by Regents. *Register Now.* Fashion Drawing, Design, Layout, Sketching, Styling, Draping, Fashion Journalism, Interior Decoration, Textile, Stage & Screen Design, Window Display, Credits. Day and Evening. Free Placement Bureau. Send for Circular 7 investigate Before Registering Elsewhere.
TRAPHAGEN, 1680 Broadway (52d St.), New York

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FINE AND APPLIED ART
William M. Odom, Pres. (Parsons)
MIDYEAR CLASSES BEGIN JANUARY 27
Advertising Design; Interior Architecture and Decoration; Costume Design and Illustration; Teacher Training. Faculty includes leading specialists. Send for Catalogue C-1.
136 EAST 57 STREET, NEW YORK CITY

ART...
Accredited. Individual professional training in Commercial and Fine Art. Illustration, Painting, Lettering, Advertising Layout, Cartooning and related subjects. Dress Design for trade or custom use. Instructors of national reputation. Entrance any time. Placing service. Catalog: Studio C.
FREDERIC MIZEN ACADEMY
75 E. WACKER DRIVE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AIRCRAFT SCHOOL

LEAST EXPENSIVE—MOST SUCCESSFUL AIRCRAFT TRAINING
Fletcher Industrial Aircraft Training is based on a factory-approved pre-enrollment selection plan which determines for you the advisability of spending money on any training course. Nearly 4000 men have secured employment through this training. Send for booklet today.
Convenient Bank of America terms.
FLETCHER AIRCRAFT SCHOOLS
625 W. San Fernando Rd., Burbank, Cal.
GEARED TO THE NEEDS OF THE INDUSTRY

SCHOOLS - AUSTRALIA

HILLCREST
SYDNEY N. S. W.
Day and Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Kindergarten to Leaving Certificate. Modern Building and Curriculum. Apply
The Headmaster, 82 Kingslangley Road Greenwich XF 1717

COEDUCATIONAL

BERKELEY
Preparatory School Est. 1907
Coeducational. Fully accredited.
Preparation for college certificate of examination. Each student's course individually planned.
Day and Evening Classes
Mid-term Entrance Feb. 3
Catalog. Harry F. Cade, Jr., 470 Commonwealth Ave. (at Kenmore Sq.) Com 9262

Berkeley Hall
SCHOOL
KINDERGARTEN THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL
(Fully Accredited)
2nd Semester begins Feb. 3
Beverly Hills, Calif. BR. 21247

Daycroft
NOROTON HILL
STAMFORD, CONN.
College Preparatory and general courses. Careful consideration to individual requirements. Parents are invited to visit Daycroft and see what we are accomplishing for boys and girls of high school age.
Day and boarding departments
New York Office—Tel. Plaza 8-3133

HILLCREST
"Rectitude before erudition"
75th and State Line
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Accredited.
Camp in summer.
Happy home atmosphere for day and resident pupils. Pre-school through Eighth Grade. Music, Art, Expression. French. *Second term opens January twentieth.* Inquiry appreciated. Phone Jackson 4500.
(Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor)

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost institution for dramatic training
Spring Term Begins April 1
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The Davis School
for exceptional children
Beautiful year-round home-school for children requiring individual attention. Speech correction, arts and crafts, music and physical training included in curriculum. 3 acres fruit, flowers and equipped recreation grounds. Inquiries invited.
Mrs. Ida M. Davis, Director, 2736 Grande Vista Ave., Telephone ANdover 8363, Oakland, Calif.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding, secure catalog of this boys' college preparatory school. Harmony ideals. Oldest in West. Teaches how to study
TODD SCHOOL Accredited 92nd year. Ages 6 to 19. Men Teachers. House mothers. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. C & N. W. or Auto Route 14. Visit Hour from Chicago. *Summer Camp.* Catalog Roger Hill Prin. Box D-8 WOODSTOCK ILL.

NARGA SCHOOL for BOYS
—is a School of
Constructive Thinking
Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. 6th Grade through High School. Teaches How-to-Study. New Gym and Pool. Inspection Study U. S. Aviation nearby 55 miles south of Chicago. Route 45. Endowed. CATALOG: Col. J. M. Bittinger, Supt. Box M. Onarga, Ill. Write and Visit Now

You are cordially invited to visit the
NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY
The School of Distinction
The Academy feels proud that in this national emergency, its policy of educating and training young American gentlemen need not be changed in any respect. N. Y. M. A. training continues to meet the national emergency.
For Catalog, address
8 Academy Avenue
Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

MONTICELLO
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Accredited. — Kindergarten through Tenth Grade. Day or Resident. Fireproof buildings. Athletics. Transportation. Madie Burmester McBride, Principal.
2445 S. WESTERN AVENUE
(at West Adams Blvd.) PA-6637
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

THE CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE SCHOOL
Come to educational Cambridge, twenty minutes from The Mother Church, for your junior college work. Courses offered in Liberal Arts, Secretarial Science, Home Economics, Interior Decorating, Merchandising, Costume Designing. Preparatory department offers accredited preparation for leading colleges. Catalogue (designate which). Address: Secretary, 5 Chauncy Ter., Cambridge, Mass.

LA REW SCHOOL
A home school in the country for girls of elementary and junior high school age. Now receiving mid-term enrollments.
ETHEL MARCH FULTON, Director
AZUSA, Calif. Phone Azusa 36021

RADFORD
El Paso, Texas
A distinguished preparatory school for girls.
Catalogue on Request

WRITE FOR INTERESTING ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
"Evaluating Education"
Contains 12 Important Test Questions for Parents of 'Teen-Age Boys and Girls.
Second Semester of Upper School Begins February 3
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School | Senior College
Lower School | Junior College
Coeducational

The Home Forum

All In the Spirit of Fun

Now Pablo, the white calf our ox found somewhere, has a small foster sister. Early one Sunday morning I discovered her on an ant hill where her mother, Jane, had carelessly left her sleeping. Though really a good mother, Jane seldom worries about her calves. I moved the little heifer to a more comfortable resting-place and rubbed off ants with a towel, while Jane stood over us as if to supervise the job.

Pablo was surprised to see the new-born calf. Apparently he was of the opinion that he was the only calf in the world, and he stood staring, big-eyed. The small one stared back, completely interested in everything in this bright new world.

Having looked her over well, Pablo next wanted to feel her with his nose, but this Jane would not have. Any creature was welcome to look at her calf, but she would not have it touched. She chased Pablo away and he took it all in the spirit of fun, for he capered around in a circle and said "bah" before he settled down to sleep in the sunshine.

In a few days, Jane grew so used to seeing Pablo around that she didn't mind him at all. By this time, the small calf had her legs well under control and found that it is great sport to run.

* * *

Pablo watched the calf solemnly when first she played, and then found that the spirit of frolic is contagious. When she ran, he had to run, too, and running suggested something equally amusing—bunting. He capered up to the little one and gave her a playful shove. It was a surprise to everyone. Pablo had no idea that he was so strong. The calf was sent rolling; and Jane, bellowing frantically, came running to see what had happened to her child. She needn't have been concerned. The little heifer scrambled to her feet and scampered around merrily. The calves played until they were weary and then went to sleep, cuddled closely together. Jane sniffed lovingly at them both and went off to graze.

Pablo has always been a happy calf who managed to entertain himself, but now he is entranced to have a playmate. If the little one feels too sleepy to play, Pablo will poke her ever so gently; and, if she will not get up, he will patiently rest beside her. But almost always she is ready to play whenever he is, and the two of them lead enchanting lives, eating, sleeping and playing. Sometimes they push each other around, sometimes they kick up their heels like colts, and sometimes they simply run and run. Back and forth, round and round, until they are puffing like fat ponies on a steep trail, and their little hearts are beating ever so quickly.

* * *

Watching them, I realize what an important thing it is to have fun, and how it is true that all creatures instinctively love to play. Now that the new grass of winter is shining on the hills, my animals seem to feel that spring is not far off, and this hint of spring makes even the oldest of them ridiculously youthful. When the barley field was newly plowed, the cows all went cavorting across it, bellowing and kicking up their heels. Sally Anne poked at the soft earth with her horns, and then pawed it over her shoulder as she had seen the bulls do. When I called her, she came thundering rakishly toward me, her face plastered with earth, a wild gleam in her eye. The cow who jumped over the moon might have had the same reckless appearance as Sally Anne that day.

Even the old gray mare appears kittenish. Out of respect for her years, I keep her in the lower pasture where she may be fed extra portions of grain and alfalfa. One day she stood watching the hill horses when they came home to drink; and suddenly, with a shrill whinny, she was off across the pasture, kicking up her heels and pitching like a bronco. For a few seconds, her tall sons watched her wonderingly (was mother out of her head?) and then they began to run. They all had a merry time until old Fannie was obliged to stop and catch her breath.

Lately she has taken to following me, just to be going somewhere, when I ride up over the hills to see how grass is growing in Sky Valley. On these occasions she quite maddens the horse I am riding, for she so obviously enjoys her freedom. She will lag behind to sample grass, and then catch up to us and charge on ahead, only to wheel around and come running to meet us. Whenever she sees a good spot, she will thump herself down to have a roll, rubbing her back and groaning with pleasure, tossing her unshod hoofs around in a carefree manner. She gets no more joy out of having fun than I do out of watching her disport herself so coltishly. It is highly satisfying to see a thirty-year-old mare feeling her well-deserved oats.

* * *

I never do get through a day without having cause to laugh heartily at some creature's antics. Late one afternoon all the cows had strayed far down the road, and I went riding after them, in a hurry to drive them home and get the chores done before dark. As usual, the two little goats, and the big lamb, Bucky, were with the cows; and Bucky, who has no respect for larger animals, suddenly decided that the cows should not go home. He took his stand in the middle of the road and challenged every slow walking beast. As each cow came along, she lowered her head and shoved him easily out of the way, and Bucky whirled himself around to confront the next in line. Finally, they had all passed him except the little goats who came marching demurely side by side. One of them scooted by, but the other found his way blocked by a determined woolly beast who danced up and down and displayed new curving horns. Bucky was like a big school boy teasing a smaller one. No matter how nimbly the little goat stepped, Bucky was guarding the way. The little goat gave up trying to walk by; he determined to push Bucky off the road. Back and forth they shoved each other. Sometimes one walked swiftly backward, sometimes another. With all his wool, Bucky looked the heavier, but the goat seemed to be holding his own. He would rear up gracefully and charge; Bucky would brace himself for the impact, and then they would push and push. I kept holding my horse in and riding with my head twisted around, loath to go on without seeing who was the victor. I lingered as long as I could, and finally rode on around a bend. After a while there was the sound of small frisking hoofs, and the little goat appeared with Bucky hard at his heels. The goat couldn't stop. He ran off the road, scampered half-way up the side of a boulder and down again, got ahead of all of the cows and raced. At which the cows all went running cumbersomely and we pulled up at the barn with great snortings and blowings.

* * *

Quite often the big bulls get wrangling good-naturedly. Mightily they push each other, until one gives up and goes frolicking off, with the other lumbering at his heels. Once Sweety Pie bowled Benjamin completely off his feet, at which he stood back courteously and waited for Benjamin to get up and resume the struggle. It is not only fun to watch the big animals at play, but it is a beautiful thing to see such strength. One longs to be a sculptor, to make a permanent massive replica of gigantic creatures being calfish!

The instinct of frolic is equally strong in the small wild creatures that live on our ranch. The ground squirrels pursue each other from rock to rock, and the brush rabbits have a game like leap-frog, only more active. Two rabbits will face each other and run, and, without either stopping, one will leap completely over the other. I have never seen both leap at once and collide in air; evidently there are rules to the game, so that each gets his turn at jumping. Once we had a pink-eyed white rabbit who would play happily with the wild rabbits. Early one morning I looked out to see him making a graceful leap over one of his brown cousins, and it pleased me to see the wild and the tame able to enjoy a game together. I was as delighted as when I see deer grazing with our cows.

* * *

Even birds have a sense of humor. I heard our small speckled rooster making disturbed sounds, and found him running madly around the wild tobacco bushes. There was a flash of color, just out of his reach, and to my amazement I saw that the little fellow was chasing a blue jay. The jay was being tantalizing, letting the rooster all but seize his tail feathers. Just what started this, or why, I can't imagine; but for some time the bird fluttered teasingly low, screeching delightedly every time the rooster missed him. At last the rooster gave up, and strutted with some dignity back to the barnyard. With a last derisive scream, the blue jay took to the sky, evidently chuckling to himself.

Little skunks play charmingly, and I like to think of fawns cavorting like calves, and coyote pups tumbling like any young pups. It makes things seem quite right, somehow, that nature has intended the animals to play as well as tend to the business of finding a living. It is comforting to think that human beings, after all, form only a minority of living things on earth—that a great deal of fun is being had by creatures all unaware of the perplexities of civilization.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-3

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Gallery, London

"A LADY IN A WHITE HEADDRESS": *A Painting by Rogier van der Weyden*

THIS SCULPTURESQUE HEAD of "A Lady in a White Headdress" reminds one, with its austere lines, of the ancient Egyptian sculptured heads. The Flemish model, however, lacks the dignified pose of the Egyptians, their serenity and magnificent unselfconsciousness.

The name of the young matron who sat for her portrait is unknown, but the painting is attributed to the fifteenth-century Flemish painter, Rogier van der Weyden (1400-1464) and is one of two pictures by him in the National Gallery in London. In the catalogue, the portrait is listed as "probably by Rogier himself." As this painter neither signed nor dated his pictures, future generations have had to be guided largely by internal evidence in assigning paintings to him. Of the works that can be definitely attributed to him, the chief are two altarpieces in Berlin.

The portrait of "A Lady in a White Headdress" is a small panel painted on wood. The picture, which is painted in cool colors, shows the lady in a starched headdress of white muslin. The brown dress has velvet lapels of dark green. The stomacher is of crimson velvet, and the chemisette is of white muslin. The face is young and a little self-consciously grave.

Rogier was born at Tournai in 1400 and was the son of a sculptor. While still a young man in his twenties, he settled in Brussels, where he lived for most of his life and where he set up a shop for all sorts of art work. He was the last artist to hold the position of "painter in ordinary" to the city of Brussels. Like most of his fellow artists, Rogier traveled in Italy, but the Italian painters appear to have influenced him little. On the other hand, he himself exercised a strong influence on both contemporary and later Flemish artists.

Rogier was a man of independent means and, from evidence available, he was an exemplary citizen. Accounts show that he held an honored place among his contemporaries.

A Young Sailor In Amsterdam

TRUE ENOUGH, in less than half an hour they had crossed a dyke of solid masonry, and were in the very heart of the great metropolis of the Netherlands—a walled city of ninety-five islands and nearly two hundred bridges. . . . Everything interested Ben; the tall houses with their forked chimneys and gable ends facing the streets; the merchants' ware-rooms, perched high up under the roofs of their dwellings, with long, arm-like cranes hoisting and lowering goods past the household windows; the grand public buildings erected upon wooden piles driven deep into the marshy ground; the narrow streets; the canals everywhere crossing the city; the bridges; the locks; the various costumes, and, strangest of all, shops and dwellings crouching close to the fronts of the churches, sending their long, disproportionate chimneys far upward along the sacred walls.

If he looked up, he saw tall, leaning houses, seeming to pierce the sky with their shining roofs; if he looked down, there was the queer street, without crossing or curb—nothing to separate the cobble-stone pavement from the foot-path of brick—and if he rested his eyes half way, he saw complicated little mirrors fastened upon the outside of nearly every window, so arranged that the inmates of the houses could observe all that was going on in the street, or inspect whoever might be knocking at the door, without being seen themselves.

Sometimes a dog-cart, heaped with wooden ware, passed him; then a donkey bearing a pair of panniers filled with crockery or glass; then a sled driven over the bare cobble-stones, (the runners kept greased with a dripping oil rag so that it might run easily); and then, perhaps, a showy, but clumsy family-carriage, drawn by the brownest of Flanders horses, swinging the whitest of snowy tails.—From "Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates," by MARY MAPES DODGE.

Changing Landscape

A rock, standing upon a hill,
Began rolling, as rocks will
When rain carries the soil away.
It moved slowly at first,
Then jumped with sudden burst
Into a hole, apparently to stay.

PRESCOTT HOARD

Squatters' Rights

In a winter garden,
In a drift of snow,
Old stalks of hollyhocks
Keep to their row,
As if we might forget where
They like to grow,
Reserving a place for seedlings
Asleep in snow.

KEITH THOMAS

"In righteousness shalt thou judge"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE records that Moses was divinely directed to admonish the people (Leviticus 19:15), "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment: thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty: but in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbour."

The great need of mankind is to know how to judge righteous judgment. This knowledge has been made available to all through the teachings of Christian Science, which is a religion based on the Bible, including the inspired words and works of Christ Jesus.

One need no longer grope in the dark, seeking salvation through material means; for the revelation of the divine law of Life and Love has made the true nature of God and man understandable and demonstrable. Thousands of weary pilgrims, having sought in vain for health, happiness, and security in matter, are now turning to Christian Science, wherein one gains the spiritual concept of God and man. Once we learn the great fact that God is the only cause and creator, we are enabled to prove that evil, being unknown to God, is lawless and powerless; and its seeming effects are annulled by the application of the truths of divine Science.

Fresh opportunities to judge righteous judgment are constantly appearing. To the senses materiality seems to be the essence of realism, and temptation bids us agree with the testimony of the senses. But righteous judgment comes not of corporeal sense, but of spiritual discernment. The degree of spirituality maintained in our consciousness determines our health, happiness, and peace. The Scriptures give heartening examples of healing and regenerating works accomplished by accepting spiritual power as supreme. Similar demonstrations of divine power are resulting today from the consecrated application of the teachings of Christian Science.

A Christian Scientist whose son was in grave danger, apparently shut off from human aid, strove to clear his thought so that he might give practical assistance in what seemed to be a hopeless situation. Humbly he asked himself, "Am I seeking, in obedience to the Scriptures, to judge righteous judgment regarding the one who seems to be in danger of the so-called material forces apparently surrounding him?"

Certain that his only course lay in turning without reservation from the belief that man can be separated from God to the divine fact of man's oneness with the Father, the student began to see the whole experience as a false claim of life in matter. He knew, moreover, that no so-called law of matter or mortal mind could hinder the operation of the law of God, divine Love; and in this conviction he found peace. The boy was saved in a way that seemed miraculous to onlookers. But proof of God's protecting care is not a miracle; for the good that is the expression of infinite Love is divinely natural.

God is Spirit, and man is spiritual. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 281), "The mind supposed to exist in matter or beneath a skull bone is a myth, a misconceived sense and false conception as to man and Mind." And on page 475 she defines "man," in part, as "that which has not a single quality underived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker."

The aim and purpose of the spiritual thinker are to know the real man, to rise above the mist of ignorance that seems to hide spiritual beauty and ability, and to demonstrate perfection. Each one must see his true selfhood as wholly spiritual, and he must judge his neighbor and the whole world righteously.

In times of danger men turn to God seeking divine aid; and in proportion to the unselfed love, honesty, and humility of his prayer the seeker receives grace sufficient for his need. However, to demonstrate complete freedom and protection from evil, one must understand that God's man is never in danger. Man is the reflection of infinite Mind, ever conscious of the presence and power of God. To demonstrate this great fact requires wholehearted consecration, and the effort is abundantly rewarded in health, happiness, and success. We must be faithful in judging righteous judgment, denying the testimony of material sense, and holding thought to that which is spiritual and enduring.

The earnest seeker for Truth values Godlike qualities above all else; he recognizes Spirit as the only substance, and, knowing the priceless value of spiritual ideas, he constantly strives to judge in righteousness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

The FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"LIFE"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

„In gerechtigheid zult gij . . . richten"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE BIJBEL verhaalt ons hoe Mozes, door God geleid, het volk aldus vermaande (Lev. 19:15): „Gij zult geen onrecht doen in het gericht; gij zult het aangezicht des geringen niet aannemen, noch des grooten aangezicht voortrekken; in gerechtigheid zult gij uwen naaste richten."

In gerechtigheid te leeren richten is iets wat het menschdom ten zeerste noodig heeft. Deze kennis is voor iedereen bereikbaar geworden door hetgeen de Christelijke Wetenschap leert. Deze Wetenschap is gegrond op den Bijbel en in het bijzonder op de geïnspireerde woorden en werken van Christus Jezus.

Niet langer behoeft men in het duister rond te tasten en verlossing te zoeken door stoffelijke middelen, want door de openbaring van de goddelijke wet van Leven en Liefde kan de ware aard van God en den mensch begrepen en gedemonstreerd worden. Duizenden moede pelgrims, die te vergeefs in de stof naar gezondheid, geluk en veiligheid hadden gezocht, wenden zich heden tot de Christelijke Wetenschap, waarin men het geestelijk begrip van God en den mensch verkrijgt. Wanneer men het groote feit leert begrijpen, dat God de eenige oorzaak en schepper is, is men in staat te bewijzen, dat het kwaad, daar het niet door God wordt gekend, onwettig en machteloos is; de schijnbare gevolgen er van worden opgeheven door de waarheden der goddelijke Wetenschap toe te passen.

Voortdurend doen zich nieuwe mogelijkheden voor om in gerechtigheid te richten. Voor de zinnen schijnt de stoffelijkheid het wezen van de werkelijkheid te zijn; telkens komt de verzoeking tot ons, in te stemmen met het zinnengetuigenis. Gerechtig richten komt echter niet door de stoffelijke zinnen, doch door geestelijk onderscheidingsvermogen. De graad van geestelijkheid, die in ons bewustzijn heerscht, bepaalt onze gezondheid, ons geluk en onzen vrede. De Heilige Schrift bevat bemoedigende voorbeelden van de genezende en vernieuwende werken, die tot stand zijn gekomen door de oppermacht van de geestelijke macht te aanvaarden. Soortgelijke demonstraties van de goddelijke macht volgen heden op de toegewijde toepassing van de leer der Christelijke Wetenschap.

Een beoefenaar der Christelijke Wetenschap, wiens zoon in groot gevaar verkeerde en schijnbaar buiten het bereik was van menschelijke hulp, trachtte zijn denken te zuiveren om daadwerkelijke hulp te kunnen geven in hetgeen een hopelooze toestand scheen te zijn. Hij vroeg zich ootmoedig af: „Ben ik, in gehoorzaamheid aan den Bijbel, bezig in gerechtigheid te richten betreffende hem, wien gevaar schijnt te dreigen van de zoogenaamde stoffelijke machten, die hem schijnen te omringen?"

Overtuigd zijnde, dat de eenige uitweg was zich zonder voorbehoud af te wenden van het geloof, dat de mensch gescheiden kan zijn van God, en het goddelijk feit van 's menschen éénzijn met den Vader te aanvaarden, begon hij, de beoefenaar der Christelijke Wetenschap, de geheele ondervinding te zien als een valsche bewering, dat er leven in de stof zou zijn. Hij wist bovendien, dat geen enkele zoogenaamde wet van de stof of het sterfelijk gemoed de werking van de wet van God, de wet van goddelijke Liefde kan teniet doen, en deze overtuiging gaf hem rust. De jongen werd gered op een manier, die aan de toeschouwers een wonder toescheen. Het bewijs van Gods beschermende zorg is echter nooit een wonder, want het goede, dat de uitdrukking is van oneindige Liefde, is goddelijk natuurlijk.

God is Geest en de mensch is geestelijk. Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap schrijft in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] (blz. 281): „Het gemoed, dat ondersteld wordt te zetelen in de stof of binnen den schedel, is een mythe, een wanbegrip en een misvatting omtrent den mensch en omtrent Gemoed." En op blz. 475 definieert zij den „mensch" ten deele als: „datgene wat geen enkele eigenschap heeft die niet aan de Godheid is ontleend; datgene wat geen leven, intelligentie of scheppingsvermogen in zichzelf bezit, doch geestelijk alles weerspiegelt wat aan zijn Maker toebehoort."

De geestelijke denker stelt zich ten doel den werkelijken mensch te leeren kennen, uit te stijgen boven den mist van onwetendheid, die geestelijke schoonheid en geestelijke vermogens schijnt te verbergen, en volmaaktheid te demonstreeren. Iedereen moet zijn ware zelf gaan zien als algeheel geestelijk, en moet zijn naaste en de geheele wereld in gerechtigheid gaan richten.

In tijden van gevaar wenden de menschen zich tot God om hulp en het zoekende hart vindt de genade, die het noodig heeft, in de mate waarin onzelfzuchtige liefde, eerlijkheid en ootmoed in zijn gebed tot uiting komen. Om echter volkomen vrijheid en bescherming tegen het kwaad te demonstreeren, dient men te begrijpen, dat de mensch Gods nooit in gevaar verkeert. De mensch is de weerspiegeling van oneindig Gemoed en is altijd bewust van Gods tegenwoordigheid en macht. Om dit groote feit te demonstreeren is algeheele toewijding noodig en dit streven wordt overvloedig beloond in gezondheid, geluk en welslagen. Wij moeten getrouw zijn in ons gerechtig richten, het getuigenis van den stoffelijken zin ontkennen en ons denken gevestigd houden op hetgeen geestelijk en duurzaam is.

Een ernstig zoeker naar Waarheid stelt boven alles goddelijke eigenschappen op prijs; hij erkent, dat Geest de eenige substantie is en, daar hij de onschatbare waarde beseft van geestelijke ideeën, streeft hij er voortdurend naar in gerechtigheid te richten.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Ceramics

Words cannot always tell
The thing we mean to say,
Speech is the crucible
That holds the untempered clay.

We mold the lovely shapes
That compass our desire,
Trusting no curve escapes
The final test of fire.

Beautiful is the bowl
If its design has caught
The intricate, the whole
Irradiancy of thought.

SARA KING CARLETON

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown limp morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black limp morocco only	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant, special Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1941

Greek Aid Old Habit To Boston

Athens of America has held Hellenic peoples in close affection for more than 100 years.

The Mountains look on Marathon,
And Marthon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I dreamed that Greece might still be free.
Byron (Don Juan)

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Aiding the Greeks is an old Boston custom.

It began more than 100 years ago, when Boston was first flowering into the Athens of America, in the days of Channing, Emerson, Gilbert Stuart, Samuel Gridley Howe. . . . The list could go on, but let it stop with Howe.

For it was he who organized the American Philhellenes, he who fought side by side with the Greeks, he it was who brought Byron's helmet to Boston, he who raised $60,000 in cash and a shipload of food, he who taught Boston women how to sew dresses in the style of Greece, he who wrote the history of the Greek Revolution.

This was long ago, before he married Julia Ward, before The Battle Hymn of the Republic, before he became a world renowned expert in carrying knowledge to the blind, before he became the first director of Perkins Institute.

Sam Howe was a Boston boy of limited means, who, like many another, read Byron and became enthusiastic in support of a free Greece. Boston was the proper place for such enthusiasm. For after years of being known as the "Christian Sparta," the city was just metamorphosing into that freer attitude where citizens read everything and spoke of everything in a happy release from the long Puritan strictures.

The Glories That Were

The ancient Greeks, with their art and their philosophy, were near to many. And like Byron, they gazed at the glories that were and contrasted them with the dejection and submission of the modern Greeks. From Byron and others they learned of the cruelties imposed on the modern Greeks by the Turks, and with Byron they asked:

You have the Pyrrhic dance as yet.
Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?

So, when at last the embers of revolt kindled in Greece, early in the 1820's, the news was received with enthusiasm in Boston. A committee to aid the Greeks was formed, called the Philhellenic Society. And when Howe was graduated from Harvard in the spring of 1824 with a degree of M. D. he announced his plan of going immediately to serve the Greek army.

This was a trifle in advance of what others had done. They had been willing to send a little money, a few warm clothes, but had not contemplated actual service. Howe admitted in later years that about the only encouragement he got for his Greek adventure was from Gilbert Stuart, the painter.

Pursuit of an Example

But the reports of Byron leading his own 500 Suliote warriors, "in rich Albanian costume" were too much to resist. So in 1824, with a red-bound volume of Byron in his pocket, he sailed. He had hoped to fight side by side with his hero, but arrived a month after the "child genius" had gone on from the fray.

Howe plunged into his work, but soon noted in his tattered diary: "I begin to find that I must fight a common soldier or retire, which I will not do. . . . Since I cannot be useful in my profession, why, here goes life and soul for Greece and Freedom!"

During these four years following Byron's passing, the cause of Greece waned a bit at home. Donations lagged. Howe determined to return to America and spur efforts on. Preceded by letters from E. Sissing, President of the Third National Assembly of Greece, to President John Quincy Adams, Howe arrived in New York aboard the brig Jane on Feb. 5, 1828.

His report was published in the Boston Advertiser on Feb. 11. It was a sympathetically written account of the needs of the Greeks together with a report on his stewardship of American gifts.

Donations Defended

After noting that his supplies of flour were meager, Howe wrote: "Some may suppose that the portion given was too trifling, that a quarter of a hundred of flour to three or four persons could have been of slight use; but could they have witnessed the eager rush to get their share, the almost childish joy with which they received it, and the happy expressions of countenance as they trudged away with their bags, crying 'God Bless America,' they would have been convinced that the donations had not been made in vain, since they gladdened the hearts of thousands, though it were but for a moment."

Such appeals very naturally had their effect. Edward Everett indorsed the idea, and the new houses on Beacon Hill soon became the scene of many busy sewing bees—busy, that is, until one of the ladies paused in the middle of a seam one morning and sharply inquired, "My goodness, do you suppose they wear Boston styles in Greece?"

The consternation continued until Dr. Howe was summoned and supplied descriptions and rought patterns of Greek mountain wear.

His friends urged Howe to make a tour and give lectures in behalf of the Philhellenic movement, but Howe preferred to write a book, titling it: "An Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution, by the Late Surgeon in Chief to the Greek Fleet."

There was a stanza from Childe Harold as a frontispiece:

". . . . . and who
That marks the fire still sparkling in each eye,
Who but would deem their bosoms burst anew
With thy unquenched beam, lost Liberty!
And many dream that withal the hour is nigh
That gives them back their father's heritage."

The book, Howe said, was dashed off in a hurry as a propaganda piece. He was ashamed of its composition and of a few errors of fact in it, and later had it suppressed because he felt it was below standard. A few copies survive, however, and a perusal shows it to be far above the average.

It not only supplied the background against which the revolution moved, but analyzed the influence of the Christian church on the Greeks, showing how that, after becoming one of the first peoples to adopt Christianity, their church fell into a long dispute with the Roman Catholic Church over such items as whether idols should be allowed in churches, as in Rome, or whether churches should have no idols but have pictures, as in Greece. Thus, true spirituality became obscured, noted Dr. Howe, and the people sank into slavery.

But this spirit, he said, was only latent. It was there, ready to flame up, and indeed had done so already. All it needed was encouragement and supplies.

Plea Effective

The plea was eloquent. It raised $60,000 within a few weeks—a considerable sum for those days—and stores of clothes and a shipload of grain. Moreover, it left enthusiastic workers in several American cities. So Howe returned to Greece where he labored for two more years, until freedom was won.

Returning to Boston, he espoused the idea that there should be a freedom from bodily obstacles, that even the blind and mute and deaf should be given the tools of freedom, learning. He promoted the Perkins Institute and for 40 years worked for the blind and the limited of all sorts.

This caused Whittier to write of him:

Wherever outraged Nature
Asks word or action brave,
Wherever struggles labor,
Wherever groans a slave,—

Wherever rise the peoples,
Wherever sings a throne,
The throbbing heart of Freedom finds
An answer in his own.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy today with the highest temperature today near 44 degrees, cloudy tonight with a minimum temperature near 32. Sunday fair with occasional cloudiness and colder. Gentle northwest winds today.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with occasional light rain, changing to snow flurries in the Berkshires with little change in temperature today. Clearing and colder tonight. Tomorrow mostly fair and colder except occasional snow flurries in the Berkshires.

Maine—Snow in the north portion and cloudy with occasional light rain or freezing rain in the south portion with little change in temperature today.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Light snow in the extreme north portion and cloudy with occasional light rain or freezing rain changing to snow flurries in the central and south portions, with little change in temperature today. Clearing and colder tonight. Tomorrow considerable cloudiness and colder with snow flurries in the mountains.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Cloudy with occasional light rain with little change in temperature today. Clearing and colder tonight. Tomorrow mostly fair and colder.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	34	New Orleans	45	45
Chicago	21	16	New York	38	34
Denver	30	17	Norfolk	49	49
Kansas City	6	4	Philadelphia	37	36
Los Angeles	55	54	St. Louis	14	13
Miami	65	65	San Francisco	49	45
Minneapolis	-7	-7	Washington	40	..

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 18.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:52 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 3:24 a. m., height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 3.48 p. m., height 9.7 feet.
Monday, 4:19 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:09 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5.11 p. m.

Poet

Marshall

Miss Ralph D. Jackson
Originator of the Poetry Workshop.

Poetry Shop Opens in Old Boston House

Workshops, where artisans may find an outlet for latent talent, are quite in the order of the day, but comes now one for poets.

Would-be makers of verse find "welcome" on the doormat of the early Boston home of Miss Ralph D. Jackson, on River Street.

Known to be standing in 1807, when the Charles flowed past its doors, the interior of the house has been little changed. Huge beams and rafters, winding stairs, and spacious rooms tell of another era. In the studio upstairs members of the Workshop sit around a refectory table in a room whose antique-appearing furniture was designed and built by Miss Jackson and her architect father.

Miss Jackson is young and enthusiastic, with the right temperament to lead a crusade against what she calls the present "jerry-built" poetry. She graduated cum laude in English Literature in 1939 from Radcliffe, and while still in college edited two anthologies of undergraduate work, including some of her own poems.

Upon leaving college she wished to continue the study of English verse, but could find no course that appealed to her, so she evolved one of her own, and became so deeply imbued with it that she wanted to share it with others seeking the same goal.

So why not a Workshop for Poetry!

Besides, this Workshop can go hand in hand with the Poetry Society of England, established in 1909 and with centers throughout the English-speaking world.

Her Workshop is open to those who belong to the Boston Poetry Center, while others may attend by paying 25 cents, which contribution is sent to the Poetry Society in London.

"Our aim is threefold," Miss Jackson explains. "First we must know technique; second we must recognize the soul of poetry, and third we must practice."

Labor Foes Of Lend-Lease Repudiated

State Federation of Labor official says a Hitler victory would spell slavery for workers.

The American worker has rapidly come to the realization that he has more at stake in this crisis of the nation than anyone else, declared Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, today.

"If Hitler's campaign to dominate the world is successful," added Mr. Taylor in explanation, "American workers will be slaves."

In answer to a query as to what he thought of a telegram urging defeat of the lend-lease bill sent to Washington this week by a group of Boston labor leaders and others, Mr. Taylor commented:

"The list of signers of the telegram is not representative of labor, their attitude must not be construed as a reflection of the thinking of responsible and representative labor officials.

"The State Federation of Labor has taken no definite position with respect to the lend-lease bill. This matter is being studied and handled by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and others at Washington."

Returning to organized labor's position on national defense, Mr. Taylor continued:

"We want to defend America because we are Americans. We've come to see now that one of the best ways of defending America and preserving all the things that are symbolic of Americanism is to aid Britain in an 'all-out' fashion. That is elementary.

"If we neglect to do that as speedily as possible, then we will be actually aiding and abetting the cause of Hitler. The cause of Hitler means virtual slavery to the workers whether they are organized or not.

"The fate of trade unionism, private enterprise and other things for which we stand as Americans and which depend upon freedom in its numerous forms has been sealed elsewhere by Hitler.

"As I see the present situation, we have two considerations to be exceedingly thankful for:

1. That our country is surrounded by a moat that nature provided, not our own ingenuity.

2. That Great Britain, its people and its navy are serving to stall what could be an immediate danger until our defense program is either completed or more adequate and powerful to meet any threat.

"My answer to the question whether the workers will make their own response is that in Great Britain the members of organized labor and other workers are the people who are putting up the splendid fight against Hitler.

"American workers are not unlike British workers. Treat them decently, afford them the respect they deserve, remember that they constitute the greatest part of America, and the result will be amazing."

Hope

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts

Painting by Burne-Jones

Given in memory of Mrs. George Marston Whitin by her four daughters, Mrs. Laurence Murray Keeler, Mrs. Sydney Russell Mason, Mrs. Elijah Kent Swift, and Mrs. William Carey Crane.

Art Museum Enriches List Of Accessions

Nine paintings, four of them purchases and five gifts, have just been added to the collections of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. All are now on exhibition in the new-accessions gallery. Among them is "A la Mie," by Toulouse-Lautrec.

The large canvas, "Hope," by Edward Burne-Jones, is a gift from Mrs. Laurence Murray Keeler, Mrs. Sydney Russell Mason, Mrs. Elijah Kent Swift and Mrs. William Carey Crane, in memory of their mother, Mrs. George Marston Whitin. In 1896 Mrs. Whitin had commissioned Burne-Jones to paint her a dancing figure. Due to the passing of his friend, William Morris, the artist found himself unable to continue with the subject, and asked permission to make an oil version of his water color, "Spes."

The painting shows a full-length figure with upturned face and uplifted hand, before a barred window through which is seen a sunlit landscape with distant mountains. The apple-blossom she holds is one form of a traditional attribute of Hope, while the periwinkle on which she stands reinforces the significance of the barred window and her ankle chained to the wall. In early times a garland of that plant was placed on the heads of persons on their way to execution.

On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 19, at 3:30, Edwin J. Hipkiss, Curator of the Department of Decorative Arts, will speak on the exhibition of miniature rooms, at the Museum. His lecture, to be given in the lecture hall, will be illustrated with lantern slides. To permit more visitors to see the miniature rooms, which will be removed from the Museum on Feb. 2, the doors will be open on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, from 8 to 10:30.

Bushnell Star Of Beacon Hill News Pageant

Attorney General lives up to reputation by swift action in civil service job selling cases.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

After a year made relatively quiet through the absence of the Legislature for the first year in Massachusetts history, Beacon Hill promises once more to assume its position as a chief news source in the Commonwealth.

Already Robert T. Bushnell, new Republican Attorney General, has fulfilled his reputation for swift and aggressive action by assuming control of the prosecution of the Lawrence cases involving charges of civil service job-selling.

Observers who know Mr. Bushnell say this is just the beginning. They added that despite his protests he does not wish to have his name in the headlines frequently, he will be causing such headlines regularly.

Those Republican leaders who fear the new Attorney General may build himself up politically so swiftly that he will seek the Governorship in 1942 will be watching his moves carefully, although Mr. Bushnell has stated he will not be a 1942 gubernatorial candidate.

To Seek Public Notice

It is anticipated that this year Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill will attempt to shed the cloak of obscurity that goes with the office of Lieutenant Governor, for official Republican plans call for his succession to the Governor's chair in 1942.

To make way for an effective campaign, Mr. Cahill must gain public attention.

The Legislature is certain to develop news, what with defense issues, a possible record-sized budget, and conflicts with the Governor on various measures foreseen.

Perhaps the main feature of the legislative session will be hearings by a special House committee to consider a proposal to impeach Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic Executive Councilor, for his part in obtaining pardons for hardened criminals.

While the Legislature is Republican-controlled and is peopled by many members who favor Mr. Coakley's permanent retirement from Massachusetts politics, few persons are ready to predict Mr. Coakley's impeachment.

Budget in New Form

When Gov. Leverett Saltonstall submits his 1941-42 State budget to the Legislature next Wednesday, the constitutional deadline, it will be in a new form, designed to show not only a program of State spending but an outline of Federal expenditures on Federal-State projects in Massachusetts.

Such an outline has never been attempted before in Massachusetts, but present authorities on Beacon Hill believe the entire financial picture should be laid before the public.

The total of these amounts, State and Federal, are certain to be staggering, probably over $120,000,000, but it is expected that purely State expenditures will approximate $80,000,000. Unless the new budget form is adequately explained, however, and fair comparisons are made with previous State budgets, the Saltonstall administration will be heading into rough political weather.

Edgar M. Mills

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1941, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Community Defense

While our Nation is preparing to defend itself against possible enemies from without, we must not overlook the more insidious and dangerous enemies within—those evil social conditions that undermine morale, destroy character, encourage disloyalty, and imperil the American way of life. More than ever before we must build up our first and strongest line of defense—strong, courageous, intelligent, high-minded, and liberty-loving citizens.

This is primarily a community job. Hence, the theme of the Greater Boston Community Fund 1941 Campaign is: "DEFEND YOUR COMMUNITY NOW."

More than 200 human-service agencies, serving the 46 cities and towns of Metropolitan area, will participate in the 1941 Campaign, to be conducted from Jan. 18 through Feb. 5. The Campaign goal of $4,883,000.00 is the minimum required to do the most necessary work, and should be generously oversubscribed. Charles Francis Adams is President of the Greater Boston Community Fund, and Henry R. Guild is General Chairman of its 1941 Campaign.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

Just as men and women of all parties, races, and creeds unite to conduct the Community Fund Campaign, so do the Fund agencies minister to all, without distinction as to race or creed. They render service free or at less than cost to persons who honestly cannot pay full rates.

Last year Community Fund agencies aided 42,233 families, helping them to achieve self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. The agencies gave 107,970 meals and 56,414 nights' lodgings to homeless men; helped 10,996 needy persons to obtain justice through legal aid; aided 20,815 travelers and runaways; gave 173,850 days' care in homes for the aged; gave special protection, care, and guidance to 13,112 children; enrolled 25,242 men, women, and children in settlement house classes and groups for wholesome work, play, study, and citizenship training; and enrolled 97,222 young men and women in the character-building activities of youth agencies.

Serve Large Population Area

Those receiving this service lived in 46 cities and towns of Greater Boston. The constructive and preventive work done by these agencies makes this whole Metropolitan territory a more wholesome, stable, and prosperous community in which to live.

About 75 of these organizations are members of community chests in Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Dedham, Hingham, Lexington, Needham, Newton, Watertown, Wellesley, and Winchester. These chests join their appeals with that of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

In any thickly populated metropolitan area there is special need for the improvement of social conditions and for the provision of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund offers the most efficient and effective way yet devised for financing organizations and institutions devoted to this vital endeavor. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society and create better living conditions for all.

The Community Fund and its agencies represent democracy in action; religion at work.

The Campaign management encourages the making of budgeted subscriptions, payable quarterly or monthly, since by this method contributors may more easily discharge what they feel to be their full financial obligation to the vast program of social and community services supported by the Fund.

Great Community Fund Army To Mobilize for Final Orders

Thousands of volunteer workers in the Greater Boston Community Fund campaign will mobilize at Mechanics Building tonight at 7:45 to receive final instructions for the great drive to meet human needs which gets under way tomorrow.

The 1941 goal has been set at $4,883,000, and Henry R. Guild, General Chairman, expressed confidence today that the fund would be well over the top by Feb. 5, when the campaign ends.

"I am confident," he said, "that every one of the 25,000 volunteers who have enlisted in this effort to prove that American democracy works, and works better than any other system, will do a bang-up job."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Charles Francis Adams, Community Fund President, will be speakers.

The meeting will open with a parade of representatives of the Community Fund's 200 hospitals, health and social service agencies, marshalled according to the nine main fields of service they render.

Following this the "living poster" of the Community Fund will be staged by the original amateur models selected to represent the "Spirit of Goodwill" in the Greater Boston community and whose likenesses may be seen on billboards, window cards and posters throughout the 48 cities and towns of the Metropolitan area.

R. J. Keller

Representing Watertown at Fund Drive Meeting

Rosamond Gethro (left) and Emmalie Wright, who will carry the banner of their local Community Chest which is participating in the Greater Boston campaign.

New Haven Paper's Compositors Go Back to Work

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan 18 (AP)—Striking compositors of the New Haven Evening Register returned to work today, announcing they had agreed to a truce pending a conference between the management and union officials.

The conference, the compositors said, would be held in New York tomorrow.

About 100 compositors of the Register and the New Haven Journal-Courier, members of typographical union No. 47, struck Thursday night for higher wages and vacations. The Journal-Courier, a morning newspaper, did not publish yesterday or today, and the Register missed all editions yesterday.

The strikers reported that tomorrow's New York conference would be attended by John Day Jackson, publisher of the Register and principal owner of the Journal-Courier; Claude Baker, President of the International Typographical Union; Alfred Whittle, New England organizer for the union, and representatives of the local union.

Monitor 'News' Change

Because of the radiocasting by WMEX of the inauguration ceremonies of President Roosevelt, "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 1:15 p. m. (approx.) on Monday, Jan. 20, instead of the usual time of 12:45 p. m. WMEX is on 1,470 kilocycles.

State Control Of City Urged To Stop Blight

Urban Land Institute finds Boston faced by serious conditions of decentralization.

Turning over Boston's City government to a State-appointed Finance Commission together with a complete re-assessment of all Boston real estate and other drastic measures, was urged here today to halt the spread of economic blight in the Hub and to avert decline and disaster for the whole metropolitan area.

In a report on a matter of growing concern on the Boston scene—the continued flight of business and population from the central City—the Urban Land Institute, national real estate organization, urged immediate action to reverse current trends. The Institute is studying decentralization in 13 leading American cities, and the report on Boston is the first to be released.

Painting a vivid picture of what this trend is doing to Boston, the Institute points out that the volume of retail sales and the renting of downtown office space have not regained their pre-depression levels; that land in the downtown area assessed at $11,000,000 has been bared by demolition since 1930, and mostly turned into parking lots; that large areas of the city are deteriorating into slums; that fewer people—but more automobiles—are entering the City than a decade ago; and that the City's population is declining.

W. H. Ballard, Milk Street real estate broker, conducted the survey in Boston with the assistance of Matthew L. Rockwell, research technician.

The Institute acclaims plans for arterial highways through downtown Boston. It also proposes completely re-planning and re-zoning the City, making greater efforts to rehabilitate close-in blighted areas, and excluding truck traffic from the financial and office building districts.

"Boston should at once invite the State Legislature to authorize relief through a State receivership for a period of perhaps ten years, following substantially the Fall River, Mass., plan of 1932," the investigators urge. "This period of receivership would provide the opportunity and the time necessary to reorganize the administration of the City on a sound business and financial basis."

Civic House Cleaning Needed

That a civic house cleaning is essential to commercial progress in Boston is the view of the Institute's report. Emphasizing this factor the report outlines the pattern of "depression-time finances":

"Expenditures have risen," it says, "due chiefly to increases in welfare costs and failure to effect economies to compensate; revenues other than the property tax have declined and the State has failed to compensate this loss by providing new revenues; the property tax, reacting from these adverse trends, has been forced upward valuations, on the other hand, due to depression and high taxes, have been cut over 20 per cent. The tax rate, accordingly, has risen from $28.80 in 1929 to $40.60 in 1940."

In making the survey the investigators collected material concerning the City's situation from leading public and private civic agencies, and collected the opinions of a large number of the best-informed persons in Boston. The resulting report is an unusually substantial mine of information.

Many Urge Merging Assets

In the poll of public opinion, Bostonians expressed a belief that the City of Boston and its suburbs, which have consistently resisted annexation, should seek a common ground of understanding to eliminate a vast amount of duplication in governmental effort.

Some citizens thought that Boston could never be restored to a healthier condition until the tax situation is improved. They cited three basic problems: overvaluation of property; excessively high municipal expenditures; and a disproportionate burden on real estate.

High land values, they pointed out, have been based not on the capitalization of current earnings but on the expectation of increased sales prices if the land were held a few years.

The Urban Land Institute, whose national headquarters are at Chicago, was organized last year under the sponsorship of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

U. S. Milk Order Suspended in N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today the suspension of a Federal order regulating the handling of milk in the New York metropolitan marketing area, effective at 11:59 p. m., E. S. T., Feb. 28.

There has been a controversy between the Department and a group of producer co-operatives led by the New York Dairymen's League over amendments to the order proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The District of Columbia Federal Court issued an injunction prohibiting a scheduled referendum Jan. 21 on the proposed amendments.

The order was designed to stabilize milk prices in the New York milkshed.

Here the Men of the Former 26th Division Settle Down for a Year of Training

By Fred J. Howard

Camp Edwards at Falmouth, Mass., as Seen From One of the Water Towers

In the foreground are seen the inner and outer roads stretching away toward the left, and just to the right of the center horizon there appear the two water towers diagonally opposite from where the picture was taken. The administration building is in the center of the quadrangle.

Camp Edwards in Readiness to Welcome the Incoming Members of New Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass., Jan. 18—The advanced detachments of the 101st Quartermaster Regiment of the 26th (Yankee) Division, due to arrive here today to prepare for the arrival of the remainder of the division next week, will find the divisional area completely in readiness to house these national guardsmen of Massachusetts who are starting their year of intensive training under the national defense program.

The detachments will be met on their arrival by the regimental executive officer, Lieut. Col. Willford A. Walker, who has been acting division liaision officer in the camp and has been living here for the past three weeks. Through the efforts of this officer and those of division staff officers and officers of the Regular Army now stationed here, a smooth working organization has been set up which has prepared for the arrival of the guardsmen in a manner which surprises the layman or the uninitiated.

The men will find heated barracks, kitchens ready to turn out well prepared meals, cots and mattresses in place in the barracks, sheets and pillow cases ready for distribution, coal for the heaters and, in fact, an entire new home ready for occupancy.

It all sounds like ease and luxury and well-being and the well-known "life of Riley" for these incoming detachments, but there will be work to do, for it will be the duty of these men to lay in supplies and do the work for the incoming other organizations in the division as has already been accomplished for them. These first arrivals of the division will consist of the Headquarters Company, the Service Company and one truck company.

To go further than the general statement that the divisional area is ready, a brief description of the quarters and general lay-out which has been prepared for the respective regiments can be gone into. The barracks in which the men will sleep have accommodations for 63 noncoms and men. They are two-story buildings. Each company or battery, as the case may be, has its own mess hall. There are also company or battery day rooms, buildings set aside for reading and recreation purposes only for each unit.

Each day room will be equipped according to the wishes of its individual company and it can be used for indoor games, or for reading and writing or music, if desired. The regimental theaters, one for each regiment, are so built that they can be used for the showing of motion pictures, the giving of lectures, church services or other similar regimental activities. Each of the buildings is individually heated.

Generally speaking the camp is very near to completion even though work on a few scattered small areas was started but recently. Close to the authorized total of 1,365 buildings have been built; today there have been erected 821 chimneys with but 12 more to build. There are 186,000 lineal feet of water pipes now laid with, but 10,000 feet more to be put in place.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Jan. 19

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Jan. 19

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc). Christian Science program auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Gifford Defends Costs at Camp Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — Neither the labor unions nor the Walsh Construction Company could have averted the wastage and increased cost of cantonment construction at Camp Edwards, Mass., Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts asserted today.

Mr. Gifford, whose district includes Camp Edwards, stated that the construction job cost more than was originally expected mainly because the contractor had to hire a lot of carpenters quickly. In doing this he called upon the labor unions for assistance who mobilized the men as quickly as possible. Later it turned out "half of them were not carpenters at all," said Mr. Gifford, and this contributed largely to the wastage.

The Congressman said that the contractor dismissed the carpenters as soon as it was revealed that they were inefficient.

Commenting upon the statement of Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, which assailed the increased cost of cantonment construction, Mr. Gifford said the Michigan legislator disclosed nothing startling and offered no cure for the situation. As far as the Walsh Construction Company making a campaign contribution is concerned, there is nothing unusual in that. We don't like the idea of special favors for campaign contributors, but that is how it has always worked in a democracy."

C. S. Program Set Ahead

The radiocast of the studio program on Christian Science, regularly heard over short wave station WRUL on the third Sunday of each month, will be heard at 4:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, one half hour earlier, until further notice. This program is radiocast simultaneously on the frequencies of 6.04 megacycles and 11.79 megacycles.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00 Man on the Farm	News; Music; Cowgirl Songstress; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Man on the Farm		Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Country Journal	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45 Country Journal		"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "About Us"		Stamp Collectors; talk	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Saturday Revue;	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Jimmy Rogers' Orch.	Song recital
1:45 Chas. Hector's Or.		'Leaders in Dance Time'	Recorded BBC News	Studio program
2:00 Community Bulletin	Metropolitan Opera:	Music for Everyone	"Music in a Mellow	Ed Parseley and His
2:15 "Around the Hub"	Lawrence Tibbett,	Music for Everyone	Mood"	Saddle Pals
2:30 "Bull Session"; col-	Giovanni Martinelli in	"New England's Toast to	"A Challenge to Coura-	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45 lege debate	Verdi's "Otello"	You"	geous Citizens"	Five Star News
3:00 National Youth Or-	Metropolitan Opera:	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Cumberland Valley	Sports and music
3:15 chestra from	Lawrence Tibbett,	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Choristers	Sports and music
3:30 Philadelphia,	Giovanni Martinelli in	"Saturday Soiree"; orch.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:45 Nat. F'th Or.; News	Verdi's "Otello"	"Saturday Soiree"; orch.	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00 Bobby Byrnes' Or-	Metropolitan Opera:	"Campus Capers"; vo-	Government Reports	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 chestra	Lawrence Tibbett,	calists; orchestra	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Bobby Byrnes' Or-	Giovanni Martinelli in	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	Drama Shop; "A World
4:45 chestra	Verdi's "Otello"	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Edna O'Dell and piano	in Fantasy"
5:00 So. American News	Metropolitan Opera:	"The World Is Yours"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Buffalo Presents	Verdi's "Otello"	dramatization of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Program Previews...	"Sing Before Supper:	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. to the Colors	variety musical	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 News; Elmer Davis	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swapper"	"Memory Lane"	Bank Failure, sports
7:00 'People's Platform';	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender"	Carl Wonsberg's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Address by Joseph P.	Inaugural Preview	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 tion	Preparedness talk	Kennedy	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Marriage Club";	'Concert Hall of the Air'	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	house"; dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	of Music
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Secretary of the Navy	'Truth or Consequences';	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Melody Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 chestra; War news	Frank Knox, talk	quiz program	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	John B. Kennedy	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	News; NBC Symphony	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	"Contact"; Dave Elman;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orchestra, direction	ty's Orchestra	popular orchestra	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"	Alfred Wallenstein	Station E-Z-R-A; com-	"Chicago Theater of the	Five Star News
10:15 Senator Gibson, Vt.	NBC Symphony Orches-	edy sketch	Air"; Marion Claire,	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
10:30 Network talks	tra, direction Alfred	Ben Cutler's Orch.	Conrad Thibault in	Dance Digest
10:45 News of the World	Wallenstein	Ben Cutler's Orch.	"Cyrano de Bergerac"	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Hockey comment	Dance Digest
11:15 Vaughn Monroe's	Mal Hallett's Orchestra,	Local news; weather	'Hawaii Calls'	Rob Roy's Orchestra
11:30 Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Draft talk; Emil Cole-	'California Melodies';	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Dance Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	man's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00 Press News; "Ma-	War news; Music	War News; Organ Re-	Radio Carollers	
8:15 tinatta"	Instrumental trio	cital, Dr. C. Courboin	Radio Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	Melody Market	
8:45 Circle	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Market	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Good Morning Cheer
9:15 Mrs. Ralph Palmer	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Religious Service
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	gram	loists; orchestra	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air	Southernaires; Negro	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Indianapolis Sym-	British Refugee Children	Chills and Thrills"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45 phony Orchestra	talk with Parents	Xylophone soloist	Church service	Music of the Masters
11:00 News; "News and	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Music of the Masters
11:15 Rhythm"	Irving Miller's Orchestra	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Music of the Masters
11:30 Trinity Church; Dr.	Luther-Lavman Singers;	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Music of the Masters
11:45 Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Music of the Masters
12:00 News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American";	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall Symphony	'Wings Over America'	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; Rosemarie	dramatization	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00 P. Saltman, pianist	Brancato, soprano	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Program
1:15 Beacon St. Window	Music Hall Symph. Orch.	Religious program	'Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Program
1:30 March of Games	News	'On Your Job"; drama-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
1:45 March of Games	"On With the Dance"	tization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
2:00 C. I. O. Program;	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:15 speakers	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:30 Press news; "Com-	Inaugural Religious	University of Chicago	El Paseo Troubadours	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 posers' Corner"	Service	Round Table	El Paseo Troubadours	gram
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Sheridan's	Robert A. Patterson	Religious drama	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15 Symphony Orch.;	"The Rivals"	H. V. Kaltenborn news	Religious drama	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30 Bruno Walter,	Great Plays: Sheridan's	Svaneuren, guitarist	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45 guest conductor	"The Rivals"	'Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	'Twentieth Century	Al Rawlev and His Wild
4:15 Symphony Orch.	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade"	Azaleas
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz'	News; "Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	Bert Hirsch Presents
4:45 Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	Bert Hirsch Presents
5:00 "Design for Happi-	Moylan Sisters, songs;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"The Musical Steelmak-	Singing Guitar
5:15 ness"; orchestra	Olivio Santora, yodeler	ditions of the Air	ers"; variety orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:30 Hidden Stairs	Stoopnagle's	"Your Dream Has Come	"Our Air Defense"	MacLeod Gospel Mission
5:45 "Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"	True"; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	MacLeod Gospel Mission
6:00 Silver Theater;	Religious Program	'Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing"	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	"The Shining Hour"
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	'Beat the Band" quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week"	Religious Hour; dramati-
6:45 with Gene Autry	program; orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez Orch	zation
7:00 World News; Pre-	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program;	Joseph Szigeti, violin-	Gospel songs
7:15 Inaugural Events	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	ist; orchestra	The Continentals
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	Birthday Ball	"Bandwagon"; Henry	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 ter; drama	"Music for Listening"	King's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00 Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangled Theater;	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15 ter; drama	dramatization	Dickson; orchestra	Air; S. Theodore	Central Baptist Church
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock	"One Man's Family";	Granik, presiding	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 drama; News	Holmes"; drama	dramatic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	cal Album"
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family";	round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; Helen	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
9:45 Traubel, soprano	Sports Newsreel	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; Griff Williams'	Plays by Raymond Rich-
10:15 It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Orchestra	mond
10:30 News; Weather	"Good Will Hour"; John	Inauguration Concert	Inauguration Concert	News Service
10:45 Songs of the Islands	J. Anthony, director	from Constitution Hall	from Constitution Hall	Army Recruiting Prgr'm
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15 Bobby Byrne's Or.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	Inauguration Preview	"Let's Dance"
11:30 Joe Reichman's Or.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Hockey comment	"Day's End"
11:45 Joe Reichman's Or.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Concert Album	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00 Music; Talk	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 Inauguration of	Ceremonies in connec-	Ceremonies in connec-	Ceremonies in connec-	Inaugural program
11:45 President Frank-	tion with the Inaugu-	tion with the Inaugura-	tion with the Inaugu-	Inaugural program
12:00 lin D. Roosevelt	ration of President	tion of President	ration of President	Inaugural program
12:15 and Vice - Presi-	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Inaugural program
12:30 dent Henry A.	and Vice - President	and Vice - President	and Vice - President	Inaugural program
12:45 Wallace	Henry A. Wallace	Henry A. Wallace	Henry A. Wallace	Inaugural program
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Inaugural Ceremonies	Inaugural Ceremonies	Inauguration Ceremonies	Inaugural program
1:15 "Woman in White"	News; Musicale	News Service	Inauguration Ceremonies	"The Monitor News"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Three Suns"	Novachord solos
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Inaugural Parade	"Songs of Old"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Hum and Strum"	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	Dramatization
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Modern Music Box	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Is Anybody Home?"	Frank Ross, songs
2:30 Inaugural Parade	Description of Inaugural	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Radio Garden Club	Concert Orchestra
2:45 Inaugural Parade	Parade	"Light of the World"	Francis Craig's Orch.	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15 Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30 News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
3:45 Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"University Life"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"University Life"	'Yester-Thoughts'; organ
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Martinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rend'zvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Beatrice Reed, Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	News Service
6:00 News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Fred Socarra's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 Fields & Hall; W'dy	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 Guthrie; or.; News	"True or False"	prano; symphonic orch.	Ed Mayehoff; orchestra	Studio Program
9:00 Theater; Merle	Celebration Commemo-	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater;	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Oberon and Gene	rating the Inaugura-	program	'Manhattan Fairy Tale'	cal Album"
9:30 Autry in "Cowboy	tion of President	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 and the Lady"	Roosevelt	Bob Trendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This"	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or-	U. S. Army Program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 chestra	Two Men and a Girl	vocalists	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30 Frazier Hunt	National Radio Forum	Mickey Albert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45 News of the World	National Radio Forum	Mickey Albert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Boston Arena Sports
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Boston Arena Sports
11:15 News; Masterworks	Dave Marshall's Orch.	Local News; Weather	Recorded Inaugural	Boston Arena Sports
11:30 of Music; record-	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Recorded Inaugural	Boston Arena Sports
11:45 ings	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Recorded Inaugural	Five Star News

Today on Short Waves

Lima, Peru—5:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program. OAK4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Entertainment and Dance Music. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Waltz"; "Csarda Scene"; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Waltz Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; Commentary by George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request" recordings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—Orquesta Progresista Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Late News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, Jan. 19

Guatemala—4:15 p. m.—Popular Music, with the Marimba. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m. — "Happy Days." Overture; Operetta fragments; News in English; Messages. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—8:30 p. m. — "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Piano Solo. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; Commentary by A. G. MacDonell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Anchors Aweigh." DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

For Sunday January 19

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p.m.—Greek program.
4:00 p.m.—Lutheran Devotional program.
4:30 p. m. — Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m. — World Symposium and Choir Music.
5:45 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

For Monday, Jan. 20

1:15 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Jan. 20

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
UNITED CORSET SHOPS (INCORPORATED)
300 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON
TELEPHONE KEN. 6655
WELLESLEY SHOP
57 Central St. Wel 1264

CLEARANCE SALE of IVY CORSETS
You Save as Much as 50%
on Many Odd Lots and Discontinued Models
Sale Now in Progress

an old New England tradition

Stearns' January bargains, offering quality merchandise at thrift prices

IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS

We know of no other article in general use that is subject to such price variation and such uncertainty as to delivery as is IRISH LINEN. We are offering these table cloths and napkins at prices that are below present market quotations for the same quality. At one price or another patterns include: fern, satin band with panel center, poppy, stripe bands, scroll, renaissance, rose, or chrysanthemum. In the group are kitchen cloths with plain centers and colored striped borders. On sale, third floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165.

linen cloths, 2x2 yards, regularly $15 ..... NOW $12.
linen cloths, 2x2 yards, regularly $21 ..... NOW $17.
linen cloths, 2x2½ yards, regularly $18 ..... NOW $15.
linen cloths, 2x2½ yards, regularly $24 ..... NOW $20.
linen cloths, 2x3 yards, regularly $21 ..... NOW $18.
linen cloths, 2x3 yards, regularly $28 ..... NOW $24.
linen cloths, 70x70, regularly $7.50 ..... NOW $6.
linen cloths, 70x88, regularly $10 ..... NOW $7.50
linen cloths, 70x106, regularly $11.50 ..... NOW $9.
kitchen cloths, 52x52, regularly $2.25 ..... NOW $1.75
kitchen cloths, 52x68, regularly $2.75 ..... NOW $2.25
kitchen cloths, 58x78, regularly $3.75 ..... NOW $3.25
napkins, 22x22, regularly $18 ..... NOW $15. dozen
napkins, 22x22, regularly $24 ..... NOW $20. dozen
napkins, 22x22, regularly $10 ..... NOW $7.50 dozen
napkins, 24x24, regularly $21 ..... NOW $18. dozen
napkins, 24x24, regularly $28 ..... NOW $24. dozen
kitchen napkins, 13x13, regularly $2.75 ..... NOW $2. dozen

WAMSUTTA SUPERCALE COTTON SHEETS and PILLOW CASES

averaging 10% less

This is a once-a-year event, offering for the month of January outstanding savings on these famous long-wearing sheets and cases. They are made of fine smooth cotton, with four- and one-inch hems. Sizes quoted are before hemming. On sale, third floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165.

	Plain Hem Reg.	Plain Hem NOW	Sizes	Hemstitched Reg.	Hemstitched NOW
Cases	$ .90	$ .80	42x40½	$1.05	$ .95
Cases	.95	.85	45x40½	1.10	1.00
Sheets	3.15	2.85	63x108	3.45	3.15
Sheets	3.50	3.15	72x108	3.80	3.45
Sheets	3.95	3.55	81x108	4.25	3.85
Sheets	4.35	3.90	90x108	4.65	4.20
Sheets	3.70	3.35	72x113	4.00	3.65
Sheets	4.55	4.10	90x113	4.85	4.40
Crib	1.70	1.60	45x77	1.90	1.75
Crib	2.05	1.85	54x77	2.25	2.05

Stearns
BOSTON

Hotel Beaconsfield
1731 BEACON ST.—BROOKLINE, MASS.
A Residential Hotel
which combines all the advantages of a private suburban estate with the convenience of city living. Sunny, tastefully furnished apartments. Delicious meals.
Modern Hotel Garage
Selected Clientele
Only 20 minutes from Park St.
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

Skilled Hands
—bring you new beauty for 1941
The skilled hands of Conrad's expert beauty shop operators can bring new beauty to you. Let us advise you on permanent waving, skin care and make-up.
Special coupon books bring the cost of Conrad beauty shop work down from $1 to $5, on all types of beauty shop services.
Regency Beauty Shop and Venetian Beauty Shop
—owned and operated by—
TEL. LIB. 9500 CONRAD'S WINTER STREET BOSTON
No tipping

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place, Boston
SALE OF SIMULATED
PEARL NECKLACES
WITH DECORATIVE CLASPS
1.85
would usually be 5.00 and 7.50
Two, three, four and five strand graduated beads of exceptional lustre with sterling silver filigree or rhinestone clasps. Main Floor.

Stravinsky Symphony Guest

The Arts in Boston

Igor Stravinsky is the distinguished guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the concerts of this week. Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall he directed a program made up of the Divertimento drawn from his ballet, "Le Baiser de la fée"; his new Symphony in C major, and the Second Symphony of Tchaikovsky, in C minor.

The ballet music is now familiar, both in the concert hall and in the theater. Yesterday it was revealed as the charming tribute to an artistic forebear which it had seemed to be under Dr. Koussevitzky's baton in 1936. It is really very Tchaikovskyan.

And so is Tchaikovsky's Second Symphony, which had gone unheard in Symphony Hall for 44 years. It has the characteristic qualities of the composer's three symphonies which everybody knows. But there is in this earlier symphony more of the lesser and less of the greater Tchaikovsky. There is the emotion, the dramatic power, the melodic flow, but there is less resourcefulness, more dependence upon obvious device; in short, merely a forecast of the great composer. It was interesting to hear this neglected work; but the revival did not convince us that the conductors of the Boston Symphony Orchestra had been wrong in leaving it on the shelves for 44 years.

The actual novelty of the afternoon was Stravinsky's Symphony, his first venture in this form since his student days. The work was composed for the fiftieth anniversary of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Stravinsky, conducting with his usual efficiency and lack of fuss, appeared to get just what he wanted from the virtuosic and eagerly co-operating orchestra. He was warmly received by the Friday afternoon audience. **L. A. S.**

Violin Soloist

James Abresch

Miss Harriette Wolffers

Concert Master of the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston will play violin solos next Saturday evening at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The concert by the Choral Society, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is for the War Relief Emergency Fund Committee.

Public Works Probe Opened By Bushnell

Acting upon the report of a special legislative commission, which charged excessive profits and possible fraud in State-let hurricane repair contracts, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell has launched his third investigation since taking office Wednesday.

The new Attorney General had already instituted inquiries into pardons and paroles and charges of municipal job selling in Lawrence.

The commission, in a 53-page report, charged contracts awarded by the State Public Works Department after the 1938 hurricane and floods went in some instances to a "newly organized partnership, no member of which had any experience in the contracting business," and brought profits of "approximately 100 per cent."

After receiving a copy of the report from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for "his careful investigation and possible action," the Attorney General immediately assigned one of his staff to:

"Determine the civil liabilities to the commonwealth in any of the alleged fraudulent profits.

"Investigate the question of any fraud against the Commonwealth by any person or combination of persons."

The report yesterday was the second within two years into the Public Works Department. Charges made by a previous commission led to Governor Saltonstall's ouster of Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan, democratic appointee in charge of the department at the time of the hurricane.

Headed by Dudley P. Ranney, of Weston, the second commission said it examined 15 contracts involving $3,000,000 and uncovered evidence giving "a strong basis for inference" that one contract was obtained "through the influence of one who participated in violation of law, in its profits."

Worcester Topples Speed Bars for Defense

By the Associated Press

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 18

National defense is actually speeding.

For two years this city has had an iron-bound 25-mile speed law; so iron bound that some 11,000 drivers have been fined.

But speed conscious police relaxed yesterday and a party of them actually led a procession of trucks at 30 to 35 miles an hour through busy streets. The trucks were advance units of a New York National Guard motorized outfit on its way to Fort Devens.

Escort done, police motorcycles returned from the outskirts at 25 miles per hour.

'The Story of Minot's Light' an Epic of Sea

Minot's Light—whose friendly "1-4-3" flash warns shipping away from the submerged ledge off the shores of Cohasset, Mass., recently reached its 80th anniversary. Known as "the most dangerous lighthouse in America," the granite tower's erection was acclaimed the world over as an unparalleled engineering achievement.

Its history and romance have been studied over a period of years by Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop teacher and recognized authority on the Boston harbor islands and lighthouses. He has just completed a book entitled "The Story of Minot's Light." Published by the Yankee Publishing Company of Boston, the 139-page volume is said to be the only one ever written about Minot's Light.

A thrilling epic of man's struggle against the sea is the saga of the long and arduous work of building this lighthouse, after the first Minot's Light was washed away in a severe storm. Work could only be done a few hours at a time, when tide and other conditions were favorable.

Mr. Snow has become known as the "flying Santa Claus" by taking over the work started a decade ago by Capt. "Bill" Wincipaw of dropping Christmas packages from an airplane to lighthouse keepers in isolated areas. Captain Wincipaw is now "ferrying" gold by air, out of the interior of Bolivia and across the mountains to accessible shipping points.

Propeller Club

Leonard Craske of Boston and Gloucester, sculptor who fashioned the famous Fisherman's Statue in Gloucester, will lecture on color photography, illustrated by slides of marine topics, at the meeting of the Propeller Club of Boston, at the Boston Yacht Club, Jan. 23. John J. Halloran, Vice-President of the Sprague Steamship Agency, Inc., will report the outstanding events of the recent Propeller Club national convention at New Orleans. The meeting will be the annual schoolship night, attended by alumni of the Massachusetts Nautical School and Capt Clarence Abele of the schoolship Nantucket.

Log of the Port of Boston

Australian Wool

The Australian wool shipping season is on in earnest. Despite the fact that the entire clip was taken over by the British Government, considerable wool has been and is being released for sale. Americans have purchased rather heavily. In addition to the two big cargoes arriving recently and amounting to more than 50,000 bales, two more cargoes are due here next week in United States Lines ships, the Yomachichi being due Monday with 17,000 bales, and the Quaker City later in the week with 15,000 bales more.

Three more vessels of this line are leaving Australia within the next two weeks, all destined for Boston with wool cargoes. Besides the wool coming for private accounts, 45,000 bales of British Government wool has already left Australia for the United States, first of the 840,000 bales that is to be shipped for storage in this country.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Nineteenth annual dinner meeting of the Massachusetts Association of Personal Finance Companies, Prof. William G. Sutcliffe of the Boston University College of Business Administration, will discuss "Consumer Credit and National Defense," David E. MacLaughlin, President, will preside, in the Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Statler, 6:30 p. m.

Sunday

Meeting sponsored by the National Old Age Pensions. William H. Weir Jr., President of the National Recovery Association, and William H. McMasters, will discuss the national situation on pensions, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, 2 p. m. Open to the public.

At the Gardner Museum, afternoon concert by the Belgian Piano-String Quartet, Fenway Court, 2 p. m.

Concert at the Museum of Fine Arts, Music for Two Harpsichords, by Margaret C. Mason and Claude Jean Chiasson, harpsichordists, in the Tapestry Gallery, at 2:30 p. m.

Lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts on "Miniature Rooms" by Edwin J. Hipkiss, Curator of the Department of Decorative Arts. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides, in the Lecture Hall, 3:30 p. m.

Open House held by the S. U. N. N. Y. Club, a Finnish Young Women's Club, in behalf of soldiers and orphans of Finland, at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, at 2 p. m. Open to the public.

Public meeting of the Charles Street Forum, William P. Hatch, of the Episcopal Theological School, will speak on "What We Really Know About Jesus," introduction and comments by Amos N. Wilder, of the Andover Newton Theological School, at the Charles Street Meeing-House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, 4 p. m

Ford Hall Forum, Howard Pierce Davis, European correspondent, will discuss "Adventure in Diagnosis," Reuben L. Lurie will preside, at Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, Boston, 8 p. m.

Monday

Third Annual Antique Show of Brookline, in Charing Towers, Longwood Towers, Brookline, 1 p. m.

Lecture on "The Goal of Distribution" by Edward Tallmadge Root, third of series, "The Function of Wealth in the Kingdom of God," sponsored by the Massachusetts Council of Churches, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, 136 Bowdoin Street, Boston, 1:30 p. m.

Lecture on "Racialism," by Dr. William Leonard Langer, Professor of History in Harvard University, fifth in series, "The Rise of the European Conflagration of Ideas," sponsored by the Lowell Institute, in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 5 p. m.

Send for free copy of

"The Sea Breeze"

telling you of our work for the sailor

114 years of service is the proud record of this Society.

MAY WE HAVE YOUR SUPPORT?

Harry H. Walker, *President*

Arthur J. Crockett, *Executive Secretary and Treasurer*

Boston Seaman's Friend Society *Inc.*

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Talley Method," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Ina Claire and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Saturday 2:30. (Last day.)

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Igor Stravinsky, guest conductor. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Return performance by the Trapp Family Singers. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Memorial Church, Harvard University—
Concert by the Bach Cantata Club. Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor. 5. (Open to the public.)

Little Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"East Lynne," by Mrs. Henry Wood, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"South of Suez." George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 2, 5, 8:10. "Pastor Hall," with Nova Pilbeam. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Santa Fe Trail." Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." Ken Murray and Brenda and Cobina. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs." Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. "Information Please." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore—
"Knute Rockne—All American." Pat O'Brien. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Cross Country Romance." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Chad Hannah." Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:25. "She Couldn't Say No." Roger Bryor and Eve Arden. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Modern—
"Four Mothers." Claude Raines, Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane, Gale Page. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Here Comes the Navy," 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Santa Fe Trail." Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." Ken Murray. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
Stage Show: 11:55 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Doomed Caravan." William Boyd. 10:35 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Devil's Pipeline." Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 12:55, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25.

Scollay—
"Four Mothers." Claude Raines, Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane, Gale Page. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Here Comes the Navy." 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Pete Smith—Humor," "The Trouble With Husbands," enacted by Robert Benchley, "Travel," "John Nesbit Explains the Origin of American Slang," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 12:20, 4:50, 9.

Telepix—
"O. Henry's Prize Short Story," "Information Please," "American Slang," "Winter Fun at Lake Placid," "Popular Songs," "Ben Turpin's 'Small Town Idol,'" cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Sensation," featuring John Lodge. 9:38 a. m., 12:20, 3:02, 5:44, 8:25. "Hell's Angels." 10:36 a. m., 1:18, 4, 6:42, 9:25.

Tremont—
"Wife, Doctor and Nurse." Loretta Young and Warner Baxter. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:50. "Howards of Virginia." Cary Grant. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:55, 9:35.

Uptown—
"South of Suez," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bitter Sweet." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Little Men." 2 and 6:30.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 8.
Regent: "South of Pago Pago." Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. "Girl From Avenue A." Jane Withers. 2. Continuout 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Moon Over Burma." Dorothy Lamour. "Long Voyage Home." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Escape." Norma Shearer. "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Trail of the Vigilantes." Franchot Tone. 3:45, 7:50, 9:55. "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2, 5, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Kit Carson." Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 3:35, 6:37, 9:40. "Dancing on a Dime." Grace MacDonald. 1:50, 5:12, 8:14.
Cleveland Circle: "Third Finger, Left Hand." Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45—11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland. "Melody Ranch." Gene Autry. Continuous from 1—11.
Harvard: "East of the River." John Garfield. "Gay Caballero." Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Trail of the Vigilantes." Franchot Tone. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "The Bank Dick." W. C. Fields. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Rythm on the River." Bing Crosby. "Laddie." Tim Holt. Continuous show.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 1:40, 5:20, 9:05. "Youth Will Be Served." 4, 7:45.
Dorchester: "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." "That Gang of Mine." Continuous 7—11.
Franklin Park: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 12:08, 5:45, 9:10. "Youth Will Be Served." 1, 4:39, 8.
Strand: "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland and George Murphy. 2:48, 6:14, 9:30. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:25, 4:54, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Bank Dick." W. C. Fields. "Cherokee Strip" Richard Dix. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "No Time for Comedy." James Stewart. 3:27, 6:27, 9:27. "Sky Murder." 2:08, 5:08, 8:08.
Park: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery. "I Want a Divorce." Joan Blondell. 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. "Saps at Sea." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Bank Dick." W. C. Fields. 3:04, 6:19, 9:34. "Kit Carson." Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.
Hyde Park: "Carson City Kid." 3:08, 5:48, 8:28. "Meet the Missus." R. Karns and Ruth Connelly. 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Letter." Bette Davis. "Kit Carson." Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. 3:05, 6:35, 9:35. "March of Time." 2:40, 6:10, 9:10.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Bank Dick." W. C. Fields. 1:51, 5:01, 8:11. "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland and George Murphy. 3:02, 6:12, 9:22.
Mystic: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Bitter Sweet." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Maplewood: "King Royal Mounted Serial, No. 8." 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Ski Patrol." Philip Dorn. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Farro Kid." Tim Holt. 3:44, 6:49, 9:54.
Orpheum: "Plowing Gold." John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Dr. Kildare Comes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Melody Ranch." 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. "You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. 2:55, 6:15, 9:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:17, 4:46, 7:58. "Little Nellie Kelly." 2:44, 6:15, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Knute Rockne—All American." Pat O'Brien. "Young People." Shirley Temple. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby. 3:35, 8:25. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." Marjorie Rambeau. 2:25, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Escape." Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo." Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper. 3:15, 8. "Murder Over New York." Charlie Chan. 2 and 10:15.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "The Letter." Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo." Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "South of Suez." George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Little Men." Ralph Morgan. Trent Durkin and Frankie Darro. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Night Train." Margaret Lockwood and Rex Harrison.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Little Men." Ralph Morgan. "Pride of the Bowery."
Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper. "So You Won't Talk."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Third Finger Left Hand." Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Youth Will Be Served." Jane Withers. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Third Finger, Left Hand." Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas." "Youth Will Be Served." Jane Withers. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Men Against the Sky." Richard Dix. "Saps at Sea." Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.
Capital and Ball Square: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power,. "Dulcy." Ann Sothern. 2, 6:30.
Davis Square: "Earthbound." "Marked Men." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "The Westerner." Gary Cooper. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Dancing on a Dime." Grace MacDonald. "Secret Seven." 1:30 and 7:45.
Strand: "Sandy Gets Her Man." Baby Sandy. "Charter Pilot." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Howards of Virginia." Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Saps at Sea." Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Charter Pilot." Lynn Bari and Lloyd Nolan. 2:09, 7:54. "The Hit Parade of 1941." Kenny Baker. 3:20, 9:05.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis." Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "City for Conquest." James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Christmas in July." Dick Powell. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Captain Caution." Victor Mature. "Sandy is a Lady." Baby Sandy 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. "The Great Profile." John Barrymore. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Letter." Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Seven Sinners." Marlene Dietrich. 3:38, 8:08. "Girl From Avenue A." Jane Withers. 2:15, 6:40, 9:43.

Winter Tours and CRUISES

6 Day Nassau Cruise	75
6 Day Havana Cruise	75
11 Day Porto Rico Cruise	120
12 Day "Kungsholm"	125
12 Day "America"	150
13 Day Cuba-Jamaica	130
19 Day Vagabond	130

Mexico, California and Florida Tours
Airplane Tickets—All Lines
"Everything in Travel"

WOODS TRAVEL SERVICE
2nd Floor of the Arcade
80 Boylston St., Boston Han. 1075

CASUAL CLOTHES

for the Trip You Plan to Southland

REMEMBER, please, there's a hidden "kick" for everything you pack in your kit bag . . . and it's up to you to find it . . .

For your trip we have:—

Sport Coats, Sport Slacks and Trousers,
Palm Beach and Tropical Worsted Suits,
Tropical Tuxedos and Irish Linen Suits,
Blue Flannel Coats, English Flannel Suits, Topcoats and Raincoats.

You'll find each member of our staff competent to advise you on the proper clothes to wear in southern waters and southern lands. We are calling your attention to clever, comfortable, casual clothes, always fitted individually by experts.

CREATORS of Distinguished Clothes SINCE 1907

Scott & Company LIMITED

336-340 Washington St., Boston

Filene's

BOSTON, MASS.

SALE! $2 size 10 ounce jar HARRIET HUBBARD AYER HAND CREAM $1

Combat harsh, drying winter cold and wind with this famous beauty aid. Harriet Hubbard Ayer Hand Cream softens and helps to smooth the hands. Quickly absorbed into the skin. Large ten ounce $2 size in this sale. **$1**

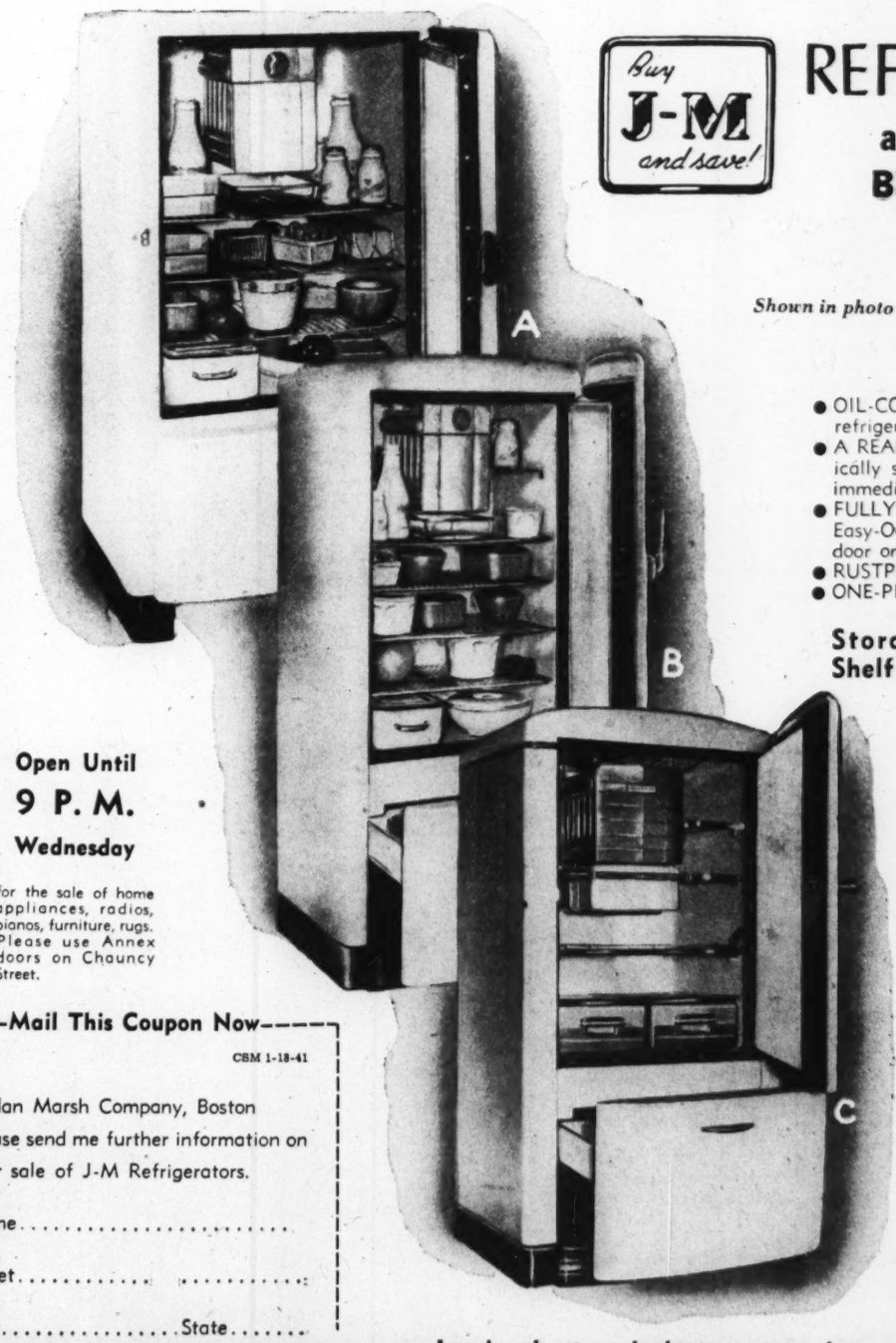
Also on sale in Wellesley, Winchester, Northampton, Falmouth and Portland, Me.

Filene Toiletries Shop **Street Floor**

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY JANUARY IS JORDAN MONTH IN BOSTON

91st BIRTHDAY Sale

First time that we have ever offered a fully-equipped 6.1 cu. ft. REFRIGERATOR at this sensational Birthday Sale price



Buy J-M and save!

Shown in photo A **$89.95**

- OIL-COOLED SEALED UNIT—A "must" on a modern refrigerator.
- A REAL WARRANTY—If within 5 years the hermetically sealed oil-cooled unit fails, it will be replaced immediately and at no cost to you.
- FULLY EQUIPPED—With Sliding Vegetable Crisper, Easy-Out Ice Cube Tray, Dessert Tray, interior light, door on evaporator.
- RUSTPROOF SHELVING and all other metal parts.
- ONE-PIECE PORCELAIN ENAMEL cabinet interior.

Storage Bin Model with ⅓ More Shelf Space Than Comparable Makes

(6½ cu. ft. JM in photo B) Compare with refrigerators at $25 more! **$100**

- J-M OIL-COOLED UNIT cuts operating costs to the bone, prolongs the life of mechanism, is quieter in operation.
- 4 FULL SHELVES, including special retriever shelf. Also has tip-top shelf for extra bottle space.
- EQUIPPED WITH pull-out storage bin in base, vegetable crisper, dessert tray, interior light.

J-M 6½ cu. ft. de luxe equipped Imperial model (photo C)

SAVE $35 *Formerly $149.95* **$114.95**

- J-M OIL COOLED UNIT with 5-year warranty.
- TELESCOPIC SLIDING SHELF that slides out all the way.
- PULL-OUT STORAGE BIN built into the base.
- EXTRA-CAPACITY pull-out meat storage receptacle.
- BUILT-IN glass-topped Visual Vegetable Crisper.
- EXTRA-LARGE FREEZER makes ice in record time

JORDAN'S—STREET FLOOR ANNEX

Open Until 9 P. M. Wednesday

for the sale of home appliances, radios, pianos, furniture, rugs. Please use Annex doors on Chauncy Street.

----Mail This Coupon Now----

CSM 1-18-41

Jordan Marsh Company, Boston
Please send me further information on your sale of J-M Refrigerators.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

Inquire about our budget payment plan

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Music Season in Italy

By Alfredo Casella

Rome

A French proverb has it that "the statue outlasts the city," which may be taken to mean that art is the most lasting thing of man's making. Benedetto Croce even affirms that art is "the sole human reality," more tangible and substantial than natural science, which merely goes from hypothesis to hypothesis. And this seems certain when one sees that even in such tragic times as these, art pursues its way and continues to unfold.

The aspect of Italy in this respect is truly encouraging. The musical life of the country has in fact suffered no diminution (with the exception of the summer open-air concerts which were suspended for reasons of safety in case of air attack), and the beginning of the 1940-41 season has been brilliant.

The Teatro Reale dell'Opera in Rome opened its gates on Dec. 8, with "Norma" by Bellini. This was followed immediately by Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" and Wagner's "Götterdämmerung." The season in this theater offers several novelties: a new opera by Malipiero on the theme of "Hecuba"; another, "La Locandiera," by Persico; an opera written by a German contemporary, Gerstner, called "Enoch Arden"; and finally, "Le Sacre du printemps" by Stravinsky, until now known in Italy only in the concert version, will have a stage production. Another ballet will be Beethoven's "Prometheus," also new to Italy. The rest of the season will be given over to the current repertoire, almost exclusively national.

La Scala in Milan will give as novelties "Gli Orazi," by Ennio Porrino, and "Le Malade imaginaire," by Jacopo Napoli, young composer. There will also be a contemporary German opera, "Soliera," by Donisch. For the rest, as in Rome, a conservative repertoire.

In Naples at the San Carlo there will be a third new contemporary German work, the "Famiglia Gozzi" by Kempff, with which will be presented an Italian work, the "Mattutino di Assisi" by Filiasi. Beyond these two works we find here also the same familiar repertoire.

In Genoa the Carlo Felice offers us first "Lo Stendardo di San Giorgio," by the young Mario Peragallo (the Reale in Rome two years ago gave his "Ginervra degli Almieri," which seemed very promising). Another interesting composition will be the oratorio "Il re Pastore," by Louis Cortese, another young musician who is making his first bow to large audiences.

The Fenice in Venice will present a work which has been awaited a long time in Italy and which will without doubt give rise to great interest: the remarkable "Jenufa" by Leoš Janáček. There is no doubt that this very beautiful work will meet the same success in Italy that it has had elsewhere.

No new work will be offered by the Verdi in Trieste, and the Massimo in Palermo will give a premiere only of the ballet "Persefone," by Pietro Ferro. All the large theaters will commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the passing of Giuseppe Verdi.

Before the "official" season of lyric music opened, the Teatro delle Arti in Rome gave us in November a season of an entirely different kind, which aroused enormous public interest. This was a little series of performances, the first program including "L'histoire du soldat," by Stravinsky; "Le fifre miraculeux," a ballet by the Hungarian composer Verresz, and the charming little opera, "La cambiale di matrimonio," a youthful work by Rossini. The second program gave us "Il ballo delle ingrate," by Monteverdi; "El ratablo de Mase Pedro," by Manuel de Falla, and a new ballet by the present writer entitled "La camera dei disegni" (it is a little work written for children). The novelty of the genre, the excellence of the performances, the exceptionally interesting décors and costuming, as well as the originality and virtuosity of the ballets, in which the best dancers of the Teatro Reale took part under the direction of Aurel M. Milloss, all combined to make this group of productions remarkably successful.

* * *

In the realm of concerts the year was auspiciously opened in Rome by our Académie de Sainte-Cécile orchestra. The first concerts were conducted by Bernardino Molinari, Helmuth Thierfelder of Hannover (who met with great success), Antonio Guarnieri, and Vittorio Gui. The concerts conducted by Guarnieri were particularly notable. This orchestra leader has today reached a point in interpretive art which it would be difficult to surpass. His art is characterized by great nobility and simplicity, by an emotional intensity which is nevertheless stripped of all flourish, and by a splendid sonority and sense of balance for which one can find an equivalent only in the art of Toscanini. There is never in it a weak moment or a concession to uneducated taste. Consequently every success of Guarnieri is a victory for the cause of genuine music and the highest form of art.

The orchestra in Rome will later give us Furtwängler, De Sabata, Mengelberg, and many other conductors of renown. I will add that this year the public in Rome (and also in other parts of the country, according to the news we have received) manifests a special love for music and flocks in far greater numbers than last year to symphony programs.

* * *

A new work which is awaited with lively curiosity is the "Magnificat," for coloratura soprano, chorus, and orchestra, by a young Roman master, Goffredo Petrassi, who has already given us that admirable "Psaume IX," even now reckoned one of the most beautiful works of contemporary Italian writing. Another work which will certainly be very interesting is the symphony entitled "Lorenzo il Magnifico" for solo soprano and orchestra, which will be conducted by its composer, Igor Markévitch, on April 20.

La Scala has already given about 10 splendid concerts. The second series will be given during the spring and will include numerous symphonic-choral works of importance.

Naples also announces an excellent symphonic season. In Turin the annual public season organized by the Radio has begun under the best auspices. The Turin orchestra now gives concerts of the first rank, directed by Italian and foreign conductors.

Fogg Museum of Art

"Children Feeding Chickens," Drawing by Charles Jacque

Graphic Art Treasure House

Drawings in the Fogg Museum of Art: A Critical Catalogue in Three Volumes, by Agnes Mongan and Paul Sachs. Harvard-Radcliffe Fine Arts Series. Harvard University Press. $25 the set.

Here is a monumental catalogue on a subject which has not before received such intensive specialized treatment, save by Bernard Berenson in his "Drawings of the Renaissance Masters." The Mongan-Sachs work begins a series of volumes which will eventually include a catalogue of the British and American drawings in the Harvard collection. The present publication consists of a volume of text and two volumes of reproductions covering the Italian, German, Flemish, Dutch, French, and Spanish drawings.

The many drawings at the Fogg Art Museum have contributed substantially to the education of every earnest student who has worked in the Fine Arts Division at Harvard University in the last 20 years. They have been exhibited and studied and copied and analyzed; they have served as both inspirational and laboratory material. Professor Sachs has been a generous donor of many of the discerningly selected drawings. He has imparted to devoted students knowledge and enthusiasm.

Contact with the informal workmanship and offstage efforts of great masters has familiarized initiates with the magic touch of great artistry, the earmarks of personal style, the differences which mark traditions, the subtleties which distinguish the master from his pupil, the innovator from the imitator. Such drawings often bear the quick brilliance of the artist's first reaction, the sudden impact of inspired visualization that sometimes disappears under the "finish" of the subsequent painting for which it was a preparation.

This catalogue raisonné is designed for the use of the art historian as well as the student. It provides all available documetary information, carefully describes each work, and furnishes full discussion concerning the facts and considerations of attribution. The authors reach final decisions after most careful estimate, and their decisions are presented with modest authority. Tracing down sources on the basis often of slender evidence requires utmost intellectual calm, knowledge of all available sources; but there is another factor which is influential in ultimate judgment—sensibility.

After discussion of a drawing which is attributed to Pisanello with a question mark, the authors say: "Yet in the last analysis these drawings lack that quality of concentrated, harsh truth which makes many of Pisanello's drawings so piercingly real that one involuntarily draws a quick, sharp breath, as in defense, when first seeing them." Such graphic description of a personal reaction personalizes the text of a catalogue which in its essence is detached. But the art historian and art connoisseur must reconcile outward fact with inner response. We feel great confidence in the taste and judgment of this pair of authors.

The catalogue is beautifully published and the reproductions are for the most part the size of the original. Even the watermarks are carefully described and reproduced. The catalogue should become a standard source of information in this field of graphic art. The reproductions will prove a source of inspiration to living graphic artists who do not have an opportunity to see the originals.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Miss Brico in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

A concert given by the Illinois Symphony Orchestra (Jan. 6) brought forward for the first time in the existence of that organization a woman conductor. Miss Antonia Brico, who directs an orchestra of her own in New York, made her first appearance in these parts on that occasion. She selected an ambitious program which set forth Smetana's vivacious Overture to "The Bartered Bride" as a curtain-raiser. Miss Brico made an excellent effect with the piece, and persuaded her orchestra to put some of her own zest into the reading. She was less successful in the Fourth Symphony by Brahms, for both her interpretation of the music and its performance sounded dull and lifeless.

A new overture by Joyce Barthelson was ostensibly selected by the conductor as a gesture of confidence in the creative ability of her own sex. Miss Barthelson did not have much to say in her overture, but her music was scored with skill and excellent color. The most interesting feature of the program was the performance—the first in Chicago—of Ravel's left-hand Concerto for the piano. This was played with remarkable skill by a youthful virtuoso, Perry O'Neil, whose gifts for piano-playing are well above the average, and who showed, too, that he possesses musical feeling as well as a brilliant technique.

The next symphonic program of the week was that of the Woman's Symphony Orchestra (Jan. 8) conducted by Izler Solomon. That conductor has indeed worked wonders with his organization since he took charge of it, but he was somewhat too assured of the quality of his brass section when he undertook the performance of Max Reger's edition of the Third Suite by Sebastian Bach. For Reger restored to the score the high trumpet parts that Bach originally had used, and which Mendelssohn and most other conductors replaced by clarinets. Mr. Solomon's ladies trumpeted their best, but the result was far from pleasant to the ear.

Under the direction of Mr. Lange, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's concert (Jan. 9) offered some of the less often played compositions in the repertory, as well as a reading by Dvořák's Violoncello Concerto by Emanuel Feuermann. The symphony by Haydn which opened the proceedings was that in G major which the master wrote in 1786 for the Loge Olympique of Paris.

"The Enchanted Forest," by Vincent d'Indy, had not been heard here for more than 20 years, but was good to hear again. Not so much could be said for Reger's Variations on a Theme by Mozart, a ponderous and turgid treatment of a tune—from the A major Piano Sonata—that should have been left unharmed. Mr. Feuermann presented a wholly delightful interpretation of Dvořák's concerto—an interpretation that included not only impeccable tone and technique, but a sense of poetry and imaginativeness.

The Art of Ethel Waters

By John Beaufort

New York

Ethel Waters is a "great natural artist." More by intuition than tuition, she knows how to breathe and phrase a song, be it lament, spiritual, ballad, or rousing rhythm tune. But what about the rules? Since Miss Waters says she never received formal voice or dramatic schooling, she must have absorbed them as a natural and almost unconscious part of her rise from charwoman to dramatic star.

Jimmy Savo, another "great natural artist," said of technique, "When you have studied it all and know everything by heart, you throw it out the window and act natural." Miss Waters has always acted "natural." Style, feeling, and expression have outdistanced the rules not only because of her voice but because of the more important underlying qualities of dignity, honesty, a native wit, devoutness, and a joy that has known suffering. All are abundantly present in her work.

* * *

And, according to what Miss Waters told a reporter not long ago, the devoutness was available even back in the 'twenties when she earned a living singing "raw" songs in Harlem. Many years were to elapse before Ethel Waters would confront the managers and finally convince one of them about herself and Hagar and "Mamba's Daughters."

From night clubs, Ethel Waters moved into the more select society of musical revues. In one of these revues, "Rhapsody in Black," she sang a song called "Supper Time." I can still see her figure as she moved haltingly across the stage, feel the weight of her sorrow and feel also the clench of that understated lament. The song said, in effect, that although it was supper time, the singer felt unable to prepare the meal because her man was not coming home. He had been lynched.

* * *

There is no lynching in "Cabin in the Sky," the musical play which currently stars Ethel Waters at the Martin Beck Theater. There is a shooting but that ends happily. The fantasy that Lynn Root has written sees the departed Petunia and "Little Joe" Jackson safely on their way to Boris Aronson's starry empyrean when the final curtain falls. But although the score of "Cabin in the Sky" contains no songs as sad as "Supper Time," its mood may persist with those other deep things at the heart of everything Miss Waters sings and acts. It may even explain why her joy, dignity, honesty, and integrity are so abundant. They come from struggle, personal as well as racial.

It has required an abundant native dignity and a real talent to triumph over the commercialism and exploitation from which the Negro has suffered in the theater. "Cabin in the Sky" is not blameless in this respect. Few white-sponsored negro shows are. "Mamba's Daughters" was. And so was "The Green Pastures."

But there is nothing ridiculous, ignoble, or undignified about the devoutness with which Petunia prays for the rapscallion "Little Joe" in "Cabin in the Sky." Again, one must seek the sources in which Miss Waters' dignity and strength are found. She told an interviewer not long ago, "My hobby is thanking God—when I'm not asking Him for something!" And there was nothing sacrilegious about the remark.

Miss Waters' art is what experience and hard work have added not only to those intangible contributions of background and character but also to the remarkable rhythm that is her people's and the remarkable voice that is her own. Miss Waters' voice ranges from broad and heavy contralto notes to a nasal upper register. Always, the tone is husky. Always, it floats and penetrates. Its quality is akin to that of a viola.

* * *

She is said to use her voice for a greater number of songs in "Cabin in the Sky" than she has sung in any other show of recent years. The numbers include the title song; the philosophic "Taking a Chance on Love," in the best spirit of artless, rhythmic abandon; "Love Turned the Light Out," a lament; a couple of songs in prayer meeting vein, and "My Old Virginia Home on the Nile," in which Miss Waters and Dooley Wilson frolic for repeated encores. Any report on "Cabin in the Sky" should not omit mention of Mr. Wilson's hugely ingratiating performance. His blunt stature, rapt expression, artless innocence, and progressive delight in all that passes make him an ideal leading man for Miss Waters in the role of a warmly maternal wife. And the others of the supporting cast are admirable.

The joy and exhilaration from watching Miss Waters exist in the immediate spontaneity and the sureness of interpretation, whether she is outsmarting a couple of crooked gamblers, or praying, or dancing, or heaping scorn upon her rival in love, or wonderfully singing a song. Afterwards, when you hear Ethel Waters called a "great natural artist," you realize anew what the phrase means—that the art of singing is the art of feeling and the art of acting is the art of being.

"Gone With the Wind" has been elected the best picture of 1940 by Canadian motion picture critics. The next 10, in order of choice, were "Rebecca," "Foreign Correspondent," "Northwest Mounted Police," "Our Town," "The Mortal Storm," "Pride and Prejudice," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Pinocchio," "Waterloo Bridge," and "Convoy." Canadian motion picture exhibitors chose Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, and Mickey Rooney as the three most popular current box office stars.

Orchestras in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

With two orchestras from other cities visiting us and our local orchestras actively carrying on, Carnegie Hall has been of late a busier spot than ever. The Philadelphia Orchestra, on the evening of Jan. 7, introduced to New York Sergei Rachmaninoff's "Symphonic Dances," to which it had accorded a world première the previous week in Philadelphia. Eugene Ormandy conducted.

The dances impressed through careful workmanship and telling orchestration. The saxophone solo in the first, the Viennese touch in the second, and the use of the "Dies Irae" in the third and last all occasioned remark. The composer, who was in the audience, was called to the platform to bow. The Cailliet transcription of Buxtehude's Passacaglio for organ opened the concert in sonorous fashion. The remaining number was the Brahms Violin Concerto, with Joseph Szigeti, not quite at his best, as soloist.

On the following evening Dimitri Mitropoulos again conducted as guest of the Philharmonic-Symphony a concert that was repeated on the afternoon of the tenth. The conductor's own arrangement of Bach's "greater" Organ Fantasy and Fugue in G minor began proceedings. The first performance of a new version of a Concert Piece for String and Horn by John Verrall followed. And lastly came Mahler's First Symphony—quite the feature of the concert because it is heard here none too often and Mr. Mitropoulos evidently threw himself with enthusiasm into the task of bringing out the best that is in it.

* * *

The Greek conductor concluded his Philharmonic-Symphony guesting with the evening concert of the eleventh and the matinée the next day. The only works at these concerts that he had not conducted here before were Mozart's "Magic Flute" Overture, which he read in a distinctly heroic vein, and Roussel's Third Symphony, a work that lends itself well to his emphatic and forceful style, though musically it hardly represents the best of which Roussel was capable. At the conclusion of the matinée the audience rewarded Mr. Mitropoulos with an ovation that he must have found most heartening.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting, gave its Manhattan concerts on the evening of the ninth and the afternoon of the eleventh to its usual capacity audiences. On the former occasion a delightful performance of Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony preceded the first local hearing of Paul Hindemith's Violin Concerto, with Ruth Posselt as soloist. In spite of an excellent setting forth by all concerned and of the composer's formidable equipment as a technician, the work sounded in large part pretty dry and unprofitable. On the other hand, the number that rounded off the program, Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony, gains in impressiveness with repetition.

At the matinée Dr. Koussevitzky celebrated the seventy-fifth birthday of Jean Sibelius by devoting the entire program to symponies by the distinguished Finn. The Sixth and Seventh came before the intermission, the Second after it. Thus it was possible to hear a superior performance of the Sixth, much neglected hereabouts, and to study the progress of the composer's style in both that and the Seventh. And, naturally, the popularity of the Second becomes particularly apparent when it is played so superbly. Still, three symphonies on one program put a heavy burden on the attention, and more than that when they are by a single composer and he a modern. The Sibelius celebration would have meant still more to some listeners had it been divided between two concerts.

* * *

Conducting the New York City Symphony, Otto Klemperer offered on the evening of the twelfth a two-composer program, the composers being Mozart and Tchaikovsky. Mr. Klemperer's authoritative command of style imparted special value to his treatment of both masters. From Mozart were chosen the G minor Symphony and the arias, "Deh, vieni" and "Voi che sapete," from "Le Nozze du Figaro," and "Batti, batti" from "Don Giovanni;" Tchaikovsky yielded the "Pathetic" Symphony. The officiating soprano was Susanne Fisher, who sang so beautifully and with such fine taste that one wondered the more why she is not now heard at the Metropolitan.

Handel and Bach came in for attention at the Bach Circle's concert in the Town Hall on the evening of the thirteenth. Handel was represented by the overture to his opera, "Ottone," and his D minor Concerto for clavier and orchestra; Bach by his Missa Brevis in A. Robert Hufstader conducted and Yella Pessl was the harpsichordist. There is splendid music in "Ottone," but the overture is by no means one of the glories of the score. It was well played, as was the concerto. The Mass, however, suffered from insufficient preparation on the part of the chorus, though the soloists, Rose Dirman, Ellen Repp, William Gephart, and James Curtis, did very creditably.

Metropolitan Opera's best recent day was the tenth, when "Manon" made its seasonal entry in the afternoon and "Siegfried" in the evening. In "Manon" Jarmila Novotna had the title role for the first time here, a sympathetic interpreter and a delight to behold, even if vocally limited. Also new to the Metropolitan cast was the Comte des Grieux of Ezio Pinza—a mistake which, it is earnestly to be hoped, will not be repeated. Richard Crooks as the Chevalier des Grieux, Richard Bonelli as Lescaut, and George Cehanovsky as de Brétigny all were in the main commendable, and the Guillot of Alessio de Paolis was a masterpiece of characterization.

In "Siegfried" Lauritz Melchior sang the name part better than ever, it seemed, and Marjorie Lawrence as Brünnhilde sang and acted in general admirably.

Rodzinski in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The fourth pair of Philharmonic concerts, Jan. 9 and 10, brought Dr. Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, as the orchestra's guest leader. Although he had conducted in Hollywood in recent seasons, it was Dr. Rodzinski's first appearance in these concerts since he resigned the conductorship in 1933 to take up his duties in Cleveland.

Dr. Rodzinski's return had been awaited with interest, for he had left a host of admirers of his talents, many of whom were on hand to give him cordial greeting. This was his first important post in America—he had previously been Stokowski's assistant in Philadelphia—and it was here that much of the basis for his later successes was laid. There has been notable growth in his poise and assurance; in fact, there is now a "generalissimo" character to his leadership that pushes brilliance dangerously to the brink of brittleness.

The program was wholly conventional, except for the first local performance of Walter Piston's Suite from the Ballet, "The Incredible Flutist." The Overture to Weber's "Oberon," was skilfully delineated, although the effect was scarcely heightened by the search for drama. Dr. Rodzinski commanded beautiful sounds from the various sections, particularly the strings, and marshaled the livelier passages with telling precision. Tchaikovsky's Symphony in E minor provided wider scope for both leader and musicians, but scaled no new heights of emotional expression. The foreboding spirit that pervades much of this work needs an inner propulsion for its fullest realization, rather than an intellectual contemplation of its design. Hence, Dr. Rodzinski's reading seemed often to miss fire, even though phrases were deftly turned and the performance neatly balanced. The clarion summons of the Finale was thrillingly realized.

The audience thoroughly approved of Walter Piston's gay ballet music. It requires a virtuoso band and a leader sensitive to color and quick changes in dynamics. Fortunately, the orchestra is now at the peak of its powers and was able to give the conductor full cooperation. The work is a well-knit composition and decidedly easy to listen to. Suggestions of Stravinsky may be wholly incidental. Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," brought the program to a climactic close. Dr. Rodzinski's military approach choked much of the humor and unlocked no secret chambers, but the fount of inspiration in this work is not easily stemmed.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Seats now selling in advance
FANTASIA
PREMIERE JAN. 28th
MAJESTIC THEATRE
219 Tremont Street—Liberty 7725
All Seats Reserved—2 Shows Daily

KEITH MEMORIAL
GINGER ROGERS "Kitty Foyle"
CO-FEATURE The SAINT IN PALM SPRINGS GEORGE SANDERS
Latest INFORMATION PLEASE

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
Continuous Showings
Come any time up to 9:00 p. m. and see the complete picture
GONE With the WIND
Nothing Cut But the Price
MATS. 40c. EVES. 55c. Inc. Tax
Mats. children 25c. incl. tax
Today, Eve prices start at 1:00 p. m.

TRANS LUX—LIB. 3737
SHE'S COMING WEDNESDAY!
"THE GIRL IN THE NEWS"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Errol Flynn • Olivia De Havilland
"Santa Fe Trail"
Also "A Night at Earl Carroll's"

NOW METROPOLITAN
Henry Fonda—Dorothy Lamour—Linda Darnell
"CHAD HANNA"
In Technicolor—Also "She Couldn't Say No"

EXETER
JEWELRY at EXETER ST'S. • KEN. 7067
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
"NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE"
Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll, Paulette Goddard, Preston Foster
"LADDIE"
Tim Holt — Virginia Gilmore

TELEPIX
INFORMATION PLEASE
ALL THE NEWS
BEN TURPIN
POPULAR SONGS
INDO-CHINA
SKIING

SOUTH STATION LIB. 5560
"INFORMATION PLEASE" 2½ HR. PROGRAM
MEDITERRANEAN
ROBT. BENCHLEY • WRESTLING • BUSTER KEATON •

BOSTON (STAGE)

ONLY Eng. Mon. Eve. Feb. 3. MATS. WED., SAT.
PHILIP BARRY'S Radiant Success
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
with
Katharine Hepburn
VAN HEFLIN • JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY
MAIL ORDERS NOW!
Evgs.: Orch. $3.30; Bal. $2.75, $2.20, $1.65; 2nd Bal. $1.10. Mats. Wed., Sat., Orch. $2.75; Bal. $2.20, $1.65; 2nd Bal. $1.10. Tax Included. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope.

LAST WEEKS
CIVIC Repertory Theatre Phone com 4420 Eves 8:30 Mats 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1.—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

BOSTON
ICE FOLLIES of 1941
NOW
Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Sat. and Sun. 2:30
ALL NEW! FEATURING BESS EHRHARDT EVELYN CHANDLER SHIPSTAD and JOHNSON and other 25 Big Acts
thru JAN. 19
1500 Unreserved Seats at 55c
on Sale Nightly at 6:30
BOSTON GARDEN

BROOKLINE, MASS.
CIRCLE Shows at 2 & 8 — Mats. 30c, 50c, 40-40-4041. Free Parking.
"3rd Finger, Left Hand"
• Melvyn Douglas—Myrna Loy
Barrymore-Ayres—"Dr. Kildare's Crisis"

BOSTON CONCERTS
SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
IGOR STRAVINSKY, Conducting
WED., JAN. 29, at 8:30
A.I.E.
TEMPLETON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Monday Eve., Jan. 20, Feb. 10, Mar. 10
ZIGHERA ORCHESTRA
(30 Boston Symphony Orch. Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
—SOLOIST ON JAN. 20—
Povla Frijsh SOPRANO
Series Tickets (Floor) $6.60, 5.00, 4.00
Single Tickets $2.75 to 75c tax included
on sale at Box Office

Managers of theaters will appreciate a letter or postcard stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PILCHER Organs
Write for new illustrated book containing unsolicited comments of Pilcher users and telling how Pilcher can meet the most exacting requirements of installations both large and small. Henry Pilcher's Sons Incorporated, Louisville, Ky

HOUSE OF PERSIAN ART
FINE RUGS:
Antique and Semi-Antique
WORKS OF ART
JEWELRY
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS
Hamideh K. Nabil, Directress
Ali-Kuli Khan, N. D. Lecturer
9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
(No. 6 Concourse)
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS PICKENS Jane APOLLON Dave
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"Funniest play you ever saw. —Cue
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evgs. 8:40
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"Lavish, lovely and tasteful."—Coleman, Mirror
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars
and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40 — $1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

If it's B. G. De Sylva Musical — it's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical. —Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 St. Thea., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A Perfect Musical. —Walter Winchell
William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."
—J. B. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theat., West 47th St. CI. 5-5537
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"GREAT FUN." —Anderson, Journal-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. CI. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience. —J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st. W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea. West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 326 Seats All Parts $1.10.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)
PAUL MUNI in
'HUDSON'S BAY'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ★ ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

Amusements

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
Flight Command
with
ROBERT TAYLOR
and WALTER PIDGEON
Sun. thru Wed.—Jan. 19-22

Harold Davis, California's Latest Sprint Star, to Invade New York and Boston

Intramurals Credited With High California Standard

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—New York and Boston track enthusiasts will have their first opportunity to see Harold Davis, the latest California sprint champion, in action during the present indoor season. According to present plans the youngster will appear in a 70-yard dash in the Millrose Games in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 1 against the pick of the Eastern sprinters, including Norwood Ewell. One week later he will run in a 50-yard invitation race in Boston. Davis, a student at Salinas Junior College, has been training in a huge lettuce storage shed in which there is room for a 100-yard straightaway and indications are that he will be even better than in 1940 when he was undefeated in J. C. competition. His best J. C. times last year were—9.5 in the 100 . . . 20.6 in the 220 . . . 10.6 in the 100 meters . . . 20.5 in the 200 meters. In addition he won the 100 meters at the Compton Relays in 10.3 . . . and the National A. A. U. 100 meters in 10.3 . . . and the 200 in 20.4.

The rise from obscurity to fame of Davis within one year added another national champion to the already long list of Californians who have brought athletic honor to the Golden State. The list includes (among others) the names of Frank Wykoff, Bill Graber, Bill Sefton, Ben Eastman, Elroy Robinson, Walter Marty, Cornelius Warmerdam, George Anderson, Archie Williams, Ken Carpenter, John Lyman, Bob Kiesel, Cornelius Johnson, George Varoff, Lester Steers, Kenny Dills, and Louis Zamperini. This is one of the most interesting phases of American amateur athletics and various reasons have been ascribed for the great success of the Californians—the most popular being that this athletic phenomena is due to the sun-kissed climate.

However, other countries (notably Australia) have a climate similar to that of California, yet a representative track and field team from the Golden State would have no trouble at all in defeating an All-Australian combination.

Broad Program

Obviously the climate is not the only reason for the large number of first-class California athletes. The main reason lies in the broad progress of compulsory intramural athletics in the elementary and secondary schools of the State. Through the kindness of W. H. Orion of the State Department of Education at Sacramento, we learn that the athletic objectives of the California school officials are the development of desirable social attitudes and standards of conduct; the development of physical fitness; and the acquisition of skills and habits which will contribute to wholesome and enjoyable leisure pursuits, both in the present and the future. While the interscholastic athletic program receives the major portion of all high school sports news it is not viewed by the educational authorities as nearly as important as the intramural athletic program. The authorities stress the extending of athletic opportunities to all youngsters and strong efforts are made to minimize the importance placed on the so-called varsity athletics.

All children in the California elementary schools (grades 1-6) daily participate in a program of directed athletic activities the minimum instructional period being from 20 to 30 minutes in length. "Laboratory" periods for exercising the skills learned are provided before and after school and at noon and rest periods. Most School Boards provide equipment and supplies sufficient in amount and variety, together with adequate outdoor and indoor play activities to carry out such a program.

Forty in a Class

All pupils in the junior and senior high schools participate in a daily instructional program of athletic activities the minimum time being the equivalent of the school's academic periods. Forty pupils is the recommended limit for a class, pupils are grouped according to class, size or abilities, and the program receives equal recognition with other subjects of curriculum. The program is broad and varied and consists of games and sports such as—basketball . . . softball . . . soccer . . . speedball . . . football (in the senior high school and for mature boys only) . . . touchball . . . volleyball . . . field hockey . . . swimming . . . tennis . . . track and field . . . archery . . . golf . . . handball . . . bowling . . . badminton . . . winter sports . . . horseshoes . . . gymnastic drills . . . social recreation . . . and mild and recreational activities. Adequate showers, dressing rooms, gymnasiums, and outdoor play facilities are provided in the schools in order to make the most effective program.

The athletic class period is not used as a period for free and undirected play but rather as a time for teaching skills and performances, also habits of safety in activity are stressed. These programs do not subsist on the gate receipts of athletic contests, assemblies, or of student fees, but are supported from the same tax sources as are the classes in history, algebra, English, and other curricular subjects. Teachers of athletics are well prepared for their duties with a major in this subject from an accredited institution of higher learning . . . are certificated by the State Department of Education . . . are reasonably well-skilled performers . . . and are awake to the unusual opportunities presented for influencing for good the pupils under their care.

The State Council of the California Interscholastic Federation promotes broad programs of athletic competitions for thousands of school athletes and sets general rules. Among other things it has placed the minimum age limitation for participation on high school varsity football teams at fifteen, the maximum at present is nineteen.

Ben Decided on Track

In planning such a sound program of intramural athletic activities, the California School authorities are working along constructive lines. This program sends out each year from the schools, students with an appreciation of the value of co-operation, teamwork and loyalty . . . good physiques . . . ready (if they wish) to participate in collegiate activities. This was clearly illustrated in the case of Ben Eastman who was not interested in athletics when he entered Burlingame High School. However, as it is compulsory for all California students to take part in intramural athletics, Ben decided to compete in track. That was the beginning of the development of the flowing, effortless stride which enabled him to run the 440 in 49.8 in his freshman year at Stanford . . . reduce it to 47.2 as a sophomore . . . establish the present world record of 46.4 in his junior year in 1932 . . . and run the 880 in 1:49.8 in 1934. Had it not been for this California State requirement thousands would have missed the great pleasure of seeing Eastman in action and the United States would have lost one of its most popular athletes.

Not only was "Blazing" Ben a great runner, he was (more important still) a great sportsman—modest in victory . . . without excuse in defeat. Before the first of his great, unsuccessful races with Bill Carr, Ben had been carrying all before him on the Pacific Coast. In every meet he won the 440 . . . the 880 . . . and finished the afternoon with a rousing anchor lap in the one-mile relay. Then came his first meeting with Carr and his first defeat for the season. Instead of making excuses, Ben said: "Getting beat isn't as bad as thinking about it." After his second defeat he warned the sports writers not to print any alibis. And then after the third defeat in the final of the 400-meter championship in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles, Ben smilingly said, with a voice full of admiration: "Shucks, no one can beat Bill Carr." That was typical of Ben Eastman—a credit to himself and the athletic world.

H. A. R.

Near Perfect

Wide World

A Two-Man Jump

LAC BEAUPORT, Quebec—Claude Faguy and Georges Gavreau, Quebec junior ski champions, executing a near-perfect two-man jump at Lac Beauport recently. The winter sports season is in full swing at this popular resort.

Four Cue Stars Risk Their Unbeaten Records Fifth Day

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Four veteran cue stars risk their undefeated records today in the fifth day of the month-long tournament battle for the world's three-cushion billiards title now held by Willie Hoppe of New York.

All four are only a step behind the co-leaders, Welker Cochran of San Francisco and Allen Hall of Chicago, who have won three victories apiece.

Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., seeking his third decision, meets Herb Peterson of St. Louis in the first afternoon match. Arthur Rubin of New York and Irving Crane of Rochester, N. Y., follow and Earl Lookabaugh then opposes Paul Lewin, in all All-Chicago tussle. Lookabaugh, like Bozeman, has two wins in as many starts.

Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., opens the night program against Len Kenney, Chicago, and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, engages Joe Moriarty of Chicago in the nightcap. Thurnblad and Reiselt are the other two needing only one triumph to tie the leaders.

Hoppe himself made news yesterday when he left the hospital, where he has been recovering, and began making definite plans to begin defense of the title by the latter part of next week. If and when Hoppe is able to compete he will have to play 17 matches—one with each of his rivals—before the meet ends on Feb. 12.

Cochran's third victory yesterday was at the expense of Clarence Jackson, Detroit, 50 to 48, in 58 innings. Hall's third victim was Kenney, 50 to 35, in 45 innings.

In the other three matches, Denton defeated John Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles, 50 to 48, in 68 innings; Lewin downed Moriarty, 50 to 30 in 65 innings, and Joe Chamaco, Mexico City, won from Peterson, 50 to 34, in 58 innings.

The Standings:

Player—City	W	L	High Run	Best Game
Hall, Chicago	3	0	6	45
Cochran, San Francisco	3	0	5	50
Lookabaugh, Chicago	2	0	4	54
Reiselt, Philadelphia	2	0	6	50
Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif.	2	0	6	44
Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis.	2	0	6	55
Denton, Kansas City	2	1	7	59
Chamaco, Mexico City	2	1	5	61
Rubin, New York	1	1	10	42
Schaefer, Cleveland	1	1	6	58
Jackson, Detroit	1	2	6	57
Crane, Rochester, N. Y.	1	2	5	57
Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles	1	2	7	60
Lewin, Chicago	1	2	7	65
Moriarty, Chicago	0	3	5	0
Peterson, St. Louis	0	3	4	0
Kenney, Chicago	0	4	7	0
Hoppe, New York	0	0	0	0

Goodwin Is Victor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin of New York won the 34th annual Lake Worth amateur golf tournment yesterday with a 7-and-6 victory over Truman Lifsey, Jr., of West Palm Beach, in the 36-hole finals.

Goodwin, who Thursday eliminated last year's winner, I. L. Merrill, Jr., of Camden, Maine, turned the tournament into a rout with a two-under-par pace that never gave Lifsey a chance.

The New Yorker had won the tournament thrice previously, the last time in 1936.

Big Ten Dates Changed

CHICAGO (AP)—The Western Conference outdoor track meet will be held at Minneapolis May 16-17 instead of May 23-24 as originally announced by the league's athletic directors.

The directors, meeting here in connection with Big Ten plans for a national defense, announced the change in dates because of a conflict with examination week in many schools.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Boston College 6, Dartmouth 3.
St. Lawrence 7, St. Michaels 4.
Union 6, Middlebury 6 (overtime tie).

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

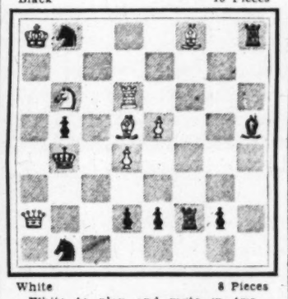
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

January 18, 1941

Problem No. 2315

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



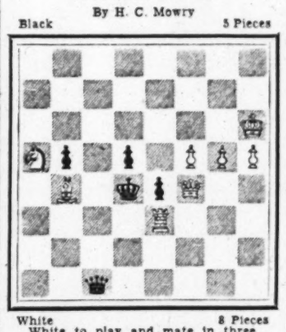
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two. (First Prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1909.)

Problem No. 2316

By H. C. Mowry

Black 5 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three. (Chess Review, Dec., 1933. The Malden (Mass.) composer recently contributed a three-mover which the December Chess Review designated as the "Honor Prize Problem.")

Solutions to Problems

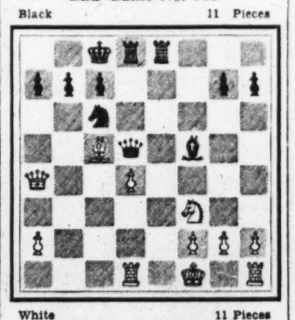
No. 2313. Kt(K6)xP

No. 2314.
1. B-Kt5 — KxP
2. R-B5ch
1. ——— K-K5
2. Q-B4ch
1. ——— PxP
2. RxBch

End-Game No. 545. White draws: 1 K-K7, P-Kt4; 2 K-Q6, P-Kt5; 3 P-K7, B-Kt4; 4 K-B5, B-K; 5 K-Q4, and White can stop the pawn!

End-Game No. 546

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Macdonnell-Boden, London, 1865. The latter wins quickly. A simple and by no means original or unusual idea, but the student learns by the solving of such endings, and is better able to see and use similar combinations.)

Women's Chess Club of New York

There are very few chess organizations exclusively for women, so that the continuous existence of the New York Women's Chess Club for forty-six years is in itself noteworthy. At present the club meets Tuesday afternoon in the Hotel Biltmore. Mrs. William I. Beaman, who won the first women's championship, sponsored by the Marshall Chess Club, in 1934, is president. Mrs. David Willard, the secretary, is the only charter member. Mrs. Mary Bain is the present club champion.

This club and the Queen's Women's Chess Club of Cleveland are the only women's groups affiliated with the United States Chess Federation.

Nassau County Chess Club

Among the active suburban chess groups near New York is the Nassau County Chess Club, which meets Thursday evenings in the Exempt Fire House, Brooklyn and North Long Beach Avenues, Freeport, Long Island, New York. G. B. Stokke, organizer of the club, and John Klapfer, former Jersey expert, are conducting classes for beginners.

Winnipeg Notes

Winnipeg, Canada, has just concluded its championship tournament, and is now engaged in interclub competition, with five clubs entering teams. Next September the Dominion championship will be held in Winnipeg instead of Montreal as heretofore.

College Game

H. Seidman, one of the Marshall Chess Club's leading experts, demonstrated his skill in the Eastern Intercollegiate Chess League, when he played first board for the champion Brooklyn College team. The game below begins with an old-fashioned Scotch Game, and ends with a convincing demonstration of the weakness of White's 7th move.

Scotch Opening

Faecher White	Seidman Black	Faecher White	Seidman Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 B-B4	PxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 BxKtch	PxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	15 QxPch	B-Kt3
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	16 QxP	QR-Q
5 Kt-Kt5	B-Kt5	17 Kt-Q3	B-Q2
6 KtxKt	Kt(P)xKt	18 Q-K2	KR-K
7 P-K5	Kt-Q4	19 P-B3	B-B5
8 B-Q2	Q-K2	20 QxQ	RxQch
9 P-B4	B-B4	21 K-Q	B-K6
10 Q-B3	Castles	22 R-K	RxKt
11 Kt-K4	P-B4	Resigns	
12 Kt-B2	P-Q3		

Russian Game

A gambit variation of the Grunfeld Defense leads to a Bishop sacrifice. White never recovers, so that until the next innovation, accepting the gambit must be abandoned by White.

Queen's Pawn Game

Safonov White	Bogatyrchuk Black	Safonov White	Bogatyrchuk Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 B-Kt2	Q-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	15 Q-Q2	P-K4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 BxKt	KPxB
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	17 B-B3	KR-K
5 P-K3	Castles	18 K-B2	R-K6
6 PxP	KtxP	19 R-Kt4	QR-K
7 KtxKt	QxKt	20 QR-KKt	B-R3
9 Kt-K2	B-Kt5	21 R-R4	R-Q6
8 BxP	Kt-B3	22 Q-Kt4	RxBch
10 P-B3	QRxP	23 K-K	RxKtch
11 PxB	Q-KBP	24 KxR	Q-Q6ch
12 R-KKt	QxP	25 K-K	R-K6ch
13 B-B4	Q-K5	26 K-B2	Q-K7 mate

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

Gonzaga 37, Portland 36.
Calif. 42, Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles 32.
Oregon 41, Oregon State 31.
Stanford 43, Southern California 37.
Montana 47, Univ. of Washington 41.
Denver 52, Colorado 33.
Kansas State 35, Nebraska 32.
Southern Methodist 39, Texas 35.
Rice 52, Baylor 32.
Tulane 48, Mississippi 23.
Georgia 50, Vanderbilt 44.
Arkansas 68, Texas A. and M. 33.
Long Island 60, John Harshall 33.
Depaul 52, St. Joseph's (Philadelphia) 50 (overtime).
Wake Forest 42, Clemson 35.
Swarthmore 46, Delaware 34.
Central (Okla.) St. 43, Phillips Univ. 41.
Oklahoma Aggies 41, Creighton 31.
Rockhurst 36, Ottawa (Kan.) 29.
W. Va. Wesleyan 65, West Liberty Tea. 63.
Westminster 54, Bethany (W. Va.) 27.
Frostburg 46, St. Francis (Pa.) 42.
River Falls Tea. 62, La Crosse Tea. 60.
Peru Teachers 42, Kearney Teachers 38.
West Virginia 47, Cincinnati 43.
Western Reserve 46, Case 42.
John Carroll 50, Baldwin-Wallace 47.
Miami (Ohio) 40, Western (Mich.) St. 37.
Western (Ky.) Tea. 50, Louisville 24.
Georgetown (Ky.) 46, Union (Ky.) 44.
Beloit 33, University of Mexico 26.
Joliet 38, Rose Poly 34.
North Dakota State 39, Morningside 35.
Macalester 39, St. Olaf 31.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Tea. 41, Warrensburg (Mo.) Tea. 39.
Drake 46, Washburn 26.
Hope 35, Albion (Mich.) 31.
Kalamazoo 42, Hillsdale 34.
Alma 62, Grand Rapids 40.
Olivet 50, Adrian 39.
St. Mary's (Mich.) 31, Ferris Institute 30.
Lawrence Tech 47, De Sales 38.
Northern (Mich.) State 41, Central (Mich.) State 39.
York 53, Nebraska Wesleyan 41.
St. Cloud T. 35, Winona T. 33.
South Carolina 40, The Citadel 28.
Howard Payne 54, Southwestern (Tex.) 35.
Trinity 48, Austin College 40.
Greeley State 33, Colorado College 26.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 43, St. Norbert's 31.
Superior Teachers 50, Stout Institute 35.
Bemidji Teachers 41, Moorhead (Minn.) Teachers 36.
Utah State 34, Colorado State 27.
Ricks 62, Carbon 46.
Culver-Stockton 33, William Jewell 28.
Thiel 50, Edinboro 49 (overtime).
Glenville 69, Alderson Broaddus 63.
Texas Wesleyan 65, Daniel Baker 30.
Hebron 39, Sterling 37.
Western (Colo.) State 46, Colorado Mines 35.
Wyoming 46, Brigham Young 45.
Montana College 37, Montana Mines 27.
Pratt 45, New York State Teachers 42.
Moravian 38, New York Aggies 32.
Dickinson T. 40, Bottineau Forestry 30.
South Dakota 45, Iowa State Teachers 37.
Chadron Teachers 48, Spearfish T. 36.
Millikin 52, North Central (Ill.) 41.
Western (Ill.) T. 39, Augustana 26.
Montana St. 38, Idaho Southern Br. 30.
Okla. City 41, Northwestern (Okla.) St. 36.
East Central (Okla.) State 30, Northeastern (Okla.) State 26.
Emporia (Kas) T. 40, St. Benedict's 31.
North Texas T. 47, Abilene Christian 40.
Eastern Wash. 63, Western Wash. 38.
Santa Clara 54, St. Mary's (Calif.) 41.
Snow 63, Weber 42.
Santa Barbara St. 43, San Jose St. 40.
Williams 39, M. I. T. 31.
New Hampshire 53, Northeastern 37.
Mercer 47, Erskine 37.
Bloomsburg (Pa.) T. 54, Millersville T. 42.
Amherst 47, Hamilton 40.
St. Lawrence 39, Clarkson 38.
New Britain (Conn.) T. 49, Keene (N. H.) Normal 40.
Penn Military 50, Hartwick 40.
Lock Haven (Pa.) T. 39, Kutztown T. 31.
Springfield (Mass.) 55, Hofstra 35.
Roanoke College 47, Wyomissing 33.

Upsets Galore in the First Two Rounds at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Upsets were a "dime a dozen" yesterday in thrill-packed first and second rounds of the $5,000 San Francisco match play open golf tournament.

Young Melvin "Chick" Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich., a pro of one year's standing making his first winter tournament swing, produced the second-round fireworks. He eliminated the defending champion, Jimmy Demaret, of Houston, Texas, 1 up on the 19th hole.

Neither contributed much in the way of first caliber golf. Harbert, with a 36-37—73, was 1 up at the 9th. He won the extra hole, 508 yards long, with a birdie 4 on a five-foot putt

Harbert defeated Jim Gauntt, Longview, Texas, 1 up in the first round and Demaret swamped Henry Espinosa, San Francisco, 6 and 5.

Main Event

Two dynamiters of the game, Jim Thomson of Chicopee, Mass., and Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., hooked up in the "main event" of the second round with Thomson winning 1 up.

Each posted an approximate 34-36—70 for the par 36-36—72 Presidio course. They were even at the 9th.

In the morning round, Snead ousted Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., leading money winner of 1940. The pair turned in the most brilliant golf of the day, Snead shooting a 6-under par 66 against Hogan's 68, a fancy performance in its own right.

First round reversals saw U. S. open champion, Lawson Little, eliminated by Leland Gibson, Kansas City. The score was 2 and 1 with Gibson two under par and Little even. Little was 1 up at the 9th.

Dutra Bows to Revolta

Giant Olin Dutra, former National open and P. G. A. champion, bowed out in the first round. He lost to John Revolta, Evanston, Ill., veteran, 3 and 2.

Slender Lloyd Mangrum, of Oak Park; Ill., bagged two important victims, defeating Denny Shute, an ex-P. G. A. national winner, 4 and 2, in the opening round and taking the measure of Sam Byrd, Ardmore, Pa., 2 and 1, in the afternoon. Mangrum, with 35 to Byrd's 37, was 1 up at the 9th.

The Canadian entry, Fred Wood, of Vancouver, B. C., also scored two solid wins. He defeated Edardo Blasi, of the Argentine, 6 and 5, in the first round, and Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 2 up in the second. Ghezzi had taken his initial contest from Jimmy Hines, of Great Neck, L. I., when the latter defaulted, 2 down at the 7th.

Wood was 1 up on Ghezzi at the 9th. He carded a second round of 39-37—76 to his opponent's 40-38—78.

Cooper Advances

Quick stepping Harry Cooper of Chicago defeated Joe Brown, Des Moines, 3 and 2, after a first round win by the same count over Ray Mangrum, Oakmont, Pa. Brown had eliminated Clayton Heafner, Linnville, N. C., at the 20th hole in the morning.

Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio, won his two rounds handily, outclubbing Bob Connolly, Seattle, 2 up in the finale after disposing of Bill Williamson, Los Angeles, 3 and 2 in the morning.

Al Zimmerman, Portland, Ore., scored 1 up wins over Jimmy McHale, Philadelphia, and Jim Walkup, Odessa, Texas, in turn, while broad-shouldered Johnny Revolta followed up his victory over Dutra with a 1 up set-back of Gibson.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Two Yale football captains were among 16 varsity gridders of the 1940 team who received "financial aid" from the university, it was disclosed last night.

The identity of 13 of these players, including Capt. Hal Whiteman of Nashville, Tenn., and Captain-elect Alan Bartholemy of Portland, Ore., became known in the wake of a statement by Secretary Stuart H. Clement of the committee on award of undergraduate scholarships that nearly half of the past season's varsity roster had been helped.

* * *

ORLANDO, Fla.—Over a raindrenched court where footing was at a premium, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., defending champion and twice winner of the Florida open tennis championship, yesterday blasted his way into the semifinals with a 6—1, 6—1 victory over Eddie Alloo, Rollins College freshman.

The match was the only one completed yesterday when the rains came.

Wayne Sabin, Los Angeles, also two-time winner here, resumed his match with Bobby Riggs, of Chicago, former national champ, but this was halted after Riggs won the first set 7—5.

* * *

NEW ORLEANS—A divot digging dentist, Dr. Herbert H. Meyer, will substitute for Mayor Robert S. Maestri as "angel" of the New Orleans open golf tournament next month—but the prize money has been cut from $10,000 to $5,000 and spectators will have to pay a fee ($1.75) for the first time.

The wealthy Mayor, once a leader in the old Huey P. Long political organization which was toppled from power in 1940, for the past three years personally put up the money for the $10,000 event, specifying that fans be allowed to witness the competing free.

* * *

NETCONG, N. J.—The Eastern Ice Yachting Association championships scheduled for Lake Musconetcong today have been postponed because of lack of ice, George N. Segar, association president, announced.

* * *

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The Springfield Indians of the American Hockey League traded defenseman Jack Howard yesterday to the Pittsburgh Hornets for Mickey Drouillard, veteran center.

The Indians also obtained permission from the New York Americans of the National Hockey League to loan Right Winger John "Peanuts" O'Flaherty to Pittsburgh for the balance of the season. New York owns O'Flaherty's contract.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League

Detroit at Montreal.
Boston at Toronto.

American League

Indianapolis at Pittsburgh.
Cleveland at Hershey.
Providence at Philadelphia.
Buffalo at Springfield.

American Association

St. Paul at Omaha.
Minneapolis at Kansas City.

Sunday

National League

Toronto at New York Americans.
New York Rangers at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

American League

Indianapolis at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Cleveland.
Springfield at New Haven.
Philadelphia at Providence.

American Association

Tulsa at St. Paul.
Minneapolis at St. Louis.
(No games last night)

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	23	6	3	153	96	49
Baltimore	19	10	5	119	102	43
Atlantic City	16	19	3	125	123	35
Boston	12	17	2	96	115	26
River Vale	11	22	1	108	132	23
New York	11	24	0	117	150	22

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	10	3	1	61	42	21
Washington	9	2	1	62	36	19
Atlantic City	7	5	0	45	43	14
Boston	5	5	1	33	38	11
River Vale	3	10	1	47	56	7
New York	3	12	0	35	66	6

Results Jan. 17

Washington 4, Boston 2.
Atlantic City 2, River Vale 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Lawson Little, medalist, and Clayton Heafner were both beaten by Willie Goggin, 3 and 2, in first two rounds of San Francisco match play open golf tourney.

By-Plays

More Even Field

One of the most pleasing things to us about the 1940 lawn tennis season was the fact that the field, in the men's division of play, was more even than it had been in past years. Instead of one player standing out far above the rest there were several players of almost equal ability.

It brought back memories of the '90s when conditions were much the same. In those days there were such players as Ollie Campbell, Fred Hovey, Clarence Hobart, Malcolm Chase and Clarence Budlong. While one would not claim that they played as fine tennis as some of their successors, they were very well matched.

While one of them naturally had to win the championship, the winner never excelled the runner-up as much as did Don Budge, Ellsworth Vines and Bill Tilden in their times. Matches were much closer and the champion would often be defeated in some of the other tournaments held during the season.

Some few years back when Tilden was carrying everything before him, we asked Fred Hovey how he would compare the players of his day with those of the present time. He said that while there was no player who could hold his own with Tilden, he believed that the first 10 of his day would be more evenly matched than the first 10 of Tilden's time.

There is no one who does not enjoy watching a great player; but we believe that there is more general interest in a sport if there are 10 or more players of about equal merit than where there is one who stands head and shoulders over the others.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association is doing splendid work in developing young players all over the country. This, we believe, is the chief reason why no one player stands out today; but that instead there are six or seven players of practically even rank. This is a most wholesome condition to have the sport in.

This year should see some of the closest tennis competition in years with any one of several young players winning the various tournaments and when it comes to the championships, it will be about as difficult to forecast the winner as is the case in golf. We believe that when the ranking committee sits down to pick the first 10 of 1941 it will have the most difficult task such a committee has ever had.

WHERE TO DINE

BEVERLY, MASS.
Old Standley House
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Open All Year—Closed Mondays
Reservations appreciated. Tel. Beverly 1804.
Route 22—3 miles from Beverly Center.

BOSTON
BOSTON BAKED BEANS
. . . prepared the traditional New England way, fresh every few hours from our big bakeries. Served with dainty rolls and butter, only
15c
Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Announcing the opening of the
BOWL of RICE
175 Mass. Ave., opp. Rhodes
Best Chinese Food
Modern Chinese Atmosphere

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Open every day in the week
222 Newbury St., Near Exeter Ken. 8410

THE COFFEE SHOP OF EMILY G. WEBB
122a NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON
Open 11-7:30
Luncheon Dinner 55c to $1.15
Cafeteria No Tipping (With Service)

CAFE AMALFI
8 WESTLAND AVENUE
1 Block from The Mother Church
Specializing in Italian Dishes—Luncheon and Dinners

BROOKLINE, MASS.
CHINA INN

FINE FOOD PRIVATE PARKING
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor., Opp. Longwood Ave.

CONCORD, N. H.
When in Concord, enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's RESTAURANT
Air Conditioned

NEW YORK CITY
ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT
LUNCHEON from 45¢ DINNER from 60¢
One of New York's Largest Restaurants
ESTABLISHED 1899
ROSOFF'S
AT TIMES SQUARE
147 W. 43rd St. 152 W. 44th St.

Jane Davis
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
BLUE LANTERN INN
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
211 King George St.
Cecil Ada Smith Manager
Near Naval Academy Gate, No. 1

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
Shiny Kitchen
Complete Dinners 35c, 50c, 65c
Short orders at all hours
Open 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.
803 Main St. Daytona Beach, Fla.

DES MOINES, IOWA
THEATRE DINNER $1
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
* Dinner in the Tea Room
* Dancing during Dinner
* Ticket to Des Moines Paramount or Roosevelt

WHEN YOU GO OUT FOR DINNER
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 250,000
Previous day's sales... 575,280
1941 volume to date...7,806,310
1940 volume to date...9,699,780

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Light

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Steels made a faint rallying gesture in today's stock market but many leaders slipped into losing territory.

Dealings were light from the start and, near the final hour, fractional gains and losses were sprinkled over most departments, numerous issues held at Friday's closing prices.

Rails took a rest after yesterday's late upswing although Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific managed to tack on modest plus marks.

Ahead most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Republic Steel, Chrysler, Goodyear, Westinghouse, General Electric, International Harvester, Sperry and U. S. Gypsum.

Off a shade were Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Anaconda, Sears Roebuck, General Motors, Du Pont, American Can, Standard Oil of N. J., Consolidated Cigar and Goodrich.

Some potential purchasers, brokers said, continued to hold off pending a clearer view of the war picture, more definite information regarding the attitude of Congress toward the lease-lend bill and further assurances industry would be able to shake off tax burdens.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail bonds exerted a steadying influence on the market today and most of the carriers extended previous gains fractionally.

Investment demand in the list generally was small and prices somewhat mixed.

Buying in the rails again was influenced by forecasts of sustained improvement in traffic, now running at the highest level in ten years.

Up a little were Rock Island general 4s, Santa Fe general 4s, Frisco 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Pennsylvania general 4½.

Slight losses were registered in Northern Pacific 4s, Montana Power 3¾s, and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s.

U. S. Treasury issues inclined a bit lower in small dealings.

In the foreign list Copenhagen 5s, Denmark 6s and Oriental Development 5½s dropped 1 to more than 2 points in thin trading.

G. M. Restraint Of Trade Case Argued in Court

CHICAGO (AP) — Counsel for General Motors Corporation declared in an appeal argument that prosecution of G-M and three subsidiaries in a restraint of trade case was "the first time under the Sherman Act in which the Government takes a position antagonistic to the public."

John Thomas Smith of New York, General Counsel for G-M, continued in his argument before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals that:

"The real parties are masked and the issues are camouflaged. Here the Government favors the middleman rather than the public. Is it fair for G-M to try to protect its millions of customers from being overcharged by dealers? No court is going to hold that the public is not entitled to be protected, regardless of the technical question of commerce involved."

Arguments by Mr. Smith and Atty. Ernest S. Ballard of Chicago were on the appeal by General Motors Corporation, General Motors Sales Corporation, General Motors Acceptance Corporation and General Motors Acceptance Corporation of Indiana, Inc.

They were convicted by a jury in Federal Court at South Bend, Ind., before Judge Walter C. Lindley of Danville, Ill., on Nov. 16, 1939, of conspiring in restraint of trade by forcing dealers to use the automobile financing cervice of GMAC. Judge Lindley fined each $5,000.

Thompson Products Plans Big New Plant

CLEVELAND (AP)—On a 100-acre tract 10 miles east of downtown Cleveland, contractors will start within 30 days erection of a new $11,000,000 plant for Thompson Products Co., producers of valves and other aircraft parts vital to defense.

The announcement made by President Frederick C. Crawford said: "The working force in this single unit will number 5,000 employees and will bring the total number of Thompson employees to 11,000."

The plant will be financed through arrangements with the Federal Government.

Mr. Crawford said the company's planning division had worked at full speed for several months "solving production requirements for more than 1,000 special parts, in addition to many types of valves" and that the "tremendous problem" was complicated by "the Government's constantly-expanding aircraft program."

Mr. Crawford said Thompson products previously expanded its production facilities for aircraft parts "by 500 per cent" without Government assistance.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York —To our way of thinking, the current test of the market's position seems unlikely to be completed before Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. Hence, there should be ample opportunity to replace commitments disposed of last week in anticipation of what is now taking place.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51	51	51	Jan17
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jan17
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	Jan17
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	8	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	2	5	5	5	Jan17
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9	9	9	Jan14
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	10	10	10	
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	20	19½	19½	
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	3	23¼	23	23	+ ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	160	160	160	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	Jan11
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan16
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76¼	76¼	76¼	Jan17
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	8	34	33½	33½	
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan17
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ¾
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	13	16¼	16	16	Jan17
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	8	53	52¼	52½	— ⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	4	7½	7½	7½	
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	2	37	37	37	Jan17
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1½	1½	1½	Jan17
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	6	91½	90½	90½	—1
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	184	184	184	Jan16
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	7	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	Jan17
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltypet(¼e)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan17
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan14
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10½	10½	10½	Jan16
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan15
6⅝	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan15
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	4	21	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	1	34½	34½	34½	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan17
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jan17
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan17
37⅜	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jan17
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan17
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	1	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan17
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
63½	34¾	AmP&L$6pf17⅛k	1	45	45	45	+ ½
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	1	37	37	37	+ ¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	10	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	5	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11¾	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
54	30¼	Am Sm & R(⅓g)	2	42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	154	154	154	Jan15
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	53	53	Jan16
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	3	26¼	26	26	Jan17
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan16
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan14
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅞
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85½	85½	85½	— ½
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	7	167⅝	167¼	167⅜	— ⅛
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	73	73	73	+1
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	72	72	72	Jan17
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	159	158½	158½	Jan10
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜	Jan13
12	6	Am Woolen	8	8	8	8	Jan16
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	6	56¾	56	56	Jan17
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	10	25⅜	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	Jan16
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan17
111⅛	93½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	9	51¾	50¾	51	Jan17
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	Nov15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	4	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan17
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¼g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan17
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jan16
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	99	99	99	+2
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	78	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	3	65¼	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	4	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	17	17	17	Jan16
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	5	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	Jan16
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	5	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jan16
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jan13
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	4	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	8	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8	3	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan17
16⅛	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	9½	9⅛	9⅛	Jan17
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan17
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	28⅞	28½	28½	Jan16
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	23¼	22¾	22¾	—1¾
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jan14
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8	8	8	Jan17
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	36	36⅝	36	36	
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	9	20	20	20	Jan17
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	56⅞	56¼	56¼	Jan13
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	32	31½	31½	— ⅛
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	14	85¼	84¼	84¼	— ¼
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	130	129	129	Jan17
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jan17
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jan17
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	3	9⅝	9½	9½	Jan17
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	6	33¼	33	33¼	Jan17
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	4	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	2	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
2⅝	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan16
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	—1⅝
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan17
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	3	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40¾	40½	40½	Jan13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
4⅜	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan14
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	3	23	22¾	23	+ ½
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	8	11⅜	11½	11½	Jan17
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	8	7	7	7	Jan17
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	1	31	31	31	Jan17
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan17
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Jan15
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
6¼	2	Bush Terminal	7	3	3	3	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	3	5	5	5	Jan16
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21½	21½	21½	Jan16
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan17
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan16
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	Jan16
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	9	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Jan15
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan16
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan16
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	55¼	55	55	Jan16
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	48	47½	48	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	1	27	27	27	
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¾g)	14	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan16
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan17
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan16
41½	22⅝	Cerro de P (1g)	2	31¾	30⅞	31¾	+ ⅞
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅜
22	15	Chain Belt (½g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jan16
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jan17
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan15
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	2	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ½
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	101½	101¼	101¼	Jan10
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	31	3	2¾	3	Jan16
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan13
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	11	¾	¾	Jan16
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (1⅛e)	1	8	8	8	Jan15
15½	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13⅜	13¾	13¼	Jan17
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	43	43	43	Jan17
51⅜	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	52¼	52	52¼	Jan15
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan16
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	+5⅛
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan17
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan15
16½	9	Chickasha (1½e)	1	12	12	12	Jan17
6⅜	1⅜	Childs Co	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan17
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	32	68¾	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan17
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	32⅞	32¾	42¾	Jan16
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	3	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	Jan17
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	4	104½	104½	104½	Jan17
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Jan15
20	10½	Colgate P (½a)	7	12½	12¼	12½	
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	+ ½
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	3	28½	28½	28½	Jan17
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼g)	3	20	20	20	Jan10
26¾	16	Col Br A (2e)	4	19¾	19¼	19 ¾	— ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	3	20½	19¾	19¾	Jan17
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80	80	80	Jan17
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan17
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jan17
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	1	30	30	30	— ¼
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	101	101	101	—1½
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	6	37	36⅝	36¾	— ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	
16⅜	8	Comi Solv (¾e)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Com'th & South	20	¾	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	52½	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	49	28¼	28	28	— ¼
6½	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	1	17	17	17	
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	27	29⅝	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅜
10¼	4¾	Diam TMot(¼e)	2	9	9	9	
20¼	12½	Dist C-S (h2.22)	4	18	18	18	
86	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jan17
14⅝	9	Dix-Vortex(½e)	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Dec28
24⅝	14	Doehler D(1¼e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines(h2)	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
94⅞	65⅛	Douglas Air (5e)	4	75⅛	75	75	— ¼
171	127¼	Dow Chem (3)	2	131¾	130	131¾	Jan17
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg (2e)	2	21	20⅞	21	Jan17
10	5	Dunhill Int	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan17
13¾	9½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	9½	9⅜	9½	
189¼	146½	du Pont deN (7e)	2	158½	158	158½	
1293⅜	114	du Pont pf (4½)	3	125¼	124⅞	124⅞	— ⅝
		E					
44½	25¾	East Air Lines	2	30	30	30	
6¼	3	East Roll Mill	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Jan14
166¾	117	East Kodak (6)	2	137½	136½	136½	Jan17
37	22	Eaton Mfg (3)	5	35⅛	35	35	
17⅛	10½	Edis Br Strs (1a)	3	15½	14⅞	14⅞	Jan16
1¾	⅜	El & Mus Ind	4	⅞	⅜	⅜	Jan17
41¾	25	Elec Auto-L (3)	3	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	10¼	Elec Boat (.80e)	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	3	El Power & Lt	5	4	4	4	
36¼	15⅝	El P&L 6pf(.30e)	2	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
40⅞	18½	El P&L 7pf(.35e)	1	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
33½	24⅞	El Stor Bat (2)	5	34	33¼	33¼	Jan16
41⅞	26	El Paso Nat G(2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
46	35	Endi-John (3)	2	42⅞	42	42	Jan16
12⅜	5⅜	Eng Pub Service	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
83	63	Eng P S $5 (5)	4	68	67¼	68	Jan15
89	66	EngPS5½pf(5½)	3	72	72	72	Jan 7
97	77	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	4	79	79	79	Jan11
⅞	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 7
13⅜	⅝	Erie RR	2	1	⅞	⅞	Jan16
3⅜	¾	Erie 1 pf	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan15
1⅝	⅝	Erie 2 pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan17
5	2¼	Eureka V Clean	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11¼	5	Evans Products	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan17
34¾	20½	Ex-Cell-O(2.30e)	1	30	30	30	
1	⅛	Exchange Buffet	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 8
		F					
49¼	29½	Fair Morse (3e)	1	44	44	44	+ ½
31½	17½	Fajardo (2)	3	21½	21¼	21¼	
18⅞	11	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)

Commerce and Finance

Wholesale Trade Busy Filling Expanding Retail Demands

Business and Industry

U. S. Wheat, Fruit Marts Cut by War

WASHINGTON (AP) — Wheat growers of the Plains and Northwest, cattle and sheep men on the range, and fruit growers on the West Coast, are certain to find the value of their product and incomes affected by the war and the defense program.

Loss of export markets for wheat and some fruits, and the glimmering hope for the recovery of those markets makes a cheerless outlook for many western areas, officials say.

Immediate prospects for producers of beef cattle, sheep, hogs, vegetables and some fruits seem strengthened by increased purchasing power and the need for health defense, but possible competition in world markets from South American meats, wool and flax and the restricted outlets for wheat would caution against expansion in any of the major products.

Urge Readjustments

"If the farmer of the West is to make his fullest contribution to the defense program, some changes in production are in order, but adjustments should be made cautiously to avoid more severe future maladjustments between volume of production and the demand for particular products," the Agriculture Department says.

Department experts say excessive wheat acreage, a dismal outlook for wheat prices, the low level of livestock numbers, and relatively favorable prospects for prices of livestock products suggest the desirability of shifting to more feed and livestock throughout the region generally.

Alternatives to wheat in the Pacific Northwest may be less attractive than those in portions of the Great Plains, officials state. But, in general, an increase in feed crops and livestock can be made on some farms and in particular locations, they say.

Exports of wheat from the Northwest have depended in recent years on export subsidies, and further weakening of the export market would, these officials say, be felt keenly by producers.

Overexpansion in range areas of the West should be avoided, they say. Relatively high prices, good demand for meat and wool, an abundance of money for loans, and low interest rates may, they explain, encourage an expansion similar to that which occurred during the last war.

"High prices generally have encouraged increased numbers of livestock and low prices, which inevitably follow, have forced contraction," they say.

Outlook for Fruit

The fruit industry in the western areas, because of high investments in trees of long life, often on land having high water costs and necessitating an intensive type of agriculture, resists short-time adjustments, the experts explain.

Nevertheless, in some of the fruits, officials say it will be desirable to scale down the producing plant through the elimination of sub-marginal orchards. Other adjustments said to be needed in the fruit industry include reduction of "excessive" indebtedness and taxes, programs to increase domestic consumption, reductions in transportation charges, control of the flow of fruits to market through marketing agreements or marketing quotas to insure best possible distribution, lower cost packaging and reduced terminal market charges.

Elected

Philip R. O'Brien

Elected President of the Chicago Board of Trade succeeding John G. McCarthy.

Competitive Bidding Issue Seen Ready to Flare Again

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Another battle is about to open in the perennial war between the Securities and Exchange Commission and the investment bankers over the issue of competitive bidding. Monday, Jan. 20, is the deadline for the return of written answers to the SEC's recent report on competitive bidding, which recommended that it be applied to all utility offerings with trifling exception.

Background of the controversy is as follows. About two years ago the Investment Bankers Association of America, which covers most of the big investment houses and has a capital requirement of $25,000, began trying to get the SEC to sit down with its representatives to talk over revisions in the Securities Act of 1933 in order to take out the kinks and obstructions to financing. The SEC put off such conversations, saying that the time was not politically opportune for submitting any joint suggestions to Congress for amendment or change in the law.

About a year ago, however, open war broke out between the two when the SEC's Public Utility Division sent out a letter implying that the Utility Act of 1935 authorized the SEC to oversee the relations between utility companies and their bankers. The Investment Bankers promptly issued a careful reply in which they analyzed the law and tried to point out that the SEC had misinterpreted certain clauses, which (the I. B. A. said) really applied to the relations between different companies in a utility system, the SEC implying that they gave it authority over relations between utilities and bankers, and the bankers denying it. The argument was complicated and careful, the tone respectful, but the SEC promptly characterized it as "ill-tempered government baiting."

Report on Findings

Thereupon the Commission set four of its minor employees to investigate the whole field of competitive bidding and draw up recommendations. It was a foregone conclusion that these economists would conclude in favor of competitive bidding, but they took nearly nine months to do so, and on Christmas week made a labored 125-page mimeographed report to the Commission recommending as expected.

Having taken over eight months to investigate the subject, the Commission proceeded to ask investment bankers and other potential critics to hand in their written answers by Jan. 6. This was even less time than it sounded like, because copies of the report did not become available to the bankers until Saturday, Dec. 28, giving them a week and two days including two Saturdays, a Sunday, and New Year's Day. Answering was even more difficult for the smaller bankers because some of the SEC's report was based on references to TNEC testimony the official report of which was not available until Jan. 11, so that only those bankers who had paid $25 a week during the TNEC hearings to a private recording agency had the actual record on which part of the SEC's reasoning was based.

The investment bankers asked for a postponement and got 12 more working days counting Saturdays, to Jan. 20, a brevity of time reminiscent of the SEC's action a year ago in the case of the investment trust study, in which the Commission's staff took nearly five years to prepare their report and asked the investment trust people to answer in two days.

The SEC's arguments are by no means satisfactory to the bankers, as might be expected, and on Monday it is expected that a compendious compilation of alleged errors in SEC reasoning will be laid on the SEC Chairman's desk. The investment bankers are particularly curious about the Commission's rush in view of the fact that comprehensive review of all federal security legislation, particularly of the Acts of 1933 and 1934, will soon be undertaken by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee under Chairman Clarence F. Lea, a California Democrat not beholden to the Administration for his seat in Congress. This investigation was generally agreed on and expected since last June, when all hands agreed to lay off trying to push competitive bills until such a hearing.

Line of Argument

The arguments of the investment bankers are likely to run along the following lines.

In the first place practically no corporate borrowers or investors have ever asked for competitive bidding because they haven't considered it desirable. The RFC has used negotiated dealings to market large offerings like those of the Triboro Bridge. The MacMillan Committee in its 1931 survey of the London investment market firmly recommended against it. The Army has found it necessary to abandon competitive bidding for defense procurement in cases similar in complexity to those commonly negotiated between corporations and bankers.

Furthermore competitive bidding is designed to enable the corporation to obtain the highest price. Under the Securities Act of 1933 the SEC was set up to protect the investor, not the borrowing corporation. So also under the Utiliuty Act of 1935. What is so holy about competitive bidding, investment bankers ask, that the SEC finds it necessary to switch around and become the protector of the borrowing corporation against the investor?

Furthermore they argue that competitive bidding runs contrary to the spirit and intent of the Securities Act of 1933 in another way. That Act was set up to impose the maximum responsibility on the investment bankers to make a thorough examination of any corporation for which they issued securities. Such an examination was implied in the major "full disclosure" provisions of the '33 Act as well as in the heavy civil liabilities imposed on the bankers for any misstatement or "omission of material fact." Under competitive bidding, however, where a half a dozen houses may be asked to submit sealed bids and none can be sure of getting the business, either the investigation by each will be necessarily skimpy, or the houses risking their time and money on such bids will have to add the cost into the bid. Competitive bidding essentially implies considerably less responsibility on the part of the investment banker to the borrowing corporation and to the investing public than does negotiated dealing.

Then the investment bankers will probably argue that competitive bidding, far from alleviating alleged over-concentration in the investment banking field—the SEC report is almost explicitly aimed at a half dozen leading Wall Street firms and particularly at Morgan Stanley & Company and the Little House on the Corner—will aggravate such concentration.

This is because negotiated deals generally mean selling groups, often large ones, involving distribution by small dealers throughout the country. Deals bought competitively would run a much smaller percentage to such selling groups, as indicated by the general practice in the case of municipal securities. Thus compulsory competitive bidding for utility issues would hit the small dealers throughout the country who heretofore have largely shared in the distribution.

Results in Over-Pricing

Investment bankers have long argued that competitive bidding is unfavorable to the investor because it leads to over-pricing. First-class proofs of this continually pop up. There were a batch of competitively bid deals two years ago which went sour. And just about the time the SEC economists' report was being handed in to the Commission last December, another example came along, the Boston Edison case, sold under sealed bid in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The issue was priced as high as the well-known $140,000,000 Telephone issue which at about the same time was going to insurance companies at private sale—same coupon and maturity and a five-point higher price.

A goodly proportion of the Boston Edison issue was sold to the public, after which investors began to balk, considering the deal over-priced. The syndicate was closed, and support withdrawn, and the issue proceeded to drop two points in the open market, indicating an immediate two-point loss to the original investors and some damage to the credit of the Boston Edison.

The SEC report states that the experience of competitively bid utility issues is good, and it particularly cites the case of the New England utilities, there being two states in New England which require competitive bidding. And in truth the recent failure of the Boston Edison was unusual. However, the investment bankers make sundry replies to that. First they say that most New England utility issues are small (the recent BE offering was large).

Moreover New England has an unusually large proportion of institutional investors thoroughly familiar with local offerings and capable of taking them—institutions such as college endowment funds, and insurance companies. It's much easier to price rightly and sell a small New England deal to large New England investors, than to properly price a large Los Angeles deal and sell it elsewhere throughout the country.

N. E. Issues Small

Moreover, the investment bankers say you can't argue from small to large that way. Since these N. E. issues are generally so few and small, investment bankers are generally willing to risk the kind of investigation, for a competitive deal, usually considered necessary for a negotiated deal. First Boston, for instance, went ahead and took a chance on the Boston Edison deal, doing the same work it would have done if it had the security of a negotiated deal. Apparently, however, it took the precaution of bidding good and high so as not to lose the deal, and that didn't turn out so well for investors.

This is only a tithe of the arguments likely to be heard. The TNEC hearings, from which the Commission's economists took a good part of their data, were biased; investment bankers found it impossible to get their side of the case into the record; they were required, for example, to submit their testimony to the SEC 30 days in advance, for it to get into the TNEC hearings, and the subject-matter of those hearings was frequently and abruptly changed.

Last April John Hancock of Lehman Brothers made a speech on accounting requirements, and in October SEC Chairman Jerome Frank charged that Mr. Hancock had "pictured the SEC as consisting of intelligent but academic theorists and impossibilists—monkish mental gymnasts—striving foolishly, in a necessarily imperfect world, for absolute perfection." That is, actually, about what the investment bankers do think of the Securities and Exchange Commission, though they never put it that way in public.

Retail Sales 8 to 11 P. C. Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP) — Wholesale buying quickened this week and all along the line wholesalers reported store commitments topping a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Retail trade continued strong for this season and averaged 8 to 11 per cent above a year ago for the country as a whole.

It was in the wholesale field, however, that interest was centered.

Scanning the reports, some observers saw the bigger merchant buying the direct result of quick needs for rapidly expanding retail business. Speculative buying was believed small. Dun & Bradstreet said "some caution was noted in wholesale apparel buying."

"Buyers seemed willing to place orders early and in larger amounts than last year," said the credit agency. "A steady volume of fill-in orders and a strong demand for spring merchandise contributed to the unusually heavy activity. Many orders were for early delivery.

"Conservative wholesale buying policies generally prevailed, despite fears in some quarters of price advances and delivery difficulties."

Speaking of retail trade, the agency said, "There was a good response to moderate - price fashion merchandise and sustained selling of coats and furs. Practical personal merchandise and household wares were in best demand during the week. Also such departments as hosiery, costume jewelry and gloves were also active. White goods, yard goods, silverware, and infants' wear moved well."

U. S. Stocks of All Oils Show Decline During November

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines reported a 6,872,000-barrel decrease in total stocks of all oils during November.

Stocks on November 30 amounted to 566,824,000 barrels, or a 135-day supply, compared with 573,696,000 or 137 days on October 31. November supplies, however, were 40,936,000 barrels higher than the previous November. Total demand dropped from 129,546,000 in October to 125,847,000.

The bureau reported the November total new supply of all oils at 118,975,000 barrels compared with 126,423,000 in October. Domestic demand dropped from 118,272,000 barrels in October to 115,958,000 in November.

November stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States stood at 263,163,000 compared with October's 263,856,000. November production of domestic crude averaged 3,563,000 daily, or 96,000 barrels less than in October and 166,000 less than in November, 1939. Crude petroleum exports declined from 5,296,000 barrels in October to 3,805,000 in November

The bureau reported November motor fuel stocks at 79,531,000 barrels, domestic demand at 49,074,000 and exports at 2,205,000 with little change from the October figures. Production dropped to 50,892,000 from 52,907,000 in October.

Promoted by G. M.

W. S. Roberts

General Manager of General Motors' Linden, N. J., division, appointed Vice-President and General Manager of General Motors of Canada, Ltd. He will succeed Harry J. Carmichael, who resigned to accept a key position in Canada's war production program.

Aluminum Output Peak Seen by 1942

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines forecast that aluminum production would reach a peak rate of 825,000,000 pounds annually by July, 1942, to meet defense requirements.

By July, 1941, it said annual production rate likely would be stepped up to 690,000,000 pounds.

Defense officials have made confidential estimates that the total annual supply of aluminum would reach 756,000,000 on July 1 this year compared with total demand of 708,000,000.

This estimate, however, includes possible imports of refined aluminum while the Mines Bureau estimate embraced only the domestic production from domestic and imported ores and scrap aluminum.

A total annual aluminum supply of 912,000,000 pounds has been forecast by the same defense sources for July, 1942, when they expect the demand to reach an annual level of 732,000,000. The defense officials' forecast of demand are based on the assumption that civilian consumption will remain at the 1940 level, and that the British and American military plane programs will not exceed those contemplated last October.

Authorities in close touch with the situation contend that, if additional fighting planes are ordered, the metal for them may be obtained by discouraging a normal expansion of civilian uses or by curtailing present "unessential" civilian consumption.

Officials said that at prospective rate of aluminum production the industry would need about 1,300,000 long tons of bauxite in 1942.

Last year, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia mines produced 438,000 long tons valued at $2,573,000, an increase of 17 per cent in quantity and 19 per cent in value compared with 1939.

Latin American Republics Set Pattern for Economic Unity

WASHINGTON (AP) — Without benefit of screaming headlines or wide acclaim, representatives of the American republics here in Washington are playing a major role in fashioning a foundation for precedent-setting economic cooperation in the Western Hemisphere.

These representatives are members of the 13-month-old inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee created by the Panama conference of American Foreign Ministers. They include ambassadors and ministers and financial and economic experts attached to the various embassies and legations.

Committee at Work

Already the committee has marked up these accomplishments as its contribution to the concerted attack on the puzzling problem of finding buyers for $500,000,000 worth of Latin American products formerly sold to Europe:

1. Creation of an inter-American bank—an agency in which the various American nations would pool certain amounts of capital to be available for financing new industries in Central and South America.

2. Creation of the Inter-American development commission—a group of five industrialists representing North, South, and Central America whose aim is to analyze the present economic plight of the continent from the purely business viewpoint and formulate remedies.

3. Negotiation of a quota system on coffee imports into the United States whereby these coffee-producing countries of Latin America agree, not without sacrifice in many cases, to divide a 16,000,000-bag North American coffee market among the producers of 27,000,000 bags of coffee, thus wiping out cut-throat competition for that market.

4. Summoning of the first inter-American maritime conference to tackle the problems of ocean-going commerce in the Western Hemisphere. It recommended establishment of an inter-American maritime commission to deal with perplexing problems of hemispheric commerce growing out of the European war.

Discussing Surplus Goods

With its first meet, the committee initiated a three-phase attack on the prime problem of surplus products now piling up in threatening proportions throughout Latin America.

One group headed by Dr. Carlos Pardo, First Secretary of the Argentine Embassy, is studying the general subject of surplus products; another headed by Dr. Leon DeBayle, Nicaraguan Minister, seeks means to aid the ailing Latin American cotton producing industry, while the third, headed by Andres Pastoriza, Minister of the Dominican Republic, seeks ways to improve the lot of cacao producers.

A radically new departure in inter-American relations, the committee started "from scratch" 13 months ago.

"The group here assembled is attempting a task new in the history of world affairs," Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, chairman of the committee, told his colleagues at their first session in the Chambers of the Board of Governors at the Pan-American Union, Nov. 15, 1939.

"This is an international committee to forward the cause of cooperative economic life in our hemisphere. It meets, not in a spirit of competition, but in the desire to work out methods of action by which the 21 American peoples recognize the just right of all the member nations to live their normal lives, and to have made available to them the means by which they may improve the condition of their people. This has come about not through empire or conquest, but through common sense and reason. If we succeed, as I feel we will, our success will stand as a great milestone on the road to a peaceful, a happy and prosperous new world."

Markets Wiped Out

The war was barely two months old when Mr. Welles spoke. Six months later German legions swept through the low countries and then Italy entered the war—Latin-America's $525,573,000 (in 1938) European market for exports was virtually wiped away.

Dollars was the immediate need. Before the war these countries in many instances had sold raw materials to Europe and there obtained exchange with which to offset their unfavorable trade balances in the United States. With the loss of export markets came the loss of sources of supply for needed imports. As a result they were forced to buy heavily in the United States. The Export-Import Bank extended credits to provide the needed exchange to pay for many of these purchases. Brazil, Chile, Peru and Argentina, among others, received such loans.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 19

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The importance of expanding exports, particularly those which bring in dollar exchange, has led to a concentration upon increased output of those commodities in which the British Empire has a monopoly and dollar-exchange countries have the need. Outstanding among these is rubber which at present abnormal rates is the most important commodity, after gold, which this country or any part of the British Empire has to offer.

This is undoubtedly the reason why the United States won its point at the International Rubber Regulation Committee on Nov. 27 last, that the export quota for the first three months of 1941 should be raised to 100 per cent. But full details of the working of the new rubber plan were only made public by Sir John Hay at a recent meeting of the Kamuning Rubber & Tin Company.

Outstanding among the provisions of the new agreement are that (1) the quantity of rubber to be accumulated shall be 330,000 tons, which is to be produced before the end of the present year, (2) there will be no pressure upon buyers or sellers and that the price range shall be 18 to 20 cents per pound for the first 150,000 tons, and 17-18½ cents per pound for the remainder, and (3) except in case of emergency this stock shall remain intact, apart from the ordinary trade stocks until the end of 1943. It shall then be liquidated at a rate not exceeding 100,000 tons per annum, i. e., at about 17 per cent of United States present rate of consumption.

Producing Capacity

The producing capacity on which rubber quotas are based amounted to 1,541,550 tons in 1940, and to 1,554,700 tons during the present year. The average quota for 1940, at 83¾ per cent, released about 1,291,000 tons. Estimated world consumption of rubber in 1940 was 1,054,000 tons.

An increase in the quota had been expected so that the announcement has not affected price, the market having already discounted it. But so great an increase was not anticipated and doubts have been expressed by certain producers regarding the new agreement.

It is feared that much of this reserve stock may not come into the market at all and that its eventual liquidation will cause market difficulties even though safeguards are laid down so as to prevent unregulated disposal.

To all this Sir John Hay has replied that a refusal to co-operate in the accumulation of stock would not have helped the rubber market. It is confidently hoped that when the time for liquidating this stock arrives, the war will be over, trade will be resumed with European countries now closed to British exports, and that the accumulated demands from them will be far greater than the rate of liquidation in the United States.

Demand for Rubber

The fears of certain producers as to a heavy falling off in demand after the war is over are considered unjustified since consumption is on the increase, and rubber is not merely an important material of war, but will be required for reconstruction purposes later.

A financial argument of a very different kind has also been advanced, namely, that to supply the large surpluses required for the new reserves must lead to a much greater tapping of rubber trees than would otherwise be necessary. This will mean a depletion of capital, and, though it would bring in additional earnings, these would at the present time find their way into the Treasury in the form of excess profits tax payments. The alternative is a steady rate of profit in the post-war future.

On the other hand, the United States decision to acquire a reserve stock of rubber is recognized here as "natural and prudent" especially under existing conditions. And had Britain refused to cooperate with America, not only might it have produced difficulties where the closest co-operation is essential, but also the United States might have been driven to seek alternative sources of supply.

The German experiments with Buna, not to mention the number of substitute processes invented during the World War, presented the specter of an America succeeding in the large-scale production of synthetic rubber, probably with financial aid from the State.

Such risks could not be taken, nor could the opportunity of obtaining valuable dollars with which to pay for American war manufactures be ignored.

The latter consideration is all the more significant, seeing that a heavy sale of rubber does not involve diverting labor from essential war work nor does it transport take up overmuch shipping space.

Brokers' Loans Decline $27,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $323,000,000.

The week ended Jan. 15 and the total represented a decrease of $27,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $498,000,000.

McKesson & Robbins Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Trustees of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., reported consolidated net sales in 1940 increased to $156,353,602 from $149,010,802 in 1939, a gain of 4.93 per cent.

Department Store Sales Up 16 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended January 11 were 16 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended January 4, sales had been four per cent higher and in the four weeks ended January 11 they averaged 17 per cent more.

By the federal reserve districts, the gains over a year ago for the week ended January 11 were:

Boston, 13; New York, 14; Philadelphia, 29; Cleveland, 15; Richmond, 26; Atlanta, 19; Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 28; Kansas City, 14; Dallas, 8; and San Francisco, 18 per cent.

No figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

Int'l Sugar Council Confirms Previous Quotas

LONDON (AP)—It was disclosed here that the International Sugar Council at its meeting in London Jan. 6 confirmed an earlier decision to maintain for the year ending next August the same sugar quotas prevailing in the year ended last Aug. 31.

The Council established a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Dr. G. H. C. Hart, head of the Netherlands delegation, and including representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Cuba and Dominican Republic, to study and present a report on the world sugar position after the war.

Sir Hugh Elles, head of the British delegation, was re-elected Chairman and Dr. Hart, Vice-Chairman of the Council.

Anticipated Number of Income Tax Returns Is Double the 1940 Figure

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Treasury completed distribution of blanks to 15,000,000 individuals and 3,500,000 corporations from whom its expects income tax returns this year.

Technically, returns were due Jan. 1, but officials said it was customary for many persons to wait almost until midnight March 15, the deadline, before filing them.

The anticipated number of individual returns was double the 1940 figure, due to the defense revenue act of last summer.

This Act cut exemptions for single persons from $1,000 to $800 and for family heads from $2,500 to $2,000, besides adding a 10 per cent "super-tax" to the regular rates.

That meant that the Treasury wanted a return from every unmarried person who earned as much as $15.39 a week and every family head who earned $38.47 a week last year.

Figuring that the millions of new taxpayers would need at least as much help as their "old customers" in filling in the tax blanks, officials said they were starting early to organize informational facilities at the 62 collector's offices throughout the country.

The number of anticipated corporation returns was only about 500,000 more than last year, but many corporations will have an extra return to fill out in compliance with the newest of the defense taxes, the excess profits levy.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 8700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5840

WOOD WOOL WOOD FLOUR
Supplied to
HOME and OVERSEAS MARKETS
Enquiries Invited from
CANADIAN and AMERICAN MERCHANTS
ROBERT LAMB
Logie Green Works Edinburgh
Telegraphic Address 'Woodcut' Edinburgh

NOTICE

TO INVESTORS AND SAVINGS MEMBERS of Massachusetts FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Under the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, sustained this week by action of the United States Supreme Court, dividends of Federal Savings and Loan Associations are not subject to Massachusetts income taxation.

Federal Savings and Loan Associations offer ideal long-term investment and savings opportunities.

They provide:

SAFETY—Sound local management operating under Federal charter. Insurance of each account up to $5,000 by an agency of the United States Government.

GOOD RETURN—Funds are invested in sound home mortgages, making possible attractive dividends.

3 PLANS TO CHOOSE FROM

1. Lump Sum Investment
2. Irregular Saving
3. Systematic Saving (Bonus Plan)

INQUIRE OF YOUR

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

OR

NEW ENGLAND FEDERAL SAVINGS LEAGUE
44 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Users Unconcerned About Supplies

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Appraisal of the domestic wheat situation midway of the current season and the recent lackadaisical demand for flour indicate, grain men said today, ultimate consumers are not worried about supplies despite "sterilization" of about a third of the 1940 crop under government loans.

Milling trade surveys have shown that except for a very brief period, flour business throughout the country has not been as great as the nation's grinding capacity in any week since that which followed the election. Although the year end is normally a period of slow business, traders said flour users as well as millers are reluctant to buy far ahead in view of the sharp discount at which distant wheat futures are quoted.

Futures Quoted

Best grades of cash wheat now are quoted above 90 cents a bushel here whereas the May delivery price is only about 87 cents and July and September wheat can be had as low as 82, or a dime under the current spot market.

Most recent trade reports described the flour market as on a "hand-to-mouth" basis. As a complement to this, mills have shown no great urgency to obtain wheat but have been taking steady withdrawals from visible supplies and picking up what grain is offered in limited quantities in the commercial trade.

On the whole, the country has been consuming its regular quota of flour, accounting for day-to-day disappearance of wheat. Grain men estimated normal human consumption, which has varied little the last few years, at the equivalent of approximately 1,300,000 bushels of wheat daily, or about 480,000,000 bushels in a season. Traders said with consumer purchasing power improving there is no reason to expect the rate of consumption to decline. On the contrary, they said, it may increase.

Excess of Loan

For the season which began last July 1 trade experts estimated domestic use of wheat will aggregate approximately 685,000,000 bushels, including feed and seed requirements. After provision for exports this would leave almost 400,000,000 bushels for carryover, or more than 100,000,000 in excess of the amount tied up under the loan. These figures, however, do not take into account grain of unmillable quality.

In the absence of milling demand, wheat prices drifted 5/8-1 1/8 cents lower the past week. Corn, however, was strengthened by a sensational advance in the price of hogs, restoring a favorable corn-hog feeding ratio. Corn gained 5/8-1 cent. Oats lost 1/8-3/8 and Rye 3/8-7/8 cent.

Question of Expanding Steel Capacity Is Nearing Decision

NEW YORK (AP)—The controversy over whether the steel making capacity of this country—already the greatest in the world—should be expanded further is expected to bring some definite decisions shortly, perhaps within the next few days.

Mr. Gano Dunn, President of J. G. White Engineering Co., and a member of the defense commission staff, is making a special survey of steel requirements, capacity and the need for expansion. It is expected that the President may take action on the basis of the recommendations of this report.

The capacity of the steel industry has been a cause of sharp controversy for some months. Operations this week were estimated by the steel institute at 98½ per cent of capacity. A number of economists, particularly in Washington, have maintained that the nation's facilities for making steel are insufficient for the national defense program and the boom in civilian consumption which is certain to accompany it.

Crisis Expected Soon

Some see a crisis in steel supplies as early as this spring with the possibility of widespread unemployment in peacetime trade which will not be able to obtain adequate amounts of the metal.

Leaders of the steel industry, on the other hand, have maintained that there would be sufficient steel for all necessary uses. In October, Walter S. Tower, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, stated that present producing capacity of the iron and steel industry was ample to meet all essential needs then in sight.

This statement was based on a survey of the industry, and important steel men say they see no need for revising it in the light of current conditions. They report that the best estimates of probable consumption which they can obtain indicate that steel supplies will be sufficient for exports, national defense needs and civilian consumption in 1941.

A number of economists, however, believe that the steel industry is greatly undestimating requirements. This view has been taken by the national economic and social planning association of which George Soule, Editor of the New Republic, is Chairman, and Harlow S. Person, new deal economist, is Vice-Chairman. In a recent statement on the steel situation, the association stated:

Demonds Underestimated

"It now seems clear that the industry has consistently underestimated future demands. Competent observers foresee a crisis in steel by this coming spring, and insist that decisions be made now to increase basic steel production by 15 to 20 per cent."

The association quoted an estimate of the national resources planning board that with a national income of 85 to 90 billion dollars a year, ordinary, non-defense consumer demand alone would be approximately equal to the present steel making capacity of 83,000,000 tons a year, Such a rate of income is not unlikely, the association said, next fall or sometime in 1942.

In addition, the association pointed out, we need steel for our own armaments and about 27,000,000 tons a year for export to give Great Britain equality in steel with Germany.

"Diversion of steel on a scale that would be necessary to fill all the gap," said the association, "would mean terrible dislocation for the civilian industries depending on steel."

Some See Ample Steel

Steel executives, however, dispute the accuracy of these estimates. They say according to the best information on probable requirements which they can obtain, there will be enough metal to go around in 1941. It is still too early to predict for 1942, they admit, but few if any expect any shortage big enough to create serious unemployment in steel using industries.

Steel needed in 1941 for contracts awarded by the Army and Navy is placed by trade authorities at 3,300,000 tons of finished metal or about 4,500,000 tons of ingot.

For export, the estimates which the industry has of Canada's and Great Britain's requirements indicate that shipments will be in the neighborhood of 10,800,000 tons, equivalent to approximately 14,500,000 tons of ingot.

During 1941 the shipbuilding program in the United States is expected to take 500,000 tons of finished steel, or about 715,000 tons of steel ingots.

Since the capacity of the industry is roughly 83,000,000 tons a year, this would leave 63,285,000 tons for domestic civilian use. Steel men say this will prove to be more than ample.

They point out that the peak production of steel for domestic use was 57,500,000 tons in 1929. This represented a production of 947 pounds for each man, woman and child in the country.

All Not Used

All of this steel, trade authorities say, did not go into consumption. Much of it was used in following years.

Nevertheless, allowing each man, woman and child the same consumption of 947 pounds in 1941, civilian use would total only 62,200,000 tons. According to its estimates, the steel industry can supply more than this amount.

Most trade sources, however, think this estimate of non-defense consumption is too high. They believe that during the course of the year requirements will prove to be appreciably under this figure. Much of present output, they believe, is going into stock yards of companies with government contracts rather than into consumption.

Also, steel men say capacity ratings of sheet mills are on a very conservative basis, so conservative for example, that during one week one mill operated at 26 per cent in excess of its rated capacity.

Nazis Include Latin America In 'New Order'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—In discussing future trade between Germany and Latin America, Nazi propagandists, at present busy on this theme, declare that the New World will not be forgotten in the "new order." It is continually borne in mind in German economic planning, according to Hans W. Aust, whose contribution on the subject in Der Deutsche Volkswirt review has been widely distributed in the Spanish language.

Herr Aust's article and other propagandist literature insist that Germany will return to "old and accredited" methods of trading by which, "while commerce with the United States continually declined, that between the Reich and Spanish America, based on mutual understanding, gave splendid results." The Germans attribute the "great increase" in their "industrial power" to the preponderance of agricultural States in the New World.

Blocked Marks Held

Proof of the excellent relations said to exist between Germany and Latin American States is seen by Herr Aust in the fact that no Government has cared to denounce the trade treaties, although the compensation apparatus has ceased to function as a result of the British blockade. Contrary to Allied assertions, he declares, the Latins are holding on to their blocked marks because these will retain their value.

South Americans, assured that Germany will recover its colonies, are promised there is to be no reduction in purchases of their products, because the German worker's living standards will be raised after the war. Cheaper manufactured products are guaranteed because German industrial efficiency will be improved as a result of the war. Special bargains are offered in arms:

"Among the products Germany will be in a position to offer to its clients war material ranks as an important factor. The sweeping victories of the army of the Reich have demonstrated to the whole world its peculiar superiority in war material. Its arms production capacity is practically unlimited. Germany is ready to accept any kind of special consultation or order in this line. This class of trade will probably greatly increase because already every army in the world wishes to renew its equipment on the basis of the latest progress in war.

"Likewise it is of considerable importance for Latin America that Germany is ready and able, completely and disinterestedly, to cooperate in the rearmament of necessitous nations. Experiences up to date have shown that this will to co-operate does not exist in other modern producing states."

Recent Propaganda

Recent propaganda has specialized in disparaging references to the role of other trading nations in Central and South America. These are alleged to have been concerned merely in the domination of the large industries and plantations, filling the pockets of foreign capitalists and stockholders, "snatching minerals away from miserably-paid Indians and workers," digging up and carrying away other minerals for refining in distant countries, "the assassination of innumerable statesmen," and the removal of traders and engineers from their posts for competing with foreign companies.

This is what the new Nazi order will do for the Latin Americans on the other hand:

Germany has no intention of making money out of these countries or of forming monopolies and indulging in "financial transactions." It only wishes to cooperate in construction and advise the directors of the various enterprises. After arms, it has three main lines to offer—co-operation in mining, heavy industry and electrical manufactures. It can also build railways, air services and motor highways. In building railways it will not defraud the Latins as they have been in the past when foreigners built an unnecessary number of curves and charged so much per kilometer!

Two Women Chosen As Bank Directors

NEW YORK (AP)—The Nation's financial capital this week hailed its first woman bank director.

She is Miss Evelyn H. Wagner (Mrs. Kenneth P. Steinreich), native New Yorker and niece of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner.

An extended business experience covering many fields led to Miss Wagner's selection as a member of the board of the Pennsylvania Exchange Bank. The institution had resources of $4,340,000 as reported in its statement Oct. 2, 1940.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—This west coast financial center has joined New York in admitting a woman to the financial council of a bank.

Mrs. Henry P. Russell (Helen Victoria Crocker) was chosen as director of the Crocker First National Bank at the annual meeting. She is the daughter of the late William H. Crocker, many years President and later Chairman of the bank.

Another San Francisco bank has had a woman director for some years. Mrs. Clara Hellman Heller, on the board of Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, a State Bank, represents extensive ownership interests.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 18

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
...	Alles & Fisher	2½	2½	2½	2½
8.75	Bos & Albany	92	92	92	91¼
2.00	Bos Edison	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	33⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	47¾	47⅝	47⅞	48
2.00a	Bos Her-Trav	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18
...	Brown Durrell	95c	95c	95c	95c
...	E Gas & F pf	38	38	38	38½
5.62c	E Gas & F pr pf	57½	57¼	57½	56¼
1.00b	Employrs Group	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24½
8.50c	Maine Cent pf	14½	14	14	16⅜
1.10a	Narr Rac A	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	128	128	128	128¾
...	North Butte	35c	35c	35c	35c
.40	Shawmut Assoc	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
1.60	Torrington	30¼	30⅛	30¼	30
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	59¼
...	Utah M & T	45c	44c	45c	45c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1940 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

Dow Chemical Net Lower

MIDLAND Mich. (AP)—A semiannual statement by the Dow Chemical Co. showed consolidated unaudited earnings of $3,585,015 for the six months ended Nov. 30, declared to be the equivalent of $3.02 a share on common stock after deductions for preferred dividends, interest, depreciation, and estimated taxes. Earnings for the corresponding period a year ago were reported at $3.19 a share.

Bankers' Acceptances Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers' dollar acceptances outstanding Dec. 31, 1940, as reported by the 12 Federal Reserve districts totaled $208,659,000, an increase for the month of $11,976,000, but a decrease for the year of $23,985,000. Acceptances covering imports showed the largest increase, $100,266,000 on Dec. 31, comparing with $97,898,000 Nov. 30, 1940, and $102,863,000 at the end of December, 1939.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Best & Co.		40c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 24
Bullock's Inc. (Los Angeles)		$1	Q	Jan. 28	Jan. 15
Emporium Capwell		35c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 27
Home Ins Co NY		20c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
NewHavenBk(Conn)		$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Riggs National Bank (Washington, DC)		$2	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 13
Swift & Co		30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Washington Loan & Tr Co		$2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Initial					
Appleton Co		25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Cuneo P 4½% pf		$1.12½	Q	Mar. 15	Mar 1
Resumed					
Celotex Co		25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Culver & Port Clinton RR		10c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Niagara Nat Bank of Buffalo		10c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Noma Elec Corp		25c	..	Mar. 10	Jan. 31
Reduced					
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven RR Co		$1	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Interim					
Telautograph		5c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Regular					
Abbott's Dairies Inc (np)		25c	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 15
Adams-Millis		25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Alumin. Ltd. pf		$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Am Oak Leath pf		$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Am Suger Ref pf		$1.75	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 5
Amer Equit Assur Co of N Y		25c	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 18
Amer Fidelity Co		50c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Amer Motorists Ins (Chicago)		60c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Amer N Bk & Tr (Chicago)		$2	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Amer Smelt & Refin Co		50c	Mar.	3	Feb. 7
Appleton Co 7%pf		$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Assoc Ins Fd		15c	S	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Best & Co.		40c	Jan.	30	Jan. 24
Do pf		$3	S	Jan. 30	Jan. 29
Black Bock Bk & Tr (Bridgept, Conn)		40c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 21
Bourjois, Inc.		$2.75			
pf		68¾c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Bullocks pf		$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Bway Dept Str pf		$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Bronxv Tr Co (Bronxville, N Y)		$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Can Inv Fd Ltd (Spec Shares)		4c		Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Celotex Co pf		$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Chain Store Investm Corp $6.50 pr		$1.62½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Chest-Cam B & Tr 50c		$	Feb.	1	Jan. 22
Chi Yellow Cab		25c	Mar.	3	Feb. 21
Cinc Inst Term R pf		$2	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Colum Pict pf		68¾c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Cmwlth Int Ltd		4c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Community PS		50c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 21
Community P S Co		50c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Cook Paint & V		20c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Do pf		$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Cst Breweries Ltd		3c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Cuneo Press		37½c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Culver & Port Clinton R R Co		10c	S	Aug. 1	July 22
Dallas Pw & Lt Co 7% pf		$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Do 6 pf		$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Davenport Wat Co 6% pf		$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Decca Records		15c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 14
De Vilbiss&Co pf		17½c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Drovers Nat Bk (Chi)		$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Do		$1.50	Q	July 1	June 30
Emerson Elec Mfg Co 7% pf		$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
EmersonElMfg pf		$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Farmers & Trad Life Insur Co (Syracuse, N Y)		$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Farmers & Traders L Ins		$2.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Do		$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Federated Pet		1c	Feb.	20	Feb. 8
Fid Un Tr Co		60c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Fiduciary Corp		$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
First Nat Bk (Greenwich, Conn)		75c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
First Nat Bk (Scranton)		40c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
First Stam Natl Bk & Trust Co		$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Fulton Indus Sec Cp $3.50 cum pf		$7½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Gen Foods		50c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 27
Gold & Stock Telegr Co		$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 29
Grace Nat Bk(NY)		$2	S	Mar. 1	Feb. 26
Gt So Life Ins		30c	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Gt South Life Insur Co (Houston, Texas)		35c	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 3
Gurd (Chas) & Co, Ltd pf		$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 21
Hibb-S-Bartlett		15c	M	Jan. 21	Jan. 21
Do		15c	M	Feb. 28	Feb. 18
Do		15c	M	Mar. 28	Mar. 18
Hayes&Co(GA)		$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do pf		$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Home Ins N Y		60c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Horn (A C) Co pf		$3½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do 2d pf		45c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Ind Tr Co (Providence, R I)		$2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Ins Co State of Pa		50c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 13
Internat O T Co		$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 29
Intl Harvester pf		$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 5
Ironrite Ironer pf		20c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Johnson S&S Shoe		20c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 13
Johnson, Stephens & Shinkle Shoe Co		20c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 13
Kell'g & Buckeley		50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Kennedy's Inc pf		31¼c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
KeysNBk in Pit(P)		75c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do pf		75c	Q	Mar. 1	Apr. 21
Kings Co Tr Co		$20	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Knudsen Cream (Cal) pf		15c	Q	Feb. 25	Feb. 15
Koko W Wks 6%p		$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Kress (S H) sp pf		15c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Lib Fin Co pf		14c	Q	Feb.28	Feb. 21
LincNaBk&Tr(Syra)		50c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 11
Do pf		50c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Lorain Tel pf		$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	...
Macy J Co (RH)		50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 7
McIntyre-Pore M		$5½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Mer&M In (NY)		10c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
Merchants Nat Bank (New Bedford)		50c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Mid West Rub Rec		25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Monroe Chem Co pf		87½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
Natl Cred (Seat, Wash) pf		$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 24
Nat Paper & Type		25c	S	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do 5% pf		$1.25	S	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do 5% pf		$1.25	S	Aug. 15	July 31
Nat Pw & Lt		15c	Q	Mar. 1	Jan. 27
New Brit Tr Co (Conn)		$1.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
N E Fd ctfs ben int		13c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
New Eng Wat L & P Assn 6% pf		$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
New Hav Bk (Conn)		$1	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Newberry (JJ) Co pf A		$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
New Process pf		1¾%	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
N Y Air Brake		50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Noyes (Chas. F) Co 6% pf		22½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Nunn-Bush Shoe 5% pf		$1.25	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Outbrd M & Mfg		40c	..	Feb. 14	Feb. 28
Pittsf Third Natl Bk & Trust Co (Mass)		$1	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Do pf		$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 15
Peoples National Bank (Brooklyn, N Y)		75c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Plaza Bank (St. Louis)		37½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Plomb Tool Co 6% pf		15c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Plomb Tool pf		15c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Procter & Gamble		50c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 24
P Serv Col 7% pf		58½c	M	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do 6% pf		50c	M	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do 5% pf		41 2-3c	M	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Pub Serv N J 8% pf		$2	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 14
Do 7% pf		$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 14
Do 6 pf		$1.25	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 14
Do 6% pf		50c	M	Mar. 15	Feb. 14
Pullman, Inc		25c	Mar.	15	Feb. 24
Randall Co A		50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Rep Inv Fd, Inc. 6% pf		15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do Inc 6% pf B		15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Riggs Nat Bk (Wash, D C)		$2	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 13
Do $2		$2	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do 5% pf		$2.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Rhode Island H Tr		$20	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Royal Bk of Ca		$2	Q	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Royal Trust Co (Montreal, Que.)		80c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Rustless Iron&Stl		15c		Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Do pf		62½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Saguenay Pw, Ltd 5½% pf		$1.37½s	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Sherbrooke Tr C (Sherbrooke, Que.)		$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Sovereign Inv. Inc		10c	Q	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Silex Co		30c	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 30
Sioux C G & El Co		25c	..	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Do 7% pf		$1.75	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Standard Prod Co		25c	Feb.	1	Jan. 24
Stein (A) & Co		25c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Stix Baer & Fuller		25c	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 22
Strawbridge & Clo pr pf		$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Stamford Trust Co (Conn.)		$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Swift & Co		30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Telautograph Corp		5c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Tubize Chat Cp "A"		$1	Feb.	1	Jan. 20
United Corp pf		75c	Q	Jan. 28	Jan. 22
United Nat Bk of L I (For Hills, N.Y.)		20c	Feb.	15	Jan. 26
Walker (H) G Worth		$1	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 14
Do pf		25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 14
Wash Tr (Westerly)		$7	S	Feb. 24	Feb. 10
Wash Loan & Tr Co (D C)		$2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
West Englewood Natl Bank (N J)		$3	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Westgate-Greenl Cl		1c M	Feb. 15		Feb. 10

*Payable in common stock.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 3²⁄₃₂s 47-43	107.22	107.22	107.22
10 2½s 52-50	107.12	107.12	107.12
1 3s 55-51	112.8	112.8	112.8
1 2⅞s 60-55	109.27	109.27	109.27
5 2¾s 65-60	109.8	109.8	109.8

New York City Bonds

2 3s 80	102	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	11:50
1	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	46½	46½	46½
3	Alb&Sus 3½s 46	82⅛	82	82
1	Alleghany cv 5s 44	96½	96½	96½
6	Alleghany 5s 50 st	61½	61	61
7	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
32	Am&For P5s 2030	60¼	60	60
3	Am Int 5½s 49	103	103	103
4	Am T&T 5½s 43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅝	108½	108½
5	Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	109	109
1	Arm-Del 4s '57	106	106	106
2	AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109½	109½
2	At&SF aj 4s '95 st	92	92	92
1	AT&SF 4½s '48	103½	103½	103½
15	A C Line 1st 4s '52	77	76¾	77
3	A C Line cit 4s '52	71¾	71¾	71¾
10	A C Line 4½s '64	64½	64	64½
3	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	84½	84½	84½
47	B&O '95 st A	43	42⅞	43
11	B&O '95 st C	48½	48½	48½
30	B&O 2000 st D	42⅝	42¾	42⅞
3	B&O '96 st F	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
33	B&O cv '60 st	18	17¾	17¾
3	B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	61	61	61
1	B&O S W '50 st	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
2	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	54¾	54¾	54¾
3	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	55¾	55¾	55¾
4	Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105¼	105	105¼
3	A C Line 5s '45	81¼	81¼	81¼
40	Boston&Me 4½s'70	25⅛	24¾	25⅛
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109	109	109
30	Buf R&P '57 st	47	47	47
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	93	93	93
1	Can Nor 6½s 46	106	106	106
3	Can Pac 5s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Can Pac 5s 54	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
1	Can Pac 4s perp	54¼	54¼	54¼
13	Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98	98
10	Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
31	Cen Pac 5s'60	49½	49	49½
1	CRRB of Ga 5s 42	56	56	56
1	Cen R N J 4½s 87	13½	13½	13½
30	C&O 3½s 96 D	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	105⅛	105	105¼
1	Chi & Alton 3s 49	10½	10½	10½
2	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	85	85	85
9	CB&Q 4s 2010 49	98¾	98½	98½
50	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6¼	6⅛	6¼
28	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	34½	34⅛	34½
3	CM&SP 4½s 89 G	34½	34½	34½
2	CM&SP 4½s 89 E	34½	34½	34½
28	CM&SP gen 4s 89	34½	34	34½
4	CM&SP 3½s 89 B	33½	33½	33½
5	Chi&NW 6½s 36	24	24	24
10	Chi & NW 4¾s 87	20	20	20
17	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	13	12⅞	13
6	Chi&NW4½s2037C	13	12⅞	13
4	Chi&NW 3½s 87	19	19	19
1	Chi Ry 5s 27	44½	44½	44½
1	CRI&P 4½s 60	1	1	1
30	CRI&P 4s 88	16¾	16½	16¾
6	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	8	8	8
1	CThte&SE rfg 5s 60	59	59	59
5	ChiUnSta3¼s63	102½	102½	102½
3	Chi & W Ind 4s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
4	Childs Co 5s 43	35½	35½	35½
4	CCC&StL 4½s 77	59½	59¼	59¼
3	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	78½	78½	78½
5	ClevUnTerm5½s72	87½	87½	87½
10	ClevUnTerm5s73	78¼	78¼	78½
5	Col F & I 5s 70	85	84½	85
5	Col & So 4½s 80	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1	Col&So Oh El 4½s 70	107½	107½	107½
1	Con Edis 3½s 46	105	105	105
1	Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106	106	106
5	Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	19	19	19
2	ConsumPow3½s65	107	107	107
5	Contin'talOil3²⁄₃s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Crane Co 2¾s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17¾	17¾	17¾
5	Dayton P&L 3s '70	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53¾	53¼	53¾
2	D & R G 4s '36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2	Des PlainesC 4½s'47	77	77	77
123	Erie rfg 5s '67	18¾	18½	18½
81	Erie rfg 5s '75	18¾	18¾	18¾
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	44½	44½	44½
2	Erie cv 4s '53 A	38½	38½	38½
1	Erie Gene 6s '57	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Fairbk&M 4s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Fed Lt&T 5s '42	103	103	103
1	Firestn T&R 3½s'48	104½	104½	104½
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	7¾	8
3	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	86½	86½	86½
6	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	89	88¾	88¾
1	Gouv & Onweg 5s '42	96	96	96
1	Gt Nor Nor 5s '73	102	102	102
6	Gt Nor 4½s 7TE	95⅛	94¾	94¾
4	Gt Nor 4s '48 G	104⅞	104¾	104¾
6	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99½	99	99
1	Gt

I.L.O. Finds Fresh Vigor In New Home in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—In a stately building entirely renovated and generously put at its disposal by McGill University, in Montreal, the International Labor Office, adjunct of the League of Nations in Geneva, is carrying on with little loss of efficiency its work of "extending the social frontiers of democracy."

The I. L. O.'s new home is not as spacious as that previously occupied close by the League of Nations building in Geneva, but in the words of Henri Reymond, assistant to the Director of the I. L. O., "we are carrying on satisfactorily."

Last June the I. L. O. office found itself practically isolated from the great majority of its member countries. Communication had become difficult if not impossible, so that it was obvious that the work of the organization could no longer be carried on effectively from the Swiss city. The Canadian Government agreed to facilitate the temporary transfer of its personnel to Canada. Montreal was selected by the Directors of the I. L. O. as the most suitable and convenient location for the new quarters of the organization.

Key Personnel Came Earlier

The greater part of the key personnel of the I. L. O. was temporarily transferred to Canada, September, 1940. After some inevitable interruptions during the transfer operations, the work is now steadily being resumed. The Office is again engaged in studies which cover all the main social and labor problems, as, for instance, social insurance, industrial safety, labor legislation, labor inspection, industrial relations, migration, employment and unemployment, native labor, social economic questions, housing, and labor statistics.

On the basis of these studies, and of its experience, and with the help of its Correspondents and Branch offices—the network of which has been maintained throughout the world and in some cases extended—the Office, as before, is in a position to render technical advice and assistance to the Member States, as well as to employers' and workers' organizations, either in response to inquiries or by sending its experts on missions in order to collaborate with national authorities in the development of their social policies.

In the present war, the I. L. O. has dedicated its service and adapted its activities to new needs. It has undertaken a systematic examination of the social problems brought to belligerent countries by war and to neutral countries by mobilization.

What It Purposes to Do

Its function is to become without delay the international center at which Governments, employers, and workers can obtain full and objective information, whether new or old, on hours of work, rest periods, output, the adaptation of wages to the cost of living, the protection of employment for mobilized men and assistance for their families—in short, to contribute to the study and solution of labor and social problems in wartime.

The I. L. O. has accepted the challenge of the present world situation. In this war crisis the function of the organization is to preserve and extend the social frontiers of democracy. No nation is too small to be outside its field of interest nor so great and powerful that it can long ignore the problems with which it is confronted. The future of mankind, in the view of the I. L. O., depends upon the type of civilization which emerges after this war, upon the type of world institutions which are established after it and the intensity of the allegiance which they can command from the common man, upon economic and social practices and upon the way in which they affect the social evolution which dominates our times.

To the end of achieving social justice as a foundation for world peace, two principles were laid down in the Constitution of the International Labor Office: first, labor should be regarded not as a commodity but as human; and, second, the right of free association and collective bargaining.

Other Measures Included

In addition, certain definite protective measures were recommended as necessary in the interests of a just society. These include: regulation of hours of work including a maximum working day and week; mobilization and distribution of the labor supply; prevention of unemployment; provision of a living wage; protection of workers against disease, old age and accident; protection of women and children; and protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own.

Formulation of international labor codes is the work for which the International Labor Organization of Geneva is best known. During its 20 years of existence, 69 Draft Conventions of labor treaties have been adopted by the International Labor Conference. These deal with such subjects as industrial accident prevention, social insurance, hours of work, minimum wage-fixing machinery, industrial health, child labor, protection of seamen, provision for safeguarding indigenous workers.

Up to December, 1939, there had been registered 865 ratifications of these labor treaties by the various member countries. Some countries, as Great Britain, France and Belgium, have ratified 30 or more of these Conventions. The United States as one of the newer members of the International Labor Organization has ratified five Conventions.

Make-up of Organization

The International Labor Organization is composed of three parts: (1) the International Labor Conference; (2) the Governing Body, and (3) the International Labor Office. The International Labor Office at Montreal is the staff of the Director, who acts in the capacity of Secretary General to the Conference. The first Director was Albert Thomas, of France, succeeded in 1932 by Harold Butler of England. John G. Winant of the United States is the present Director.

The Organization is supported by contributions from the member nations, the amounts being agreed by all on the basis of relative industrial importance. The United States and Great Britain make equal contributions, varying each year in accordance with the budget voted by the governing body.

The International Labor Office is also continuing most of its publications. Already two issues of its monthly International Labor Review, with which the Industrial and Labor Information Bulletin is now incorporated, have appeared. Other periodicals will be the bimonthly Industrial Safety Survey; the I. L. O. Month by Month, an illustrated monthly information paper; the Legislative Series, giving the text or translation of the most important labor laws of all countries; and the yearly publications, I. L. O. Year-Book and International Year Book of Labor Statistics. In addition the Office will continue its series of Studies and Reports. Other constitutional activities of the Office will be resumed shortly.

Russell Is Refused Permission to Appeal

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP) — The Court of Appeals, New York's highest tribunal, has refused permission to Bertrand Russell, British philosopher, to appeal a lower court's revocation of his appointment as professor of philosophy at City College of New York.

State Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan last March revoked Mr. Russell's appointment on the grounds he "has taught in his books immoral and salacious doctrines" whose practice would violate the penal laws of New York State. The Appellate Division upheld the ruling.

Mrs. Jean Kay, Brooklyn mother of two children, instituted the action. She contended Mr. Russell was not a citizen, that the appointment did not comply with the statute for selecting public employees on the basis of merit and fitness, and that it was against public policy because of the character of Mr. Russell's teachings.

Arrests in Uruguay Over Chaplin Film

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 17 (AP)—Nine persons, including two officers of the Italian freighter Adamello which has been tied up here since Italy entered the war, were arrested last night in disturbances attending the first showing of Charles Chaplin's motion picture "The Great Dictator."

Distributors for the film announced, meanwhile, cancellation of a plan to operate ferry service between Buenos Aires and Colonia, where the picture is scheduled to open today. Sale of combined tickets for the movie and ferry trip across the River Plate, which would take about three hours, already had begun.

It was reported here that pressure exerted by the Argentine Foreign Ministry caused the navigation company to withdraw from the plan.

Allied Youth, Inc., Asks U. S. Aid In Temperance Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Allied Youth, Inc., in continuing its national temperance program, has called upon the War Department and civic leaders in every training-camp area to "teach self-discipline by encouraging young men to study and know what alcohol is and what it does," according to the Executive Secretary, W. Roy Berg.

Mr. Berg, directing the campaign, points out that it is in keeping with the movement's "primary" purpose: "to serve young people with facts about alcoholic beverages, so that they may choose their own way of life and their own amusements and comradeships with the facts clearly before them."

"Particularly in high schools, Allied Youth conducts a voluntary form of alcohol education, supplementing in active form whatever the school already provides, and also presents a wholesome series of recreational events, which demonstrate how much fun and fellowship may be had without any drinking whatever.

"We have offered our facilities and our counsel, based on such experience and service, to agencies that now serve outside the camps. We have made known our interest and our resources in materials and ideas to the National Youth Administration and the Works Projects Administration, now charged with handling camp recreation and other off-duty activities," Mr. Berg adds.

Garner Gets Chance To Enter the Movies

HOLLYWOOD, Calif (AP) — If John Nance Garner wants a job after he retires as Vice-President Jan. 20 there is one waiting for him. It's a movie job, and the hours and pay are good.

Charles R. Rogers, Columbia Studio producer, wired Mr. Garner, offering him the role of Vice-President in the picture "Senate Page Boys," starring Virginia Bruce and Herbert Marshall.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO. Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—New 2-bedroom home, completely furnished; living room, dining room, electric kitchen; screened porch. MRS. MOSELLE HINES, 16 S. W. 41st Ave. Phone 4-0676.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., 4021 Sunrise Drive—Lovely waterfront property, 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms; entirely new furniture; will make price attractive to secure Christian Scientist.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—Delays are dangerous—Secure patent protection now. Get new FREE copyrighted booklet, "How To Protect Your Invention." No charge for preliminary information. McMORROW and BERMAN, Registered Patent Attorneys, 103-P Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors—Building Managers
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6640

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL NYLON HOSIERY WITH FAMOUS Snag-Protected silk hosiery. Exceptional commission opportunity. Write fully for sample silk stocking. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. U-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

WOMEN increase income by taking subscriptions on popular magazines; highest commissions. For details write Box 1-2, 2648 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMMERCIAL ARTIST, 23 years old; experience with layouts, fashion, spot illustrations, greeting cards, package designing. RUSSELL MILBURN, 6648 S. Yale, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

SWITCHBOARD operator, 10 years' experience on two-position P. B. X. board and long distance; willing to leave city. Write Box R-3, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35 to $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Electric Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $75. GILES, KIR. 2345.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—New 5-room apt., conveniently located, exclusive section, near Wellesley Square. Wellesley 0029 or 0502.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—3½ very large rooms and bath; attractively furnished; housekeeping; centrally located; elevator and porter service, refrigeration. Phone: White Plains 5047-R.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y., 2125 Nameoke Ave.—Modern apartment, 3½ rooms, porch; unfurnished, quiet, good order; Frigidaire. Phone Far Rockaway 7-1680.

LONG ISLAND (8th Ave. subway—10 min. N. Y. C.)—3 unfurnished rooms $45.00 monthly; light. Tel. STillwell 4-7766, Mornings.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT

1941 CADILLACS FOR RENT
DRIVE YOURSELF. Fine new cars, fully equipped, every service provided. R. S. ROBIE, Inc., Boston, Hubbard 0800.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

The Only Intown
FORD DEALER
SALES and SERVICE
We have one of the finest Repair Departments in Boston
Prompt Service—Reasonable Rates
HOOVER MOTORS
PARK SQ., BOSTON HUB. 7100

CLEANING AND DYEING

FASTIDIOUS?
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Curtains Cleaned
YVETTE BLEECHER
30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. St. 9-3000

DANCING

MADELAINE COLE
OF HOLLYWOOD
will teach you modern Ballroom Dancing. Special instruction in RHUMBA, CONGA, TANGO—for men and women. By appointment only—Phone CI. 6-5983. Write Studio 403, CARNEGIE HALL, 881 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER — Dresses made to order $8.00, alterations, hand-sewing, lingerie, gowns and blouses repaired. ACademy 2-1240, N. Y. C.

Local Classified *(Continued)*

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Feed salesman to sell in Pennsylvania or New York for reputable firm with high standards; salary and commission basis. Communicate with S. A. RHODES, 47 Edgewood Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED — Gentleman to manage country estate, must be a Christian Scientist. Write Box G-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PROFESSIONAL woman desires 2 maids take complete charge 10-room house, New York City suburb; 3 in family; state fully qualifications, salary. Write Box M-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED — Experienced fingerwaver, manicurist, all-around worker. Suzanne's, 3156 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C. (8th Ave. Grand Concourse subway, 205th station).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 35th Street. Phone 3-4047, Mrs. Mary G. Martin.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License, 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090

HOUSES FOR SALE

WABAN, MASS.—FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, 7-room house, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; beautiful location, perfect for small family; $8500. 24 Wilde Road, Bigelow 1859.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—PRACTITIONER'S well-furnished light corner office; few days weekly. 551 5th Ave., Tel. MU 2-5833, NEVINS 8-4993.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 3 days; quiet, light, conveniently located. Call ME. 3-2717 Mon., Wed., Fri. 380 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Wat. 6766

REAL ESTATE

DUNDEE, FLORIDA — Residential lot, best district—on the hill; fine view; bargain; terms. 1438 Madison St., Oakland, California.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

NORWELL, MASS.
Exclusive rebuilt colonial estate in quiet setting of lawns, tall elms, cleared and wood land; 10 rooms; barn, tower house; new heating, plumbing and lighting, mortgaged; 25 miles to Boston. C. H. CHATER, Pleasant Street.
WARD & COMPANY
Real Estate Property Management
251 Harvard St., Brookline Beacon 4203

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive single room, $11 or $12 weekly including meals. Call MRS. PAYEY, Ken. 1574.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Exclusive section off Brattle Street, two pleasant rooms with private bath; meals if desired; quiet. Tro. 6163.

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA—Rooms with bath, innerspring mattresses; with or without board. MRS. A. W. KELLEY, 2105 Fowler Street.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE 2 rooms furnished, kitchenette and bath apartment; open fireplace; convenient to business section. 93 Mt. Vernon St., Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Second floor front, 4 windows, unfurnished; oil heat; in quiet home; for lady employed. 714 W. North Avenue.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Light, warm, homelike rooms; running water; overlooking The Mother Church. Com. 9409. M. PEAKES.

BOSTON, MASS.—Furnished room with private bath, also single room, 398 Marlborough Street.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston.
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

346 COM. AVE., BOSTON—Pleasant sunny room, cozy floor, $5 per week. Com. 9323. MRS. BURDWOOD.

MIAMI, FLA.—Guest room for 2; private home; breakfast privileges; convenient to everything. 710 N. W. 65th Street.

N. Y. C. 314 W. 100th, Apt. 8-F E—Large, cheerful quiet; adjoining bath; private family; business person preferred; $7.00. ACademy 4-0608.

N. Y. C., 104 West 84th (5-W)—Large, attractive double studio; also cozy single; transportation; church; elevator. SC. 4-2966. SIMPSON.

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7903.

N. Y. C.—Park Avenue in Seventies. Large light quiet bedroom, private bath; home; references. Appointment. RHinelander 4-1303.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. 16 Monmouth St.—Private home; business person or couple; home privileges. Phone 3-1835.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BAKER, all-round experience, able to decorate, married, reliable, wants steady position. ROBERT STAUDE, 58 No. Main Street, Natick, Mass. Tel. Natick 236-M.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Graduate in Art, University North Carolina, also Principia College; photography under Nicholas Haz, New York; engineering background; experience in floor managing, radio broadcasting, music, crafts; age 26, married, now employed; teaching preferred, but any opportunity considered. Wm. R. Seth, 2200 Maryland Avenue.

CHAUFFEUR—American, middle aged, single, unencumbered. M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXPERIENCED governess seeks position; young children; kindergarten, languages, piano, sports; also companion to adult; private or school. Write Box Z-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

French Conversation at THE ELIOT, 370 Commonwealth Avenue. 10 classes $6. MME. RIVIERE, Ken. 4082 (Boston).

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid, furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—5-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

MISS BLACK, *Flowers*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
Mt. Brook 2-1184
1014 So. 20th Street 7-5871

MOBILE

Delilah Hat Shop
304 ST. FRANCIS ST.
Millinery—Novelties
Art Flowers—China
Martha Washington Candies

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

DAMRICH
SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

Serve a delicious meal with
Libby's Canned Meats
GREER'S GOT IT
All Over Town

Eat
at MORRISON'S
Good food at reasonable prices and excellent service

Roche Home Equipment Co.
"The Home of Everything for the Home"
256 Dauphin St. Phone Dexter 330
Mobile, Ala.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
CERTIFIELD COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX 1377
Buy from
JOHNSTON COAL CO.
Coal and Coke
Phones Dexter 5020—5021

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lane-Mallory
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Dresses, Hats, Coats
Shoes, Hose
Milady's every need

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Phone 4-2820
Anna L. Barlow

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce De Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

DODGE and PLYMOUTH

Specializing in
Service
at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE. PHONE 4-7641

DAYTONA BEACH

Barlitt's Market
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed spreads. Dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear, linens curtains, drapery materials.

Repair All Makes WASHING MACHINES
IRONERS—MANGLES
Servicing Oil Heaters
Daytona Electric Welding Co.
115 So. Segrave Ave. Ph. 116

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse. A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

FORT MYERS

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

Kelley's Juvenile Shop
Broadway
Everything for infants, and boys and girls up to 16

FRIGIDAIRE
Steckel-McFarlane, Inc.
Opposite City Hall
112 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 648

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS
(Continued)

JEANNETTE'S SHOP

Always the Latest
in
Smart Millinery
37 Patio De Leon

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1300

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

HAZEL VON HOFEN
DISTRIBUTOR
Luzier's Fine Cosmetics and Perfumes
Box 4523, Jacksonville, Fla.

MIAMI

MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

Miami's Most Delightful Dining Place
Rose Bowl
Dinners from $1.25—Luncheons from 75c
512 N. E. 15th St. Phone 3-2045
on Venetian Causeway. Delicious Food

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 3-7641

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
565 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 N. Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

MODERN CLEANERS AND LAUNDRY
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1833

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7690
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami Miami Beach
78 N. E. 1st St. 1452 Washington Ave.
Tel. 2-8401 Tel. 3-2690

OCCASIONAL
GIFTS AND CARDS
Marinda's
1819 BISCAYNE BLVD.
Opposite
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 23443 9 a. m.-3 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

MIAMI BEACH

DINE IN
OUR BEAUTIFUL PATIO or ENCLOSED DINING ROOM
Luncheon or Dinner
LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-9933
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

WORLD OF GOOD FOOD
SOUTHERN CAFETERIAS
Moderate Prices
MIAMI BEACH MIAMI

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

Flamingo Town Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

ALYCE MAYNE
629 LINCOLN ROAD
Costume Jewelry, Handbags
Perfumes, Hosiery
AUTHORIZED AGENT
Lederer DE PARIS INC.
Fifth Ave. New York

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
Certified Cold Storage
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
49 W. Concord

Branch Offices
54 West Central Ave.
46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave. Winter Park Phone 418

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 4351
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
151 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
They outmileage the field

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

DOERINGS FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

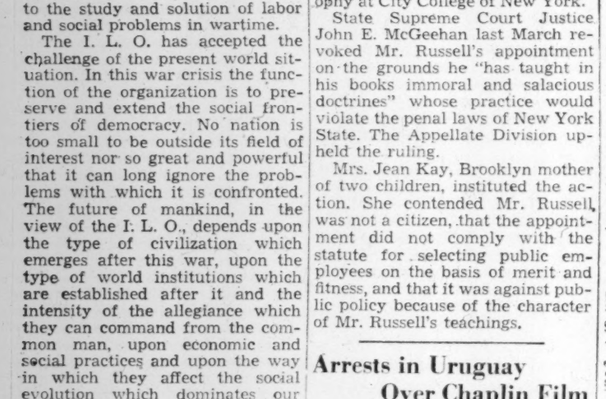
PHONE 7463 W. R. MILLER
MILLER RADIO CO.
Radios
Sales and Service
Public Address Systems
139 S. Court St. Orlando, Florida

COLONNADE RESTAURANT
LUNCHEON 35c and 50c
FULL COURSE DINNER 50c and up
Same delicious home cooking and gracious service that pleased our patrons the past two years.
Mother Goose plate for children
There's always a place to park.
473 N. Orange Ave. Phone 9193

SARASOTA

Vitality Shoes — Paradise Shoes
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 358 Main Street

Williams Stationery Co.
Distinctive Greeting Cards
For All Occasions
Gifts—Stationery—Rental Library
Royal—Underwood—Typewriters
Kodaks, Films, Developing
SALES and SERVICE 339 Main St.



Southward Ho!
Mexico, Central and South America hold a wealth of interest for the traveler. Take a winter vacation and spend it amid exotic scenes under southern skies. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is a dependable guide to southern places and transportation.

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts C1
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued.)

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Quality—Integrity—Service
487 Main Street Phone 2256

PEERLESS
CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS — SHOES
SHIRTS — TIES
for Men
338 Main Street

The Sport Shop
Costume Jewelry, Nelly Don Dresses, Hollywood Beachwear, Larkwood Hosiery, Sophie Wagner Dresses, California Hats, Gossard Corsets

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men Who Care
Where Quality Reigns
MAIN ST. AT FIVE POINTS
Luncheonette Candies

Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

KEELS FURNITURE CO.
Next to Florida Theater
We specialize in Venetian Blinds and Linoleum
for Kitchen and Bath Room

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
WE SELL
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
and many other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Pineapple Ave., Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Tree Ripened
delicious Citrus Fruits. Also Jellies and Marmalades. Packed for Shipping.
Wise Fruit Co. 376 Main Street

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

PALM RESTAURANT
for gracious dining
Main Street at Five Points
Coffee Shop Entrance Pineapple Ave.

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida — *346 Central Avenue*

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
116 First Ave., N. E.
St. Petersburg, Fla. Opp. Soreno Hotel

THE JELLY HOUSE
Distributors for
CAPE COD DELICACIES
2501 Central Avenue

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
HOWARD'S Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

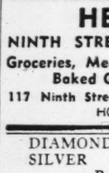
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third



The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction
SCHUTZ Inc
334 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
"41 Years in St. Petersburg"

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

DARLING
DEPARTMENT STORE
Ladies' Dresses, Coats, Suits, Furs, Millinery, Sportswear, Beachwear, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's and Infants' Wear, Draperies, Curtains, Beauty Salon.
505-509 Franklin St., Phone M-6787

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Oranges, Grapefruit
Tangerines
Half Bushel, 30 lbs.—$1.00
Other sizes proportionate price
PALMER'S CITRUS GROVES
LUTZ, FLORIDA

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home

WEST PALM BEACH

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith West Palm Beach

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS RANGES
and
FASTEMP HOME HEATERS
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP INC.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS
Jewelers
321 Clematis St. West Palm Beach, Fla.

Heating Master Craft
and
Duo Therm
HAWTHORNE ROOFING CO.
833 So. Poinsettia Avenue

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

WE SERVE ONLY THE **BEST**
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
205 S. Olive Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0430 8 a. m. to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 36 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

The First National Bank & Trust Company IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

WE CHECK YOUR SHOES FROM TOE TO HEEL
They are carefully and neatly repaired with serviceable soles.
Complete shoe service for the entire family.
EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. Phone 20275

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANED
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

A Department Store
for All Your Home and
Family Needs
Ellis Stone & Co

Europe

STOCKHOLM

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblooms
Norrmalmstorg

MIMOSA
Florists
Norriandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

Switzerland

BASEL

Rindlisbach
Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie
Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

JOS. LEHMANN
Traiteur und Delikatessen
Tel. 2.00.80
(CATERER)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches,
Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

KITCHEN INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 16
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 16

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued.)

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Permanent Waving
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
J. V. RÜEGG PERRIN
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English Spoken

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
Bernese Oberland, Switzerland
ask for
Burri's eating Butter
and
Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyere Cheese
F. BURRI
Dairy Products Tel. 309

Raeuber & Co.'s
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and Branches throughout Bernese Oberland

WENGEN

SPORTHAUS MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Specialty, Standard Ski Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Knitted Garments

ZURICH

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(Florists)

AUTO-KAROSSERIE
OTTO KUSTERER
Rheinhardstrasse 11-15
Tel. 2.37.16
(COACH BUILDING)

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Chames & Nelson Consolidated
(PTY.) LTD.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

H. W. DINGLEY
Specialist in:
MOTOR COACH WORK
PAINTING and UPHOLSTERY
BODY REPAIRS and METAL WORK
NUMBER PLATES
and SIGN WRITING
Estimates Willingly Given
52 Milne St. (Near Beach Phone 20822

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear, Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 22229

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY and PROVISIONS
Home Made Pickles a Speciality
We stock Heins Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22493

PEACH & HATTON Ltd.
For Furniture
DURBAN & MARITZBURG

STEVENS
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued.)

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. BOOTH (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
MEAT PURVEYORS
86-88 BEREA ROAD, DURBAN
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard.
Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20 City Market; W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Road, and at Rosburgh, Seaview Malvern and Isipingo Beach.

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE **MODERN STORE**

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

BRENNER'S
Service Station.
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners

Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupps Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St. Johannesburg

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHER'S
73, ELOFF STREET JOHANNESBURG

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
285 Church St. Phone 4110

ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P. O. Box 97 Phone 2225

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued.)

WHITTAKER MOTORS
See Us First Before Disposing of Your Car
We Pay Highest Prices
SPOT CASH
121A, Commercial Rd. Phone 3521

PRETORIA

TELEPHONE 3213
KULZ,
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andries Street, Pretoria

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade, Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware.
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing

SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
Syd. FL5171 Adelaide *3796 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
8 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD
MANLY Telephone XU 1078

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred O. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

pike
BROTHERS LIMITED,
Queen Street, Brisbane
Men's Wear Specialists

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS' TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE
AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and style guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street Brisbane, Australia

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
393 Vulture Street East, South Brisbane
Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages.
Ph. 12847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

OVERELLS PTY. LTD
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
The Valley-Brisbane
"OVERELLS' QUALITY" SAVES YOU MONEY

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's
Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 Cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

GOLDEN CRUST BAKERY
Gover Street, North Adelaide
LARGEST and MOST MODERN BAKERY

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Full Circle, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories, Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD. TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 225 Latrobe St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

Betty Lee
MRS. BANNISTER
Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving. Ring for appointment, MX 4813.
2nd floor, HOWIE COURT
234 COLLINS STREET

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 pence extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 6349

C. CARLSSON
F. 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR
PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST.,
MELBOURNE

LITTLE & HALL PTY. LTD.
Antique Furniture and Interior Decoration
127 Queen Street Telephone MU 2773

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
MEN'S and BOYS'
OUTFITTERS
33 Glenhuntly Road, Phone LF 5383

Thinking
HARDWARE—TIMBER—PAINTS?
then think
WEBSTER'S
PROPERTY REPAIR SPECIALISTS
41 Glenhuntly Rd., E'wick LF. 1155

Evening Wear Ensembles
Made to Order by
Mary Clissold
24 LUMEAH ROAD
TEL. LF 2976 CAULFIELD

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Carrying On

(Alison Settle in The Observer)

London

Among the unsung are the office cleaners who, all over London and the other bombed cities, turn up punctually every morning, after a hard, long night in shelters, to do the dreary work of cleaning up for another day of office work.

"I gave my cleaner a bunch of roses today," one man was saying during raid-time conversation. "She lives in Walworth, she has to cross London to reach the office, has never been late, never grumbled. She says it's standing by her son in the Air Force not to miss one minute of her time, whatever the traffic difficulties." Why roses?—because in all her long widowed existence do you think anybody till that day had bought her a bunch of red roses?

Population File

Canada may make an alphabetic file of its people over 16 years of age, based on the millions of cards filled out in recent national registration.

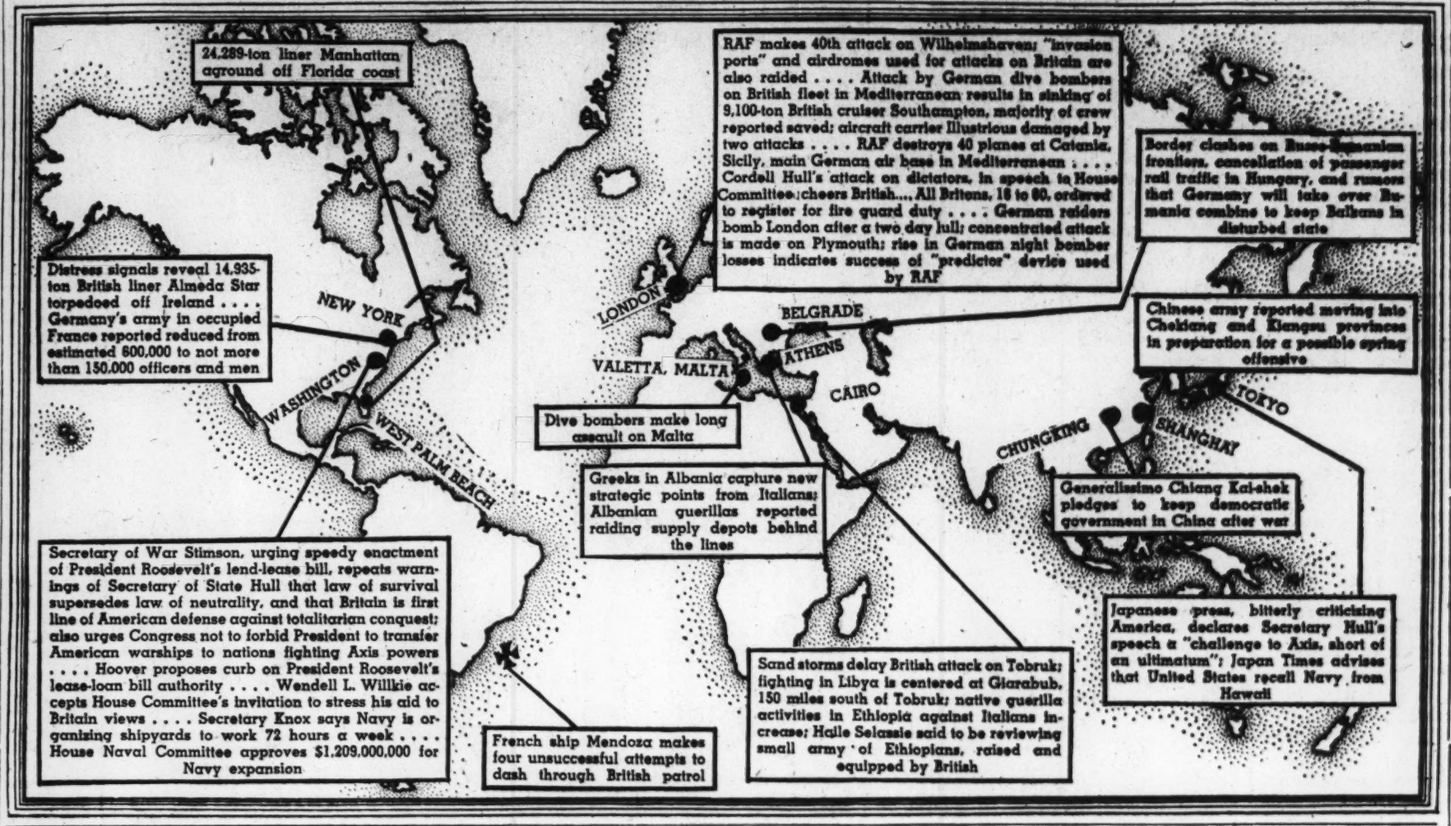
Plastics

Chemists count at least 14 major types of synthetic plastics now used in present-day apparel.

Little Chauncey

"Of course, it's only temporary employment—until he gets another one!"

World News of the Week at a Glance


24,289-ton liner Manhattan aground off Florida coast
RAF makes 40th attack on Wilhelmshaven; "invasion ports" and airdromes used for attacks on Britain are also raided .... Attack by German dive bombers on British fleet in Mediterranean results in sinking of 9,100-ton British cruiser Southampton, majority of crew reported saved; aircraft carrier Illustrious damaged by two attacks .... RAF destroys 40 planes at Catania, Sicily, main German air base in Mediterranean .... Cordell Hull's attack on dictators, in speech to House Committee, cheers British.... All Britons, 16 to 60, ordered to register for fire guard duty .... German raiders bomb London after a two day lull; concentrated attack is made on Plymouth; rise in German night bomber losses indicates success of "predictor" device used by RAF
Border clashes on Russo-Rumanian frontiers, cancellation of passenger rail traffic in Hungary, and rumors that Germany will take over Rumania combine to keep Balkans in disturbed state
Distress signals reveal 14,935-ton British liner Almeda Star torpedoed off Ireland .... Germany's army in occupied France reported reduced from estimated 600,000 to not more than 150,000 officers and men
Chinese army reported moving into Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces in preparation for a possible spring offensive
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
WEST PALM BEACH
LONDON
BELGRADE
ATHENS
VALETTA, MALTA
CAIRO
CHUNGKING
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
Dive bombers make long assault on Malta
Greeks in Albania capture new strategic points from Italians; Albanian guerillas reported raiding supply depots behind the lines
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek pledges to keep democratic government in China after war
Secretary of War Stimson, urging speedy enactment of President Roosevelt's lend-lease bill, repeats warnings of Secretary of State Hull that law of survival supersedes law of neutrality, and that Britain is first line of American defense against totalitarian conquest; also urges Congress not to forbid President to transfer American warships to nations fighting Axis powers .... Hoover proposes curb on President Roosevelt's lease-loan bill authority .... Wendell L. Willkie accepts House Committee's invitation to stress his aid to Britain views .... Secretary Knox says Navy is organizing shipyards to work 72 hours a week .... House Naval Committee approves $1,209,000,000 for Navy expansion
Japanese press, bitterly criticizing America, declares Secretary Hull's speech a "challenge to Axis, short of an ultimatum"; Japan Times advises that United States recall Navy from Hawaii
Sand storms delay British attack on Tobruk; fighting in Libya is centered at Giarabub, 150 miles south of Tobruk; native guerilla activities in Ethiopia against Italians increase; Haile Selassie said to be reviewing small army of Ethiopians, raised and equipped by British
French ship Mendoza makes four unsuccessful attempts to dash through British patrol

Daily Quotation

OF all the pieces of good fortune which can befall a man, is not this the greatest: to have your desire, and then never to tire of it?—THACKERAY

So You Know Your Presidents?

By Patty de Roulf

1. Who was the youngest President of the United States ever to take office?
2. Did Grover Cleveland serve two consecutive terms?
3. Was John Adams or John Quincy Adams the second President of the United States?
4. Was Abraham Lincoln our fourth, ninth, sixteenth, or twenty-third President?
5. Who received the nickname "Old Hickory"?
6. What President never married?
7. Which of the following Presidents was not a Republican? —Van Buren, Hayes, Taft, or Harding?
8. What President served nine years as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court?
9. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
10. What President was unsuccessfully impeached by the House of Representatives?

Answers

(1) Theodore Roosevelt. (2) No. Benjamin Harrison's term came between Cleveland's first and second term (3) John Adams. (4) Sixteenth. (5) Andrew Jackson. (6) James Buchanan. (7) Van Buren. (8) William Taft. (9) Thomas Jefferson. (10) Andrew Johnson.

Unique Calendar

Concerned about barbershop patrons' vain attempts to make out dates on calendars reflected in mirrors, a Columbus, Ohio, firm has taken corrective action. Its 1941 calendars have the numerals printed backwards.—(AP).

Underground Plant

A new British oil refinery underground will turn out about 30,000 barrels of petroleum products daily.

In Lighter Vein

Following Suit

The quiet man in the crowd had grown tired of the boastful talk of the others. So, when there was a lull in the conversation, he began:

"This morning I went over to see a new machine we've got at our place, and it's astonishing how it works."

"And how does it work?" asked one.

"Well," was the reply, "by means of a pedal attachment a fulcrum lever converts a vertical reciprocal motion into a circular movement. The principal part of the machine is a huge disc that revolves in a vertical plane. Power is applied through the axis of the disc, and work is done on the periphery, where the hardest steel by mere impact may be reduced to any shape."

"What is this wonderful machine?" chorused the crowd.

"A grindstone."—Tit-Bits.

On the Spot

Ruth, four years of age, said: "Grandpa! I was looking at those chocolates in that window and I haven't got any money to buy them, and you can't keep on giving me pennies. Can you, Grandpa?"

Daily Anecdote

A Matter of Interest

John D. Rockefeller borrowed a dime from his secretary one day to pay his bus fare home from his office. "Be sure to remind me of this transaction," he said.

"Oh, that's nothing, Mr. Rockefeller," replied the obliging secretary.

"Nothing!" exclaimed Rockefeller. "Why, that's two whole years' interest on a dollar."

Monitor Movie Guide

Angels Over Broadway (Columbia)—Ben Hecht's first solo venture as director, producer, and writer, in a sordid tale about a Broadway "chiseler," an embezzler, a drunken playwright, and a girl cafe entertainer, spreading a veneer of sentimentality over their adventures. The film has moments so genuinely Hecht that the spectator wishes the whole might have been up to those sequences. Thomas Mitchell, John Qualen, Rita Hayworth, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.—Adults.

Arizona (Columbia) — Elaborate Western, handsomely photographed and furnished with romance, gun play, hard riding, and villainy, in a story about a woman pioneer in Arizona who meets and bests frontier rapscallions. Jean Arthur has the role. Wesley Ruggles directed. Warren William, William Holden, Porter Hall, Paul Harvey, Edgar Buchanan.—Adults and young people.

Chad Hanna (20th-Fox)—Story of a rustic canal boatman of the last century who inadvertently joins a circus, after helping a runaway slave to escape, and ultimately becomes a happy subject in the domain of canvas and tanbark. A triangle situation occupies considerable attention. The film has been photographed in Technicolor. Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour, Linda Darnell, Guy Kibbee, Jane Darwell, John Carradine.—Adults and young people.

Night Train (Gaumont)—English thriller, mingling melodramatic excitements with humor, as it tells of the struggles of the British Secret Service to outwit the Nazis and secure the services of a distinguished Czech research expert. Skillfully acted and directed. Rex Harrison, Margaret Lockwood, Paul von Hernried, Basil Radford, Naunton Wayne. —Adults and mature young people.

Second Chorus (Paramount)—Combination of farcical comedy, music, and dancing. A considerable part of the story is devoted to the rivalries in music and romance of a pair of trumpeters of whom Fred Astaire is one and Burgess Meredith the other. Artie Shaw and his band have a hand in the proceedings, and so do Paulette Goddard and Charles Butterworth. — Adults and young people.

She Couldn't Say No (Warners)—Broad farce about a lawyer and his secretary who after various complications find themselves arrayed as opposing counsel in a rural breach of promise suit. Roger Pryor, Eve Arden, Cliff Edwards, Clem Bevans.—Adults and mature young people.

© Columbia Pictures

Jean Arthur in Columbia's production, "Arizona."

Texas Rangers Ride Again (Paramount)—Western film about cattle thieves and the efforts employed by ranch owners and the authorities to foil the schemes of the rascals. May Robson, John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family — "Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Young Tom Edison."

Adults and Young People—"Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape," "The Great Dictator," "Foreign Correspondent," "Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath."

Navy Aircraft

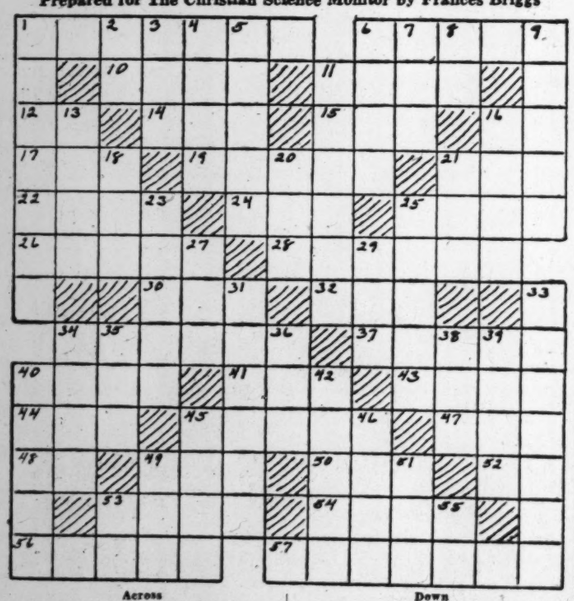
Main types of aircraft used by the U. S. Navy are long-range patrol bombers, torpedo bombers, shipboard fighters, scout bombers, scout observation ships, utility transports, and trainers.

Plane Motors

A heavy duty radial motor used in newest airliners and bombing planes contains about 5,500 parts.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What religious sect was founded by George Fox?
6—Who is a New England girl living in Rome in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun"?
10—What is the book palm?
11—What is name of a size of type?
12—What adjective suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
14—How might a poet write "yonder"?
15—What tree yields caucho?
16—Where is Bryn Mawr (abbr.)?
17—A revolutionary is what?
19—Who was author of "Quentin Durward"?
21—In curling, stone which fails to pass hogscore is what?
22—What do you call two or more horses harnessed to same vehicle?
24—Dramatic production that conspicuously succeeds is what?
25—What tool has two jaws?
26—Who is hero of Beattie's "Minstrel"?
28—What do you call countries washed by, or near to, eastern Mediterranean?
30—Sultan gave Fortunatus what magic thing?
32—Hastened.
34—Who is an American monologist who creates illusion of several people on stage?
37—What Egyptian king reigned about B. C. 610-594?
40—Who was wife of Jacob?
41—What do you call full record of a flight by an aircraft?
43—Makes petition to.
44—You would not expect pears from what tree?
45—What did Bo-Peep tend?
47—Where is Farmer City (abbr.)?
48—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
49—What is highest note of gamut?
50—What is another name for the color lama?
52—What is third note of scale?
53—Sombrero has a wide what?
54—What is one of four sets of cards which constitute a pack?
56—Who is author of "Lummox"?
57—What small rodent has very short tail, furry feet, and small ears?

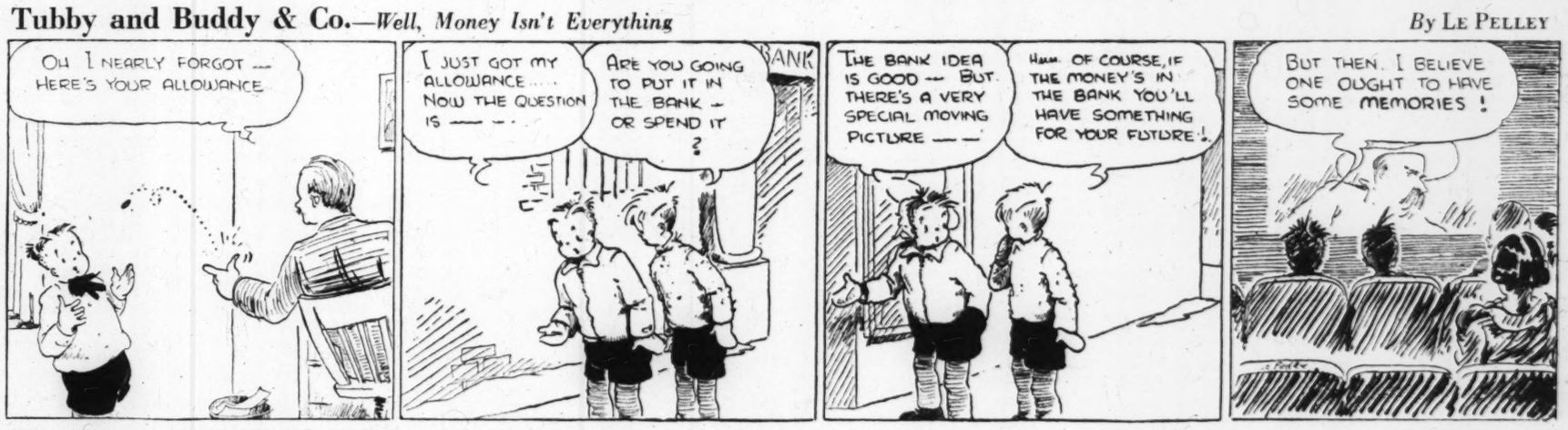
Down

1—What is one of four periods into which a game of football is divided?
2—Near.
3—What is a diminutive of Katharine?
4—Who is a lord and friend of Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra"?
5—What term is used for a farm of large size?
6—Handle of a dagger is what?
7—Frozen water.
8—Where is Shreveport (abbr.)?
9—What is a maxim?
11—What is a golf club with short shaft?
13—What is a rustic or pastoral pipe?
16—Who flew around the world with Harold Gatty?
18—Jackdaw is what?
20—What is a greasy substance?
21—What Hebrew measure held between one and two gallons?
23—Who was a Hebrew prophet of 8th century B. C.
25—What are weathercocks?
27—Short sleep is what?
28—What do you call the front of an army?
31—Who is hero of a novel by Bulwer-Lytton?
33—Young goose is what?
34—What is a small, retired valley?
35—What engine of war is used for butting or battering?
36—What is a hind or doe?
38—Who was one of most important of Russian composers?
39—What steers a ship?
46—Who recently became bride of Laurence Olivier?
42—Who are the players whom fox tries to catch in certain game?
45—What is any long, very narrow opening?
46—What did Little Jack Horner find in his Christmas pie?
49—Bitter vetch is what?
51—Who is an Irish waif and hero of a Kipling novel?
53—British (abbr.).
55—What is another name for the palm lily?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

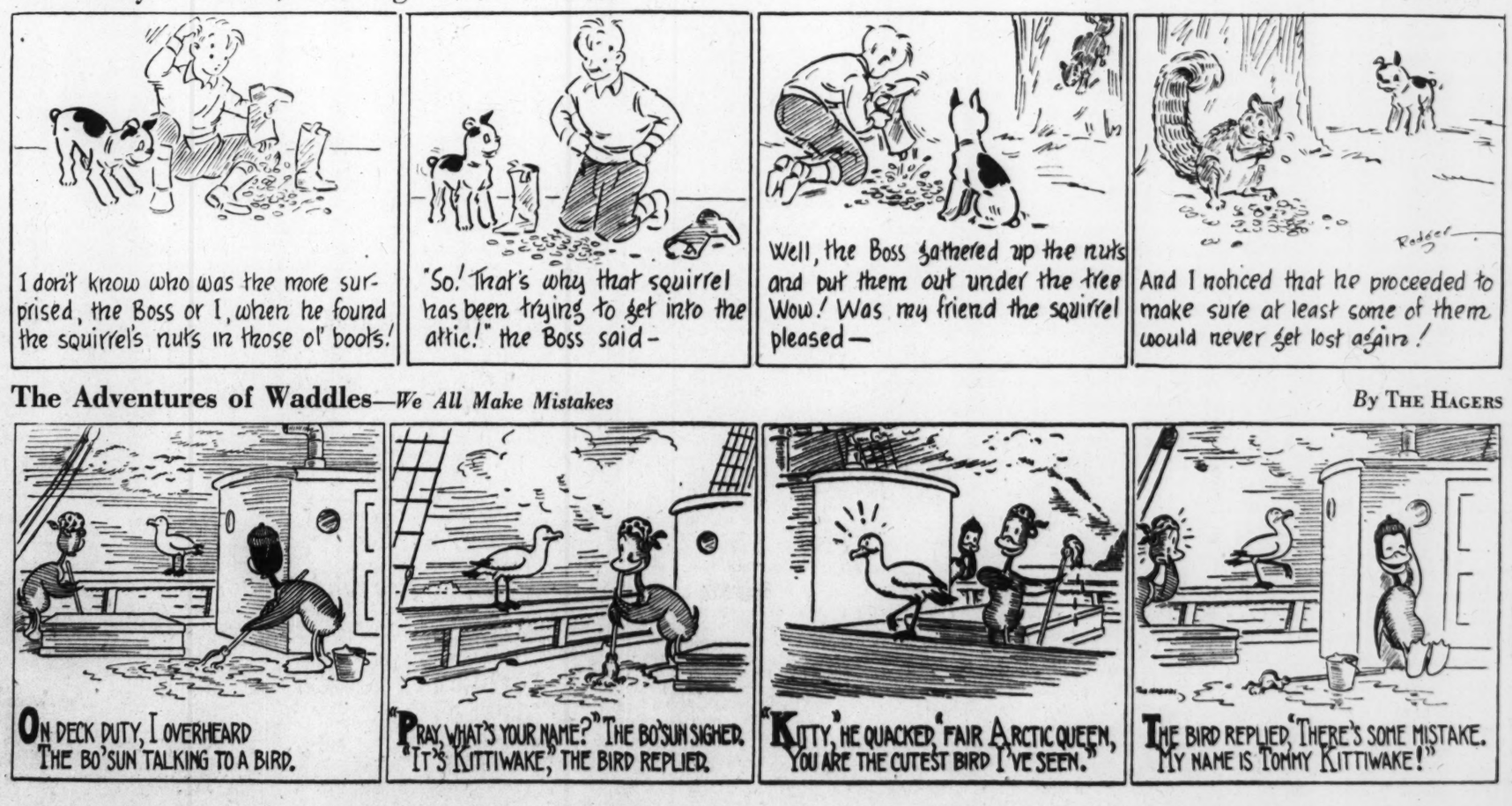
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well, Money Isn't Everything*

By Le Pelley


OH I NEARLY FORGOT — HERE'S YOUR ALLOWANCE
I JUST GOT MY ALLOWANCE.... NOW THE QUESTION IS —— — .
ARE YOU GOING TO PUT IT IN THE BANK — OR SPEND IT ?
BANK
THE BANK IDEA IS GOOD — BUT THERE'S A VERY SPECIAL MOVING PICTURE ——
HMM. OF COURSE, IF THE MONEY'S IN THE BANK YOU'LL HAVE SOMETHING FOR YOUR FUTURE!
BUT THEN, I BELIEVE ONE OUGHT TO HAVE SOME MEMORIES!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Everybody's Happy!*

By Rodgers


I don't know who was the more surprised, the Boss or I, when he found the squirrel's nuts in those ol' boots!
"So! That's why that squirrel has been trying to get into the attic!" the Boss said—
Well, the Boss gathered up the nuts and put them out under the tree Wow! Was my friend the squirrel pleased—
And I noticed that he proceeded to make sure at least some of them would never get lost again!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*We All Make Mistakes*

By The Hagers

ON DECK DUTY, I OVERHEARD THE BO'SUN TALKING TO A BIRD.
"PRAY, WHAT'S YOUR NAME?" THE BO'SUN SIGHED. "IT'S KITTIWAKE," THE BIRD REPLIED.
"KITTY," HE QUACKED, "FAIR ARCTIC QUEEN, YOU ARE THE CUTEST BIRD I'VE SEEN."
THE BIRD REPLIED, "THERE'S SOME MISTAKE. MY NAME IS TOMMY KITTIWAKE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Fundamental Failure

The great weakness of systems which deny free speech is that they do not prepare their people to hear the truth. The news furnishes good examples:

> BERLIN, Jan. 13 (AP)—With one brief exception, the German press has withheld from its readers any mention of the proposed United States law to give President Roosevelt broadened authority to lend aid to Britain.
>
> ROME, Jan. 13—Two months after taking command of the Italian forces in Albania, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu has been relieved of active duty. . . . No word has as yet reached the Italian people officially to confirm the claims of further Greek successes which foreign broadcasters have reported. (From a special dispatch to the *New York Herald Tribune*.)

The trouble with this is that sooner or later the truth breaks through. The process and its results are well described by a critic of German propaganda in the World War. After pointing out that Britain prepared her soldiers for "the terrors of war" while German propaganda scoffed at the enemy, he says:

> Thus the English soldier could not even for a moment have the impression that his country had taught him the wrong facts, something which was unfortunately the case to such an extent with the German soldier that he finally rejected everything that came from this side as "swindle" and "bunk."—("Mein Kampf," p. 235, Reynal & Hitchcock Edition.)

Why is Herr Hitler now repeating the very mistake he once criticized? Why are both Axis Powers prisoners of their own propaganda, chained by their own censorship? Because neither has recognized the real power of the truth or of man's inherent desire to know the facts of his surroundings.

Democracy in China

From time to time endeavors are made to insinuate a division into the ranks of the bloc of nations which for convenience we call democracies, by asserting that these are not all democratic in government but include some near approaches to dictatorship.

Such an accusation has occasionally been leveled toward the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China. Elsewhere it may be admitted that popular government does not always rise to the heights its friends desire for it. Also it is to be said that resistance to aggression forms the primary bond among anti-totalitarian countries. Nevertheless, there is a trueness of democratic aim which binds these nations together and which has lately been given expression by the leader of the free Chinese.

In an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, Randall Gould quoted Chiang Kai-shek as saying, "China has cast its lot irretrievably with the democracies. It chose this course before the present war and it will continue with the democratic course in the future." Raymond Gram Swing observed in a radio commentary that this statement was far more than mere platitude. He declared it reflected the fact that the Chinese had won a very real internal contest which came near pitting them against one another instead of against the Japanese invader.

Mr. Swing pointed out that although the Kuomintang is the one official party in China, there are divergent wings in it typified by the influence of landowners on one side and of the miscalled "Communists" on the other. Reopening of the Burma road and financial help from America and Britain gave these factions heart to co-operate again and the outlook is hopeful.

The existence of such forces—as indeed they exist in some form in every country—indicates the material with which the China of General Chiang must work, when peace will permit, to fashion a democracy. Chinese leaders have recognized that this will take time. The zeal of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was necessary in order to overthrow the ancient Empire and inaugurate the Republic. Yet the country came near reverting to monarchy under Yuan Shih-k'ai. The Kuomintang is committed to governing the country under a kind of tutelage which will pave the way for broadest and freest popular participation in government.

This aim in itself is enough to distinguish free China from regimes which glorify the supposed power of the autocratic sword. It makes a vast difference what goals are held before a people and what ideals are exalted in their sight.

A surplus of peanuts is now noted in the South. How about the Government putting a few hundred free circuses on the road?

That Question of Overtime

In a previous editorial it was pointed out that the question of a six-day week in defense production is mainly a question of overtime payment and it was suggested that the proper solution may depend on economic facts which are only now emerging.

So long as there are unemployed who might be hired, or even trained for hiring in the defense industries, the Federal wage and hour law provides an incentive for their re-employment. After all available labor is employed, any further increase of production will depend on a lengthening of hours for most if not all workers.

This, of course, is possible by paying overtime rates, just as some plants now are doing in operating six days a week. The objection is raised as it was by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the General Motors Corporation, in a recent correspondence with Col. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Wage and Hour Administrator, that time and a half for the sixth day adds approximately 8 per cent to labor costs as compared with straight time, if that were permissible, for a 48-hour week.

Mr. Sloan makes the argument that this increase in wage rates would constitute the start of the vicious circle of price inflation which all are anxious to avoid. Colonel Fleming has replied that if labor is to sacrifice some of its leisure time in the interests of defense, capital should be willing to make a corresponding sacrifice in terms of higher labor costs. He further asserted that General Motors profits last year amounted to nearly half as much as the company's total pay roll, and asked which factor is the more inflationary.

The demand of labor for overtime rates is based on several suppositions. One is that when production increases past a stage where overhead costs are covered, the profits of industry, for a time, rise very fast. Another is that if necessary the Government will pay higher prices for military supplies to cover the increased labor cost. A third assumption is that some kind of wartime inflation is inevitable and that labor should try to get ahead of the rise in cost of living rather than be caught behind it.

On the validity of this last assumption rests largely the case whether overtime should be paid for at an advanced rate or whether the straight-time work week should be extended. Wholesale prices in the United States have risen 6½ per cent since the outbreak of the war, and if this increase becomes reflected in retail costs there will be that much ground for higher wage payments in overtime.

Yet the payment of rapidly enhanced earnings to certain groups of workers, or to dividend receivers, tends to increase the demand for consumers' goods at the expense of millions of non-defense workers who will have to pay higher prices for them. If overtime wages must be paid, there should be the utmost effort by fiscal controls to hold down their further inflationary effect.

Democracy vs. Demagoguery

When Winston Churchill said that he was watching "with deep emotion the stirring processes" by which American democracy is preparing to give Britain the support to hold "the front line," he paid tribute to the ability of a free people to reach decisions by free discussion. On the whole, the American people are displaying a grasp of essentials which deserves that tribute. But some of the performances that have turned the hearings on the lend-lease bill into a sideshow evoke "deep emotion" which is far from admiration.

The witnesses before the House Foreign Relations Committee have testified with earnestness and dignity. But when some committee members indulge in such demagoguery, headline hunting, irrelevancies and buffoonery as to disgust fellow members, reporters and the public, the question must rise as to whether democratic processes can survive. Such a display of Nero's fiddling at a time when the world is afire is surely to be deprecated. We believe the vast majority of Americans do deeply disapprove. And the sideshow has not prevented the soberer and important parts of the hearing from carrying to the people the information they seek.

Democracy is strong enough to absorb even demagoguery—if there is time. The most disturbing feature of the hearings is the evidence that so many members of the Committee do not sense the fact that they are able to take time for such hearings only because the British bulwark still holds. We hope the people are adequately awake to that fact.

Our Readers Say—

Bulgaria Tries to Stay Out

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Bulgaria is going to keep on trying to stay out of the war. Hard pressed from without by neighbors and mighty empires, torn from within by fanatical agitators, eager to induce the Bulgarians to align themselves with one side or with the other, the nation is bewildered and frightened. They needed counsel. Their Prime Minister, Professor Bogdan Philoff, has given it to them in an effective and dignified manner. Standing at the point where Bulgaria seemed to be in greatest danger of invasion, the head of the government calmly and firmly stated that Bulgaria is determined to preserve its independence. He did not guarantee Bulgaria's security, but he gave much hope and assurance.

Bulgaria's southern neighbor is already in the war and Bulgaria's northern neighbor harbors a very strong Nazi army which appears determined to move south. Powerful Russia restlessly watches near Bulgaria's northeast border and on the southeast Turkey stands ready to act against Bulgaria at the first provocation.

Within the country rabid nationalists are vigorously and noisily urging Bulgaria to attack Greece, so as to "recover lost territories." Nazi agents help this propaganda. Communists also carry on a very widespread activity urging Bulgaria to join its great Slav brother and help create a Soviet world. Many other Bulgarians are appeasers and advise that Bulgaria simply submit to Nazi might. As is very easy to understand, Bulgaria's morale has been rather low.

The Prime Minister and scores of other national leaders have endeavored to restore faith, arouse courage and strengthen unity by assuring the people that King Boris's government is determined to proceed along the way of peace. Foreign systems must be rejected, the Prime Minister said, and boundary revision by force must be avoided. So the nation must keep cool, calm and united, shunning complications and provocations.

It was an appeal worthy of a learned, wise and balanced scholar and of a king whose only desire is to serve his nation and to further the cause of Balkan harmony.

Boston — M. R.

Income, Need, Brotherhood

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This war may ultimately force upon the United States of America what should have come forth voluntarily—the spirit of brotherhood.

The income of the United States is sufficient to care for the actual needs of its citizens, but this can be done only by sharing. We must do this and do it willingly. Going deeper into the public treasury year after year will not do it. It will bankrupt us as a nation, with nobody permanently benefited.

Selfishness and greed are wolves in the sheepfold of democracy. There must be a willingness to reduce hours, wages, and salaries, that each man may have the reward of legitimate labor, not dole.

Regardless of the turn that the war may take there is likelihood of there being a yet further reduction in employment in the United States if industrial products produced by very low-paid wages are put on the markets.

It is therefore expedient that as a nation we turn our hearts to the spirit of true democracy—true brotherhood—that possible emergencies of the disturbing present and possible future, may be readily absorbed, thus avoiding internal disruptions which such conditions could easily produce. W.

Grand Junction, Colo.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Greasing the Pole

Hector the Hermit

He showed up at our road camp a day or two after we had established ourselves at Big Creek in Monterey County. He was lean and hungry and willing to work for his bread. He looked to be at least three-quarters Airedale and we called him Hector.

We were State engineers, sent into the wilderness to lay a line for the last hundred miles of what is now the Roosevelt Highway—that difficult stretch from Big Sur down to San Simeon which took awhile to conquer.

Hector attached himself to us, scouting daily with the cross-section party, preceding the swamper into tangled brush and matted undergrowth that had never before felt the touch of a woodsman's ax.

Before the first day's work was done the big Airedale proved his value. Sniffing ahead of the crew as they hewed and hacked at the bristly thickets of oak and chaparral he warned us effectively against one of the most constant dangers we were to encounter in that section—rattlesnakes.

Here the rocky coast country, barren of any but the sparest vegetation, was snake-infested, a worthy rival of Arizona's famous Rattlesnake Gorge.

We soon learned to trust Hector's judgment; to give ample room for combat. We'd see the big dog's body stiffen. Then before we could locate the enemy, Hector would spring. His springs were invariably accurate.

Without doubt but for the Airedale's alertness, many of us would have been struck as we worked through the scraggly brush up and down cliffs where there was no trail, where likely we were the first white men to travel.

A pat on the head, a biscuit from the lunch box, and the faithful fellow would be off in search of another enemy coil. Perhaps each one was just another thrill for him.

Back at camp he ate with us. But he wasn't at all the ordinary tramp dog, accepting a meal and disappearing before another day began. Hector worked and ate and slept like any other member of the location party. With certain reservations he even submitted to our clumsy caresses. He did a man's work and took for granted he was welcome in the outfit.

When our work at Big Creek was finished, our efforts to persuade the half-wild dog to go back to civilization with us proved futile. Haughtily he refused a place in the small fishing boat which came to take us to Monterey. With no semblance of regret he rejected half a dozen proffered homes. One of my most poignant recollections of those weeks in the Santa Lucia Mountains is of our stalwart canine companion standing atop a cliff bidding our boat an aloof farewell.

For my initial trip over the new highway I hope to choose a still; moonlit night so that I may listen carefully for the baying of a lonesome dog off in the hills from Big Creek. If I'm lucky I may see again our old friend Hector, lone hermit in a rapidly vanishing wilderness. *¿Quién sabe?* E. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Labor's Emancipation

By Frank L. Perrin

Through the timely realization that political, religious and social freedom must be preserved and safeguarded in America, and that this freedom must be defended and measurably restored to peoples elsewhere in the world, powerful elements of organized labor in the United States have, without recourse to violence or armed threats, emancipated themselves from willing or unwilling servitude and endured obedience to the dictates of ambitious masters. This separation, if so it can be termed, would not have been thought possible a few years ago. Jealousies within the opposing ranks of labor had seemed to strengthen and cement once flagging loyalties to a leadership which had failed to arouse and retain the confidence of the less skillful and less indispensable workers. But with the advent of Mr. John L. Lewis and the unionizing of thousands who had not sought the protection of the American Federation of Labor, a stronger and seemingly impregnable force appeared to have been formed to oppose so-called capitalistic employers.

This tremendous increase in the numerical strength of the unions quite naturally inspired a boldness and ruthlessness which led the exploiters of what momentarily was regarded as a new power or factor in the economic world to impose extraordinary and extravagant demands. It is regrettable, but not entirely unexplainable, that inept and timid state and national administrators were indifferent to dangers of the situation or too politically-minded to oppose, at the outset, the threats and demands which led to the so-called sit-down strikes. The past masters in the diplomacy of labor unionism looked with disfavor upon the tactics of the ambitious mentor of the misguided fledglings. They saw, or believed they saw, the beginning of a campaign which would result in the undoing of much that was constructive and helpful in the administrations of Samuel Gompers and William Green.

* * *

The tacit enlistment of the people of the United States in the undertaking to give all possible "aid short of war" to Great Britain and the cause of democracy has, apparently, inspired a predominant element in the ranks of unionized labor to disregard all inhibitions which, if observed, would tend to slow down the operation of vital industries engaged in the manufacture of needed war materials. The defiance of imposed union labor regulations is not yet general or unanimous. But as it is discovered that popular sympathy is on the side of those workers who are courageous enough to put patriotism above allegiance to factional leaders, it is virtually certain that unless opposing labor dictators revise their code, they will discover that their prestige is destroyed and their camps are deserted.

The American workman, native-born or adopted, is able, thanks to an enlightened and informative public press, the radio, the church, and the public forum, to contrast his way of life, his liberties, his freedom of conscience and freedom of religion, with the conditions which have been imposed upon his brothers and cousins in lands upon which the blight of dictatorial authority has fallen. He is awakened, perhaps, to the realization that in the system of overlordship to which he has heretofore given loyal but sometimes inquisitive allegiance there has grown up suddenly and unexpectedly, something akin to that vicious and cruelly abitrary dictatorial authority which is imposing itself upon peoples who failed or refused to awaken to a realization of threatened dangers.

* * *

This same American observer, compelled by events to become a thinker for himself, possibly has already discovered that the system of regulatory control, of bargaining, as it affects hours, pay, apprenticeships, and immunities, may possibly have weakened the very industrial and economic structure which he hoped and imagined he was defending. It is quite generally admitted, now that a real crisis is faced, that in the single matter of regulating and restricting apprenticeships the labor unions have rendered a decided and almost fatal disservice to industry. It is no answer to this indictment that it has been left to trade schools to educate and train the boys and girls of America in the mechanical arts. A precision tool maker, a carpenter, a bricklayer, a printer, a steel and iron moulder, must have the practical experience which only the producing shop or factory affords.

Experts who are looking for and analyzing the so-called "bottlenecks" in the industries engaged in producing defensive munitions will find, no doubt, that many constrictions are due to the scarcity of expert artisans. Labor, wisely and unselfishly directed, could have supplied these.

The Wide Horizon

Japan Moves With the West

By William Henry Chamberlin

Geographically the wars in Europe and in Asia are some 10,000 miles apart. But politically they are closely linked.

For many years Japan's conception of what it can do in the Orient has been largely determined by what has been happening in the West. The recent tripartite alliance between Japan, Germany, and Italy was foreshadowed by the Anti-Comintern Pact, concluded between the same Powers, in November, 1936. Although at the time this pact was regarded as directed against the Soviet Union, it also possessed anti-British implications and looked toward a closer co-operation between the European Fascist Powers and Japan in the Orient.

Japan's decision to risk an "all-out" war with China in 1937 was taken only after a careful survey of the international horizon. The omens were all favorable. America was strongly isolationist. The Soviet military power seemed seriously weakened by the execution of many leading Generals of the Red Army. Great Britain and France were so preoccupied with the growing German threat in Europe that they could not afford to become involved in a Far Eastern war.

* * *

This reckoning was borne out. There was no foreign large-scale intervention on China's behalf. Where the Japanese miscalculated was in the length and stubbornness of the Chinese resistance. Individual Japanese moves during the war in China were closely correlated with the events in Europe. For more than a year the Japanese permitted supplies to reach China by way of Hong Kong and Canton. Then came the Czechoslovak crisis and the agreement of Munich, which conveyed to Japan the impression that Great Britain and France had lost the will to resist aggression. Almost immediately the attack on Canton was launched.

One might have expected that Japan would have become still bolder when Europe passed from the threat of war into an actual state of war. Actually Japanese policy under the Abe and Yonai Cabinets during the period from the outbreak of hostilities to the fall of France was discreet and reserved. The Soviet-German pact was a source of shock and consternation to Tokyo. And Japan was watching the trend of the war.

The fall of France strongly weighted the balance in Japan in favor of the more aggressive and adventurous groups. A new Cabinet, headed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, introduced a number of totalitarian features into domestic Japanese political life. The Germans in Tokyo became more numerous and more influential. Finally, on Sept. 27, 1940, Japan did what it had refused to do, under considerable pressure, in 1939; it concluded an out-and-out alliance with Germany and Italy. The half-hearted talks which had been proceeding between the American Ambassador, Joseph Clark Grew, and the former Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, ceased altogether. American-Japanese relations reached what is perhaps a record high point of tension.

* * *

Now the sensitive Japanese barometer has recorded another change in the European political and military climate. Japan's move to climb on the Axis bandwagon, like Italy's entrance into the war, was based on the assumption that England was doomed, and that rich colonial spoils were lying around to be picked up for the asking. The British continued resistance, the Italian reverses in Africa and Albania, the American program of preparedness have all induced some degree of caution in Tokyo. Foreign Minister Matsuoka began to balance himself on a delicate tightrope, qualifying affirmations of Japanese loyalty to its Axis allies by saying Japan alone would be the judge of whether it would enter the European war.

This close dependence of Japan on the course of events in the West is something to be borne in mind in considering the elements of American political, military, and naval strategy. It would be definitely short-sighted for America to become so absorbed in Far Eastern strategic problems as to slacken appreciably its aid to Great Britain in Europe. For the fate of Hong Kong and Singapore and Batavia is inextricably bound up with the fate of Great Britain.

If England stands and finally emerges a victor in the war, these Far Eastern key points may never be attacked, and can be recovered, even if they should have temporarily fallen into the hands of Japan. If England falls, on the other hand, the defense of these Far Eastern outposts of Empire would be difficult, perhaps impossible. And Japanese aggressiveness will wax and wane in pretty close relation to the fortunes of war for Great Britain in Europe.

Mirror of World Opinion

Where the Wealthy Pay Least

Prof. I. S. Adams, speaking before the National Tax Association in 1922, stressed "the seriousness of the social problem that is likely to be created if there arises in this country a situation in which the wealthiest men—the men most able to bear taxation—get themselves, by reason of the existence of these tax-free bonds, into an isle of safety, in which they are absolutely sheltered from the burden of supporting Government, to which, as Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court has said, they owe their protection, and in some senses their lives."

When the good professor spoke, the volume of tax-free bonds constituting "an isle of safety" for "the wealthiest men" was very small—compared to what it is today.—*Cleveland Press.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 620 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr, 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1.
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand	46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, JANUARY 18, 1941*

Wide World

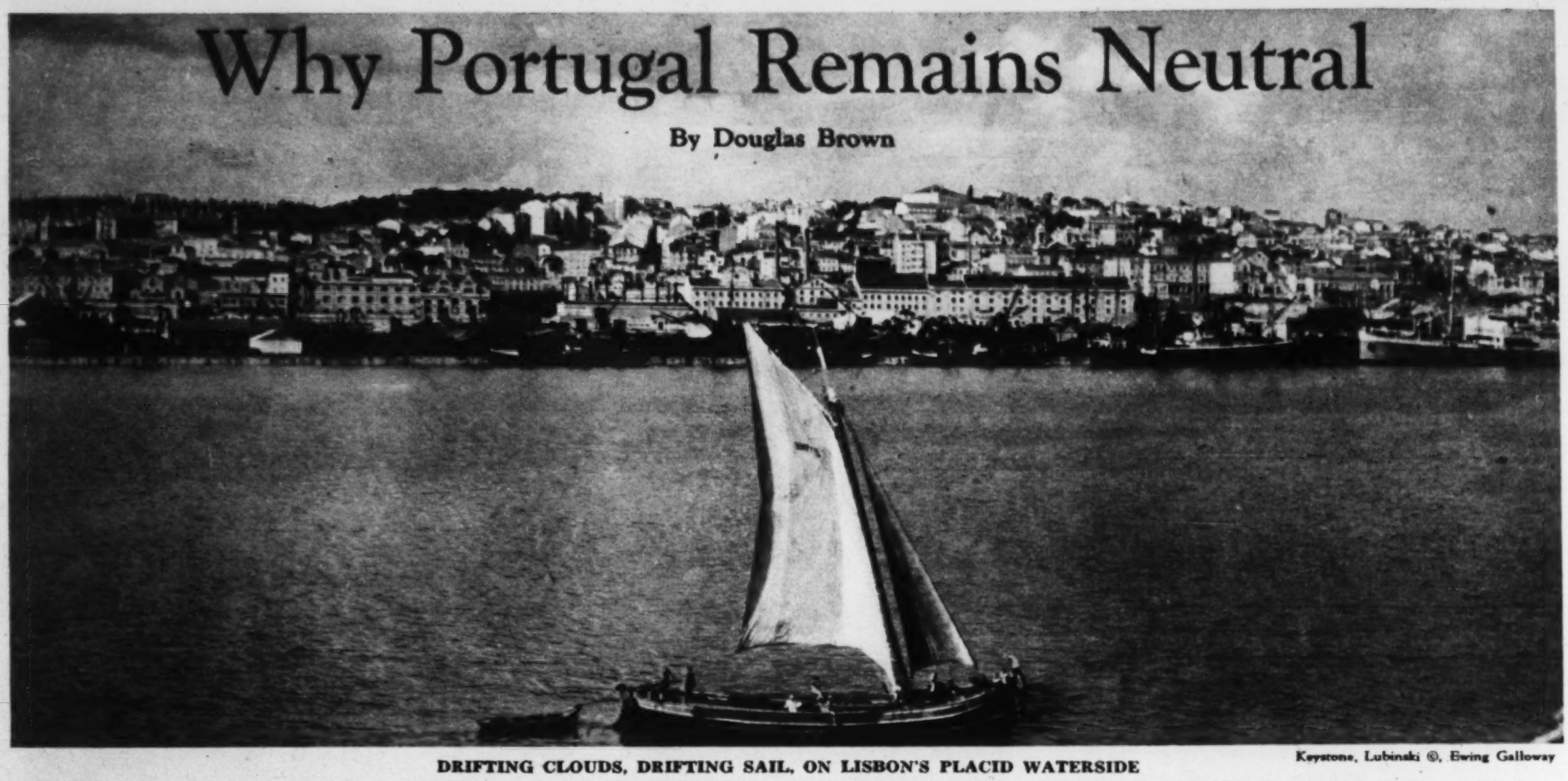
FOR A TWO-OCEAN NAVY. THE U. S. SEAPLANE TENDER ALBEMARLE NEARS COMPLETION AT CAMDEN, N. J. *See Page 3.*

WHY PORTUGAL REMAINS NEUTRAL • *By Douglas Brown* • Page Two

AVILA CAMACHO: CONSOLIDATOR OF MEXICO • *By Betty Kirk* • Page Five

Why Portugal Remains Neutral

By Douglas Brown



Keystone, Lubinski ©, Ewing Galloway

DRIFTING CLOUDS, DRIFTING SAIL, ON LISBON'S PLACID WATERSIDE

The Fortunes of War Have Made Portugal's Principal Port the Neutrals' Gateway to the European Continent. The Sail Freighter Blends a Rakish Mediterranean Appearance With Prosaic Western Characteristics

IN THE OVERCROWDED cafés of Lisbon, thronged with unaccustomed thousands of refugees from all over Europe, you will hear the story of how it happens that Portugal today is still neutral. When Hitler met General Franco in San Sebastian last October, to decide the fate of the whole Iberian Peninsula, Portugal's own dictator, Dr. Antonio de Oliviera Salazar, sent the following telegram to the Nazi Führer:

"If you invade Spain and Portugal, we shall not resist. But I warn you, you will be sorry if you make such a tragic blunder —the same fatal mistake that Napoleon made, and that paved the way for his ultimate downfall. There is just barely enough food in Spain and Portugal to feed ourselves. If your soldiers come in, we shall all starve together."

Hitler—so the story goes—was so deeply impressed by this message from a fellow dictator, with its warning reference to his favorite historical character, Bonaparte, that he abandoned, or at least postponed indefinitely, his scheme for taking over Spain and Portugal. This is the tale you hear whispered on the broad, busy boulevards and the narrow, bustling streets of Lisbon. How much of it is fact and how much fancy is anybody's guess. Nowhere in the world does one hear so many political rumors as in Portugal. Crowded as it is with people of all nationalities, with travelers and refugees trying to get through almost the only doorway from the flaming old world to the new, Lisbon in particular has become the perfect setting for spy stories, for reports of international intrigue. There is no doubt that underneath much romantic fiction is a lot of actual fact that is even stranger.

For instance, there is the real story behind the popular version recounted above to explain Hitler's failure to go into Spain and Portugal. You will not hear it on the street corners, under the palm and pepper trees of Lisbon's lazy avenues, but in the embassies and diplomatic circles of the Portuguese capital. Just about a week before the historic but abortive meeting with Hitler at San Sebastian, Salazar quietly slipped out of Lisbon and, under cover of the most complete secrecy, met General Franco in a conveniently isolated spot halfway between Madrid and the Portuguese frontier. Here the two Iberian dictators held a conference lasting several days. They thrashed out thoroughly the many thorny problems troubling Hispanic-Portuguese relations. Above all, they agreed on a united attitude toward the Nazis.

Thus, in a joint master move, Dr. Salazar and General Franco neatly cut the ground from under the feet of their visitor. Hitler's trump card at San Sebastian was to be an offer to General Franco to unite Portugal to Spain—an old Spanish ambition. By getting together and agreeing to stay apart, but to cooperate, the two Iberian leaders forestalled and disarmed this scheme.

So that—according to the reports one hears in rumor-laden Lisbon—is why Portugal is still, in all probability, the most completely neutral country in Europe.

There are other countries as anxious to keep out of war, but conflict rages so fiercely around them that they seem already part of the battlefield. Portugal still remains outside the sphere of influence of either side, or, rather, is at the point where the two spheres neatly intersect. Equilibrium, if precarious, is maintained.

On the other hand, Portugal, as part of the Iberian Peninsula, is dependent to some extent on decisions taken in, or forced upon, Madrid. As a Latin and Roman Catholic dictatorship, Portugal owes no special allegiance to the democratic principles which Great Britain professes. As a small and virtually defenseless power, Portugal has naturally been impressed by the fate of the countries which have unsuccessfully tried to resist the German arms.

But the scales are balanced on the other side. There is a long-standing antagonism between the Portuguese and the Spaniards which precludes any automatic assimilation by one of the other's foreign policies. The Portuguese dictatorship is a theocracy which places the family above the State, and is, therefore, ideologically, at the opposite pole from Naziism and Fascism. Above all, the Portuguese Empire rests now entirely on British sea power, so that the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance—Europe's most ancient alliance—though so far uninvoked in the present struggle, is still a potential force.

A country where there is such a delicate balance of foreign influences, a country which is separated by a wide and would-be neutral neighbor from the actual theater of war, has the special duty and privilege at this time to preserve what can be preserved of the deeper values of European civilization.

Portugal showed itself well fitted for this important rôle in last year's double centenary celebrations marking the foundation of Portugal in 1140, when Affonso Henriques beat back the Moors, and alsb marking the restoration of the nation's independence in 1640, after 60 years of subjugation to the Spanish Crown. The many ceremonies, curtailed and bereft of foreign visitors though they were, showed that Portugal, in celebrating its own history, was honoring just those qualities of Europeanism which render the most spectacular Continental conquests transitory after all.

In June, 1940, just about the time the national exhibition was opened, there came a dramatic opportunity for a modern expression of loyalty to the European ideal. It was then that the stream of war refugees burst across the frontiers, and ex-kings, millionaires, Riviera idlers, Jews, Flemish peasants, Allied statesmen, impoverished British subjects, came pouring in. All were treated with a generosity that was in startling contrast to the heartlessness which, for the moment, seems to have gripped the rest of the Continent.

Meanwhile, Lisbon, where the American Clipper meets the European air liners, became the junction of Europe for the more moneyed travelers—became, in fact, the only truly cosmopolitan city in the Old World.

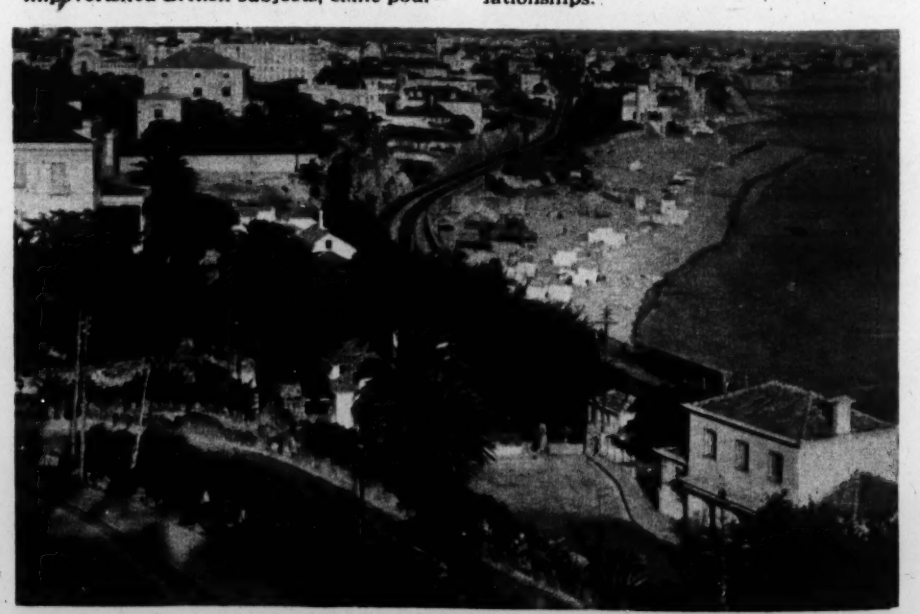
Into this narrow channel are now concentrated all the free intellectual contacts between the two hemispheres, just as most of the trade was concentrated there in the seventeenth century. It is but the latest phase of Portugal's rôle as the instrument of historical processes in the wider world.

Yet in itself Portugal remains a small, compact, peasant nation, subject to those economic ills to which such communities are peculiarly liable in times of international upheaval. Dr. Oliveira Salazar's corporative state has many internal problems to contend with, even though Adolf Hitler's legions may never cross the Pyrenees. Financial rectitude has been his watchword, and it still is, though today the sardine market has shrunk alarmingly, and cork and wine offer uncertain markets.

Portuguese economy since the Methuen Treaty has been built up on the assumption of a considerable and specialized flow of trade with Great Britain. A check in that flow might bring disaster; but, fortunately, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare is aware that the commercial health of Portugal is a British strategic interest of the first importance. The future is dependent on the course of the war in the Mediterranean.

Many outside observers believe that the best policy for Portugal, when peace comes again, will be that political outlook, uncovered and modernized rather than introduced by Dr. Salazar, which draws realism from the soil and idealism from the philosophy of family and social relationships.

ROCIO SQUARE, LISBON'S FLOWER MARKET



ON THE COSTA DO SOL, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL

Frank Knox: The Navy's Roughrider

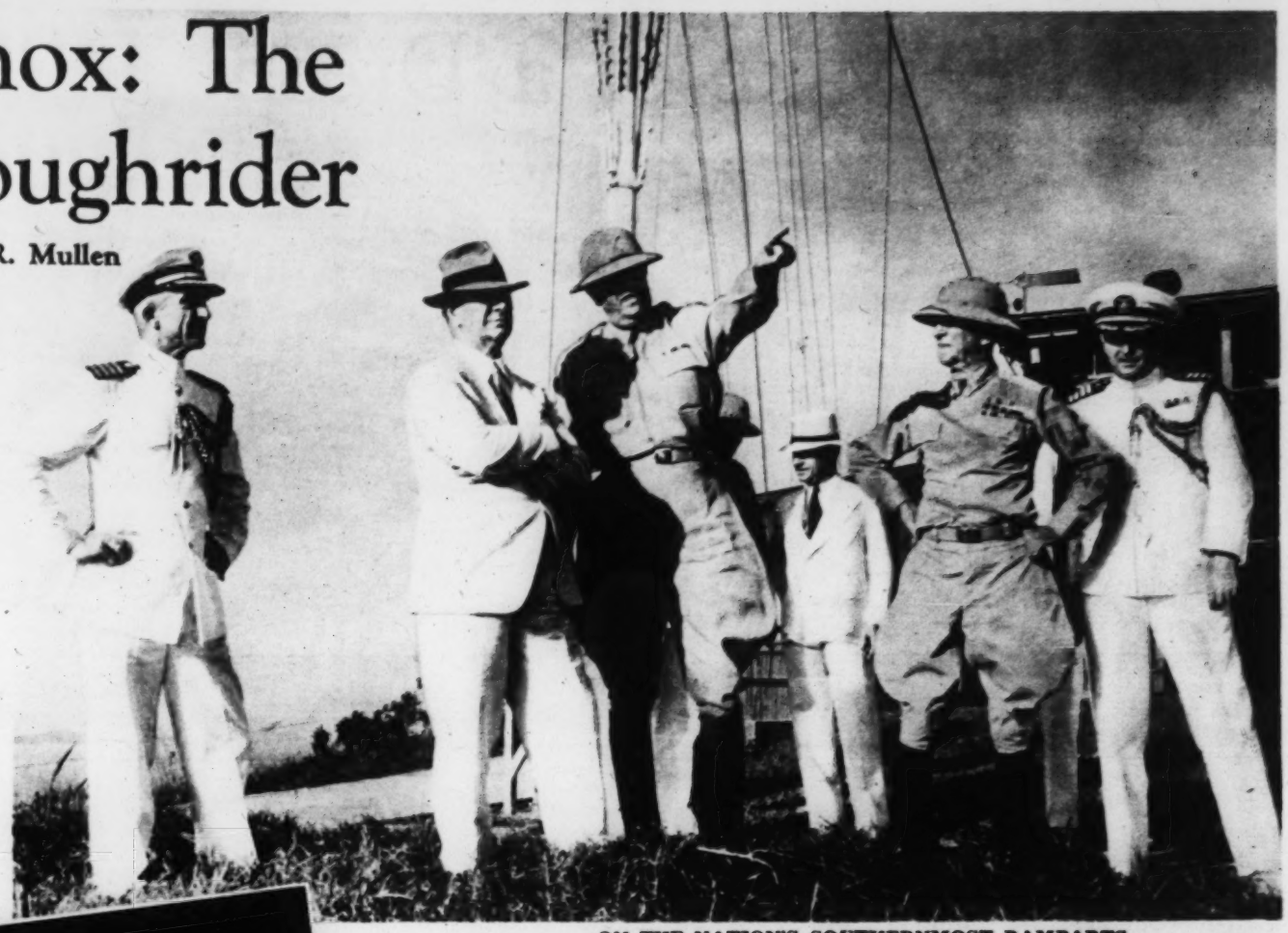
By Robert R. Mullen

SOMEONE ONCE REMARKED that Frank Knox charged up San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt, and has been charging up one hill or another ever since. It was facetious, of course, but you get something of the same impression these days when you see him bursting out of the new Lockheed bomber that is his official transport as United States Secretary of the Navy.

And this impression is heightened when almost the first words of this 5 foot 9 bundle of energy with a fondness for brown serge suits that blend with his sandy (once red) hair are: "I've been putting a little drive into getting the fleet ready!"

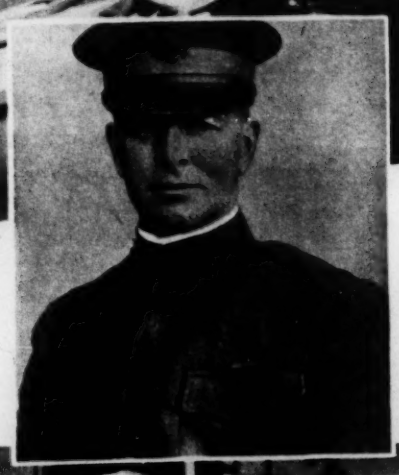
Before he walks six steps to the waiting Admiral's car he tells you that all the contracts for the 70 per cent expansion of the United States Navy have been let, that the Navy is a year ahead of its building program, that new ships are coming off the ways at the rate of one every 12 days, that already the Navy has the greatest fire power of any fleet on the seas!

And no sooner has he thrust himself against the car cushion than he is reeling off figures concerning his supplementary



ON THE NATION'S SOUTHERNMOST RAMPARTS

Secretary Knox Inspecting the Panama Canal Defenses From an Antiaircraft Battery Position on Jungle Hill. Maj.-Gen. Sanderford Jarman, Commander of the Panama Coast Artillery, Points Out Defensive Positions to the Naval Chief. At Mr. Knox's Right Stands His Naval Aide, Capt. Morton L. Deyo. Brig.-Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, Governor of the Canal Zone, Is Shown in the Background in Civilian Dress. The Helmeted Soldier in the Right Foreground Is Lieut.-Gen. Daniel van Voorhis, Commander of the Panama Canal Department; at His Left Is Capt. A. S. Hickey, Chief of Staff of the 15th Naval District



position as one of President Roosevelt's "Big Four" in co-ordinating the national defense effort.

"I think we're getting into the swing now," he says; "why, look, down in East Hartford, those Pratt & Whitney engines, you know. They turned out 100,000 horsepower in 1939, 1,000,000 horsepower in 1940. This year it will be 2,000,000. Think of the plants to be built, the men to be trained. That's what is being done!"

Frank Knox is regarded by many Americans as a good man for the Naval Secretaryship and Defense Commission post, not only because he has plenty of "drive" himself, plus the ability to transmit large portions of it to others, but, chiefly, because he so vividly sees the need of having the strongest possible first line of defense. Since 1933, when he went to Europe and investigated the totalitarian way of doing things, Frank Knox, through his potent Chicago Daily News and through speeches up and down the land, has been warning Americans of the dangers implicit in the rise of the dictators.

He was one of the first to insist that the thought of totalitarianism and the idea of democracy are irreconcilable; that there isn't room enough in the world for both; that appeasement is futile; that there can be no peace while the would-be masters flourish their chains before free men. Others have seen the inevitable clash as clearly as Secretary of the Navy Knox; few have made as much stir about it. You might even call him the American Churchill.

They said Frank Knox was an alarmist when, as Republican vice-presidential candidate in 1936, he used his hard-working odessy by train as a 22,000-mile-long sounding board for "wake-up, America" philippics. Within an hour after he boarded the long, green campaign special railroad car near his summer home in Manchester, N. H., he was out on the rear platform addressing an early morning crowd of Lowell textile workers on the European situation.

It sounded strange in those days, two years before Munich, three years before Vichy. Those mill hands were more acutely interested just then in the WPA and the CIO. Hardly anyone—except Frank Knox—expected that within four years these mills would be pressed into day and night activity making cloth for uniforms.

Frank Knox in 1936 was blocking back on a not very flashy political team, but he faithfully dogged on over the spur tracks, to the afternoon ball park rallies, the evening radio speeches, and through all the rest of the punctilio of that rather bleak campaign. For he is a fighting man.

Frank Knox has had a long career, a strenuous one, and, mostly, his course has been upward. He was born in Boston on New Year's day, 1874. His father was a Scot who had come to Boston from New Brunswick as a boy. His mother was English. She brought her family up in the strict Congregationalist code. A depression cleaned the Knox family out in Boston and they moved, while Frank was still a baby, to Grand Rapids, Mich., where the father opened a small market, and betrayed his Scotch ancestry by being too liberal with credit.

Young Frank worked his way through Alma College, a little Presbyterian school in Michigan, by the usual hodge podge of jobs demanded by the Horatio Alger tradition. It was there he met Annie Reid, who became Mrs. Frank Knox a few years later.

Enlistment in the Rough Riders and the association with T. R. followed immediately after college. His letters home from Cuba had been published in the Grand Rapids papers and had attracted notice, so, when he was mustered out, he found himself offered a reporter's job on the Herald as a $10 a week cub. In one year he rose to become City Editor at $15 weekly. A year later he became Circulation Manager at $22 a week, and doubled the paper's circulation by being one of the first in the Nation to offer that tin receptacle for mail and papers so familiar on the rural routes.

Then, with John Muehling, a printer, he bought a moribund weekly up in the Soo for $3,000, mostly borrowed. The Soo boomed and so did Knox and Muehling. Frank Knox was in state politics up to the hilt, promoting Theodore Roosevelt's Bull Moose campaign, electing Governors, and crusading in his paper. At the end of ten busy years they sold their Sault Ste. Marie Evening News for $50,000, and moved to New Hampshire where they established the Manchester Leader. In time they bought out their opposition, and today have a thriving morning and evening paper in a trim shop and building, a substantial, successful venture.

There was an intermission for the World War. Frank Knox at 43 enlisted as a private, was sent to officers training camp, emerged a captain, was offered a Colonelcy at a desk job in Washington, turned it down, went to France as a Major in charge of a horse and mule ammunition supply battalion, and came back to Manchester a Colonel.

Before Colonel Knox moved into Manchester, several thousand Boston newspapers were sold there every day. Within a short time William Randolph Hearst, whose Boston American had probably suffered most from the exclusion, began to observe Colonel Knox. What he saw he liked. In 1927, Mr. Hearst persuaded Colonel Knox to undertake the publishing of the Hearst Boston papers at a salary of $52,000 a year. Colonel Knox made such a success in Boston that Mr. Hearst promoted him to general managership of all

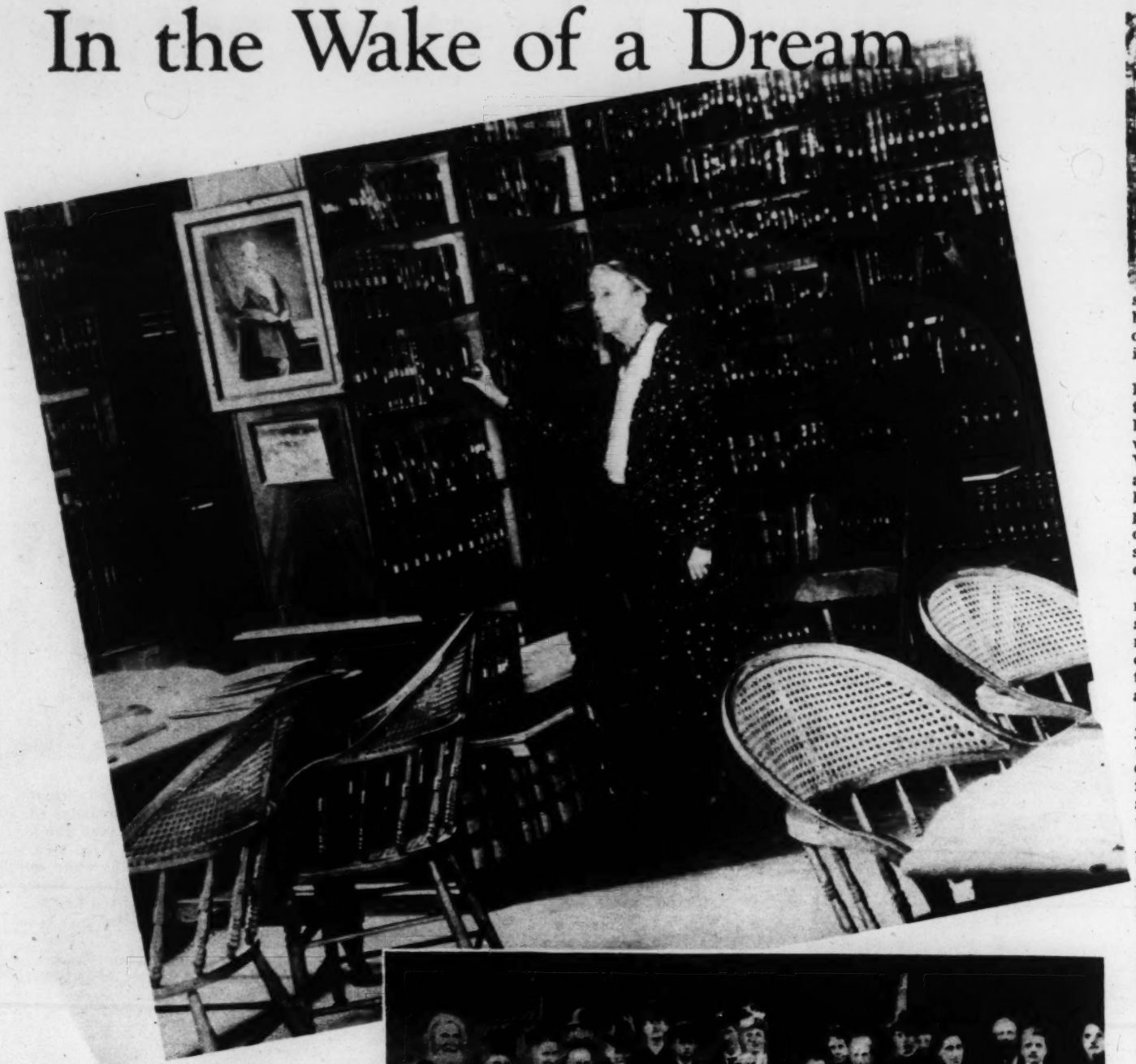
(Continued on page 12)

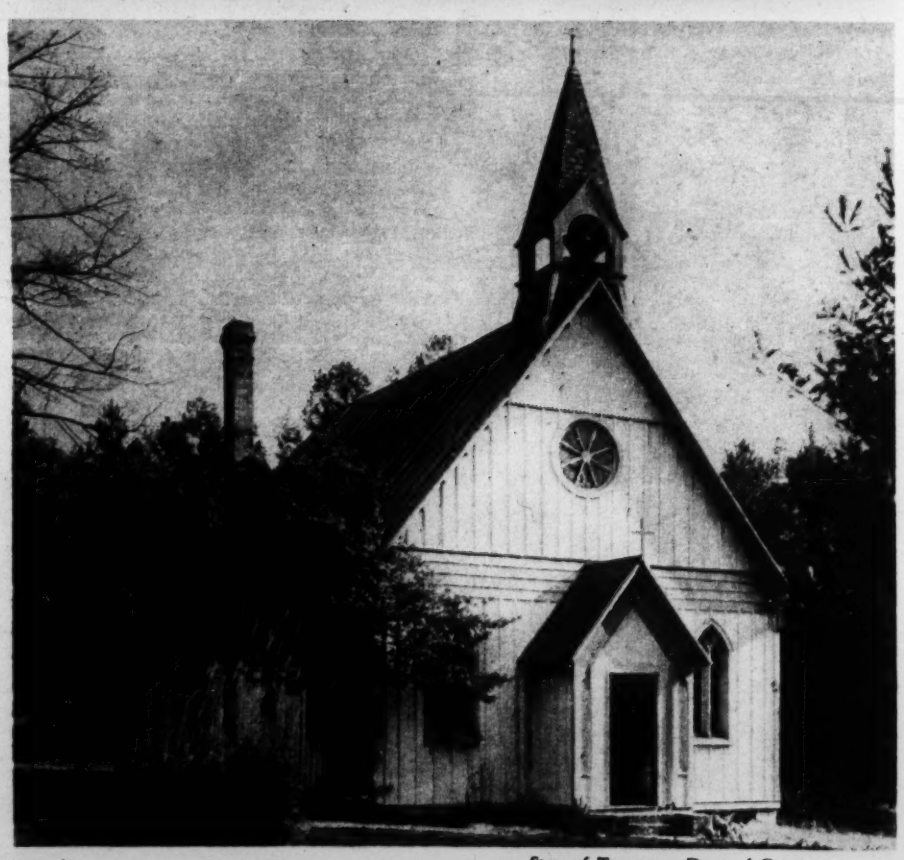
Wide World, Harris & Ewing

FROM SOLDIER TO WEBFOOT

Secretary Knox (Top) Testifying Before a Congressional Committee, as a Member of the Staff of the 78th Division, Camp Dix, 1917; and in Conference With Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. (Left), and William S. Knudsen, Chairman of the National Defense Advisory Commission

In the Wake of a Dream





State of Tennessee, Dept. of Conservation

LEGACIES OF THE GLORY THAT WAS RUGBY

The Library (Top) and Some of Its Thousands of Rare First Editions; Some of the Early Colonists of Rugby Are Shown in the Group; the Episcopal Church at Rugby (Above) Just As It Was When Attended by British Noblemen

By R. H. Markham

Rugby, Tennessee

AS YOU WANDER among the rice fields of Egypt, traveling from wretched village to wretched village, you suddenly come upon a gigantic statue of Rameses, as it reclines in the mud. It is three millenniums old. If you should pierce through a deserted forest thicket in the uninhabited southern end of wild Albania, you might suddenly find yourself walking down a well-paved ancient street, lined on each side with marble statues. The contrast is startling. You would have to travel a long way before finding a place so near like fairyland.

I was reminded of these places when I visited Rugby, Tennessee, for it, also, presents striking contrasts. In the first place, the name itself commands your attention. Round about are Deer Lodge, Huntsville, Oneida, Wartburg, Allardt, then suddenly the classic Rugby. You pass along picturesque highway No. 27, riding between two lines of glaring road signs, gaudy cabin camps and rather drab old farmhouses, when suddenly you come to a side road leading to Rugby. You wonder how a Rugby fell into such a setting.

* * *

When you leave the thoroughfare and come on a gravel road through lonely forests to Rugby, you wonder still more. This area in northern Tennessee is literally the backwoods. The houses are scattered, and black from years of rain. Fields are small. Forests have swallowed up the hamlets. If you should ever see a light gleaming amid the trees, it would come from a kerosene lamp, or candle, or pine knot. Here and there along the trails you would find brave little wooden churches, browning as decaying leaves, and if you should look into the records, you would find their members bear such names as Reuben, Calvin, Hezekiah, Abraham, Jacob, Jehoshaphat, Deborah, Rebecca, Sarah, Jemima. Rugged names, rugged faces, rugged lives. Not far away is the town of Pioneer; it seems to fit in.

But how did aristocratic Rugby find its way into these stern, harsh, dissenting woods?

As you come into the town y u find a wide, well-kept yard surrounding a beautiful Episcopal church. Grand trees spread their protecting arms over it. Within is a sweet-toned little organ as fresh and vibrant and gently earnest as when installed six decades ago. Half a century has only added to the rich, soft beauty of the altar decorations. The stately pews invite to rest, reassurance, worship.

The library across the way from the lovely Episcopal church is another revelation. It is Rip Van Winkle in books. It is like the contents of a cornerstone that was laid by Grover Cleveland or Queen Victoria. It sprang up full grown 60 years ago and was embalmed as soon as it was born. You see it there today, beautifully preserved, exquisitely dressed, with the old bouquets still in its hands. They are somewhat withered, but still retain their color and fragrance.

If you should go in, sit down, and read, you would completely lose yourself in the 1870's. You'd pick up old magazines, old papers, old books, look at old cartoons, read old jingles, be carried through old tirades, watch old politicians attack one another, observe old crusaders (for jobs) assault old rascals (who had jobs), and you'd wonder why we keep writing things. Why not just republish old issues, each decade? Ardent Romeos, furious politicians, noble preachers, are still saying the same things they did in the Rugby Library in 1880.

The Librarian, too, is altogether timeless. She long ago ceased to grow old. She serves gratis—not for the honor, but for the love of the books, of Rugby, of England, of thoughts, and of dreams.

She lives in a big house up the road from the library. Of course, it's old. Everything in Rugby is old. Her house has an enormous front yard, shaded with magnificent trees and filled with grass that is never cut. It's Rip Van Winkle grass. It's like Carlyle's beard. The back yard is also large, filled with trees and skirted by a deep brook, hidden by the woods. You can't see nor hear the brook. You know it must be there, for it belongs there. It's like culture, tradition, convention; you feel their presence. It's like England. You know only England can have planted Rugby in these backwoods.

* * *

The Librarian's house is worn, battered, and transcendental. It is above pride or prejudice, vanity or humility. The ancient roof leaks, but it doesn't care. Its only inmates are two graying ladies, who come by summer, but it doesn't care. Whether clocks tick or are silent, whether tea kettles cluck in the kitchen or wild winds rattle at the windows, whether sunshine engulfs it or furious rain deluges it, the house is still serene. It was built by a noble English lord and is far beyond the vicissitudes of time or weather. It has found Nirvana.

But not its mistress, the Librarian. To be sure, she is free from worries and worldly cares. However, she has attained this blissful state, not by stifling wants, but by sublimating them. She lives in a realm of ethereal ecstasies. There is no grocery store in Rugby and the Librarian has neither car nor buggy, not even a bicycle. She doesn't raise cabbages, either, in her retreat. She must write letters, which the rural mailman takes to the nearest grocer, who at his convenience delivers the desired edibles. So there are meager days among the abounding ones.

But such things are of no importance, for the Librarian, a Yankee lady transplanted in Tennessee, is not the slave of an ice box or pantry shelf or pork barrel. She lives on the wit and humor of the ages, the philosophy of the masters, the beauty that was Greece, the glory that was Rome, the nobility that is England, the bright hope that is America. Her empire is books and thoughts; memories and wise sayings. They, of course, are timeless. For them, 1940 is as 940; before noon as after noon; a backwoods as Broadway. In that realm one's happiness does not depend on who will be elected butter queen or onion queen, whether stocks rise or fall, whether Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones is made sheriff. Not that the Librarian is indifferent, or that she is lacking in vivacity and rapture. She is wise, spirited, and rich. She knows all the beauty queens since Sheba and all the clever politicians since Absalom. She is as full

(Continued on page 15)

Avila Camacho: Consolidator of Mexico

By Betty Kirk

MEXICO'S NEW PRESIDENT, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, is quiet, amiable, reserved, and practical. He prefers harmony and order, and dislikes extremes. He has a record of successful negotiation of disputes. When his own honesty and loyalty are involved he has the reputation of being unyielding to pressure from any source.

During the first week of his regime he met with full response the many expressions of friendship and Inter-American co-operation made by Vice-President-Elect Henry A. Wallace of the United States. With such a happy beginning the United States may expect to look to his government for solidarity and understanding.

Gen. Avila Camacho's first three official acts were regarded as characteristic of the man and are expected to be characteristic of his administration. He named a coalition cabinet, indicating his capacity for compromising in the interests of harmony; he ordered all political prisoners released, indicating his humanitarian spirit; he publicly listed all his and his wife's properties, thereby becoming the first Mexican official to comply with the new Law of Responsibilities for federal officials and employees.

The new President is 43. He is a native of Tezuitlan, Puebla. A local poet has described his birthplace as "my beautiful land of the clinging clouds." It is this beauty, as well as the President's affection for his parents, their home, and his native soil, that impels him to make frequent trips to revisit Tezuitlan, just as President Cardenas went often to Jiquilpan, and as President Roosevelt returns to Hyde Park. It was in the Lyceum of Tezuitlan that he received his training as a public accountant which helped equip the new President for the many administrative posts which he has held since.

Among the many young men of spirit who joined the Revolution during the 1910-20 decade was Manuel Avila Camacho. He joined the "Aquiles Serdan" brigade in his native state and has been in the national army ever since. His first post was as private secretary to the commanding general.

In 1920 he met with General Lazaro Cardenas and started a friendship of enduring loyalty He became Chief of Staff to General Cardenas. The two men have co-operated to make Mexican history.

* * *

It was during the Cardenas regime that Avila Camacho was appointed Minister of War and Defense and it was as President Cardenas' choice for his successor that Gen. Avila Camacho began his campaign for the presidency in January, 1939. He still refers to General Cardenas as "my General," in terms of affection and respect heard frequently in army circles in Mexico.

Two stories told of Gen. Avila Camacho's years in the army do much to reveal his personality. The first of these occurred during the Estrada rebellion in the early '20's. He was commander of the military zone in Morelia and taken prisoner by the rebels. General Estrada offered all of the captured officers their freedom if they would pledge themselves not to rejoin the Government forces. Gen. Avila Camacho refused the terms. He had sworn to Gen. Alvaro Obregon that he would remain loyal through the revolution. General Estrada was so impressed with this example of loyalty that he freed Avila Camacho regardless, and a warm friendship between the two men began. Gen. Avila Camacho promptly rejoined the Obregon Government forces and received promotion to the rank of Brigadier General for his action.

Lipkau

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT AND COLLEAGUES

New Chief Executive (Top); Finance Minister (Left, Above) Eduardo Suarez Flanked by British Consular Officials; Miguel Aleman, President Camacho's Campaign Manager, With His Family; Ignacio Garcia Tellez (Left), Minister of Labor and Social Prevention in the New Cabinet

* * *

The second story relates his action in 1932, when he was sent to become military commander of Tabasco. That state was then in the hands of a governor, Tomas Garrido Canabal, who had maintained a reign of force. The governor sent 5,000 pesos as a "gift" to the new military commander. Gen. Avila Camacho promptly sent it back with the comment that "Who pays, commands." Gov. Garrido Canabal accepted the rebuff and thereafter co-operated with the new military commander.

In 1928 Gen. Avila Camacho had married Doña Soledad Orozco in Guadalajara, an event which he says quite simply "was the happiest of my life."

In 1933 Gen. Avila Camacho became Chief of the General Staff of the Ministry of War and Navy, and later succeeded as Minister when the name of the department was changed to Ministry of National Defense. During these incumbencies, as well as during his earlier revolutionary years, he is credited with pursuing a policy of mercy and amnesty for prisoners caught, similar to that upheld, by President Cardenas during his regime.

One of the chief preoccupations of Gen. Avila Camacho while filling the administrative posts was the continuation and strengthening of the educational program for the army, begun under Gen. Joaquin Amaro. During his regime, education in the army reached its highest development. The army has long since been transformed from a group of nondescript volunteers, collected during the Revolution, into a well-disciplined and well-equipped national defense unit.

Conspicuous in the educational work carried out during his regime was the foundation of schools for army children in the major military posts throughout the Republic, providing the children of soldiers, who are constantly being shifted from one zone to another, with a continuing education. This is generally made up of technical training, designed to equip them to earn their living.

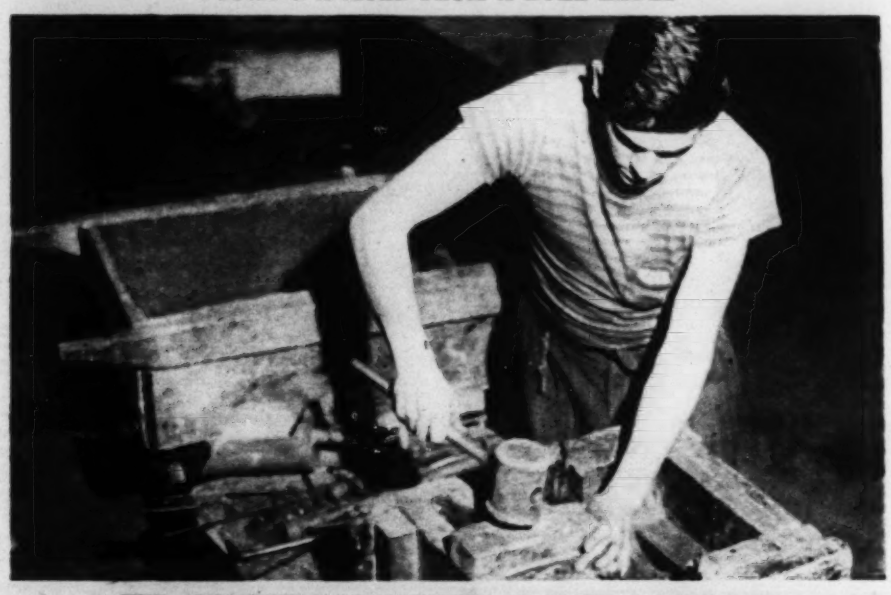
Gen. Avila Camacho campaigned on a program of consolidating the Cardenas program but not extending it. His consolidation, it now appears, will entail some reforms, carrying it back into a middle path which will eliminate many of the maladjustments resulting from its extreme socialism. Labor will be disciplined, agrarian reform modified, the Church given liberties, and capital encouraged to expand.

The task which he faces, as he attempts to put this program into effect, will call for firmness, sound judgment, and temperate balancing of the right and left forces which will be brought into play.

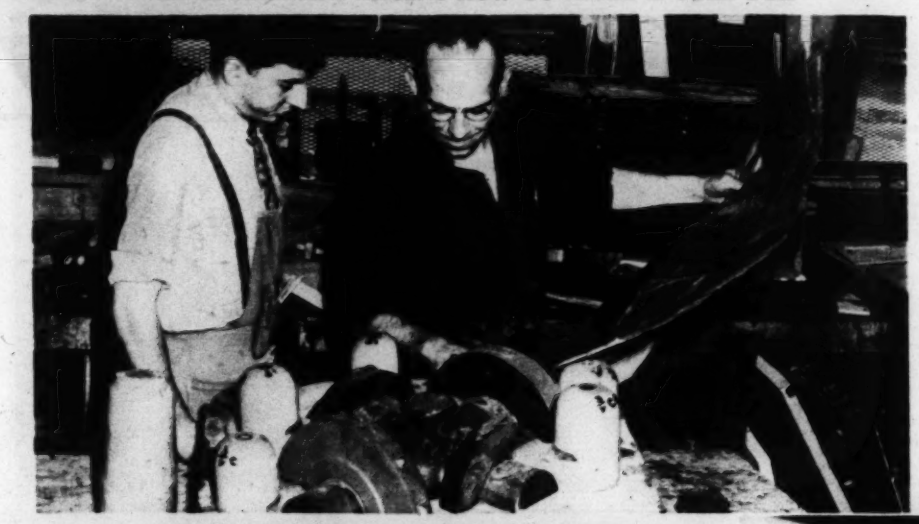
Schooling Men In Steel

By W. H. Cunningham

POURING A MOLD FROM A BULL LADLE



THE APPRENTICE LEARNS HOW TO MAKE A CORE BOX



LESSON IN THE MAKING OF A CASTING

A BATTERY OF SWING-FRAME GRINDERS IN ACTION

THE FOREMAN CHECKS DIMENSIONS ON A CASTING

Henry Clay Gipson

THE GNOME CLEANS A CASTING WITH STEEL SHOT

THE MAN WAS YOUNG and husky and recently had been made assistant foreman in his department. He had been delegated to show two visitors about the plant of the Lebanon Steel Foundry at Lebanon, Pa. At the end of the long period of the tour the visitors were favorably impressed. Where, they wondered, did this young fellow get such knowledge, enthusiasm, and liking for his job and fellowmen?

The answer to such a question is a major part of the story of the Lebanon Steel Foundry, a business in which the human element is of vital importance. Founding, while marked by great recent mechanical strides, is an industrial art that remains largely a handicraft.

Men, metal, and methods are successfully combined by the management of the Lebanon Steel Foundry. The blend has been 30 years in the making, the first castings being made on Feb. 12, 1912. It was started by W. H. Worrilow and T. S. Quinn, now president and treasurer, respectively, and these men are still at the helm. Beginning with painstaking attention to every detail of foundry practice, they have built a fine reputation in an industry where good business reputations are the rule. The trademark of Lebanon Steel is a symbol of excellent workmanship.

The part of Pennsylvania in which Lebanon is located has contributed much to the great traditions of the steel-making industry. A few miles east of Lebanon, near Pottstown, is the site of Pool Forge, where Thomas Rutter in 1716 established the first ironworks in Pennsylvania. Nearer to Lebanon are the famous Cornwall iron-ore banks, which gave Pennsylvania's iron industry its greatest impetus.

The past and present are necessarily closely linked in foundry practice. The foundry still does much of its work essentially as it was performed during the early history of the craft. It has been pointed out many times that the operations are as modern and up to date as can be, but there are certain manually performed tasks which cannot be successfully duplicated by mechanical means. This, of course, explains why the human equation is still a most important factor in producing good castings.

The uninformed visitor to a foundry such as Lebanon Steel would perhaps get the impression that making a casting consists simply of pouring molten metal into a cavity formed in sand. But behind this simple procedure is a delicate combination of contributing factors. There are scientific steps blended with skillful handling and expert knowledge. Much depends upon the men who have acquired this knowledge over a period of years.

Especially noted for the manufacture of stainless and special alloy steel castings, Lebanon Steel began experimenting with such products about 1926. It was then the company began having increasing calls for castings that could withstand great internal pressure, abnormal or subnormal temperatures, corrosion, or abrasion, or combinations of all these conditions. Buyers of foundry products were demanding better and better products. To meet such demands Lebanon Steel went deeply into research and experimentation. The Laboratory became an increasingly important factor in the building of the product.

Lebanon Steel developed its own technique to a high degree of efficiency and 11 years ago began to study European methods with the idea of further improving its products. Investigations resulted in the company being granted the exclusive rights to the use of the Fischer method of making steel castings in the United States. This method was originated by the George Fischer Steel & Iron Works of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, an outstanding manufacturer of steel castings in Europe.

Under the heading of foundry technique, the Fischer method involves many things such as correct pouring temperature, rate of pouring, proper dimensions and proper locations of heads and gates, and intelligent use of both external and internal mold chills.

Lebanon steel castings are made in a wide range of metal compositions, including numerous alloy steels. Alloying elements include chromium, vanadium, nickel, molybdenum, copper, selenium, titanium, and columbium. A great number of industries use products made from these compositions. One of the most interesting materials produced in large quantities is Nipermag, which is extensively used in making permanent magnets for magnetos, radios, and many other pieces of equipment.

In this highly developed industry, it is, of course, possible for workmen to do seemingly unimportant things in the wrong way, or at least not quite as well as they should be done. It is here that the human element enters so completely into the final picture of plant operation. It is also here that the heritage of many iron-working generations possessed by the workers of the Lebanon district may exert, as the officials of the company believe it does, a pronounced effect upon the quality of its products.

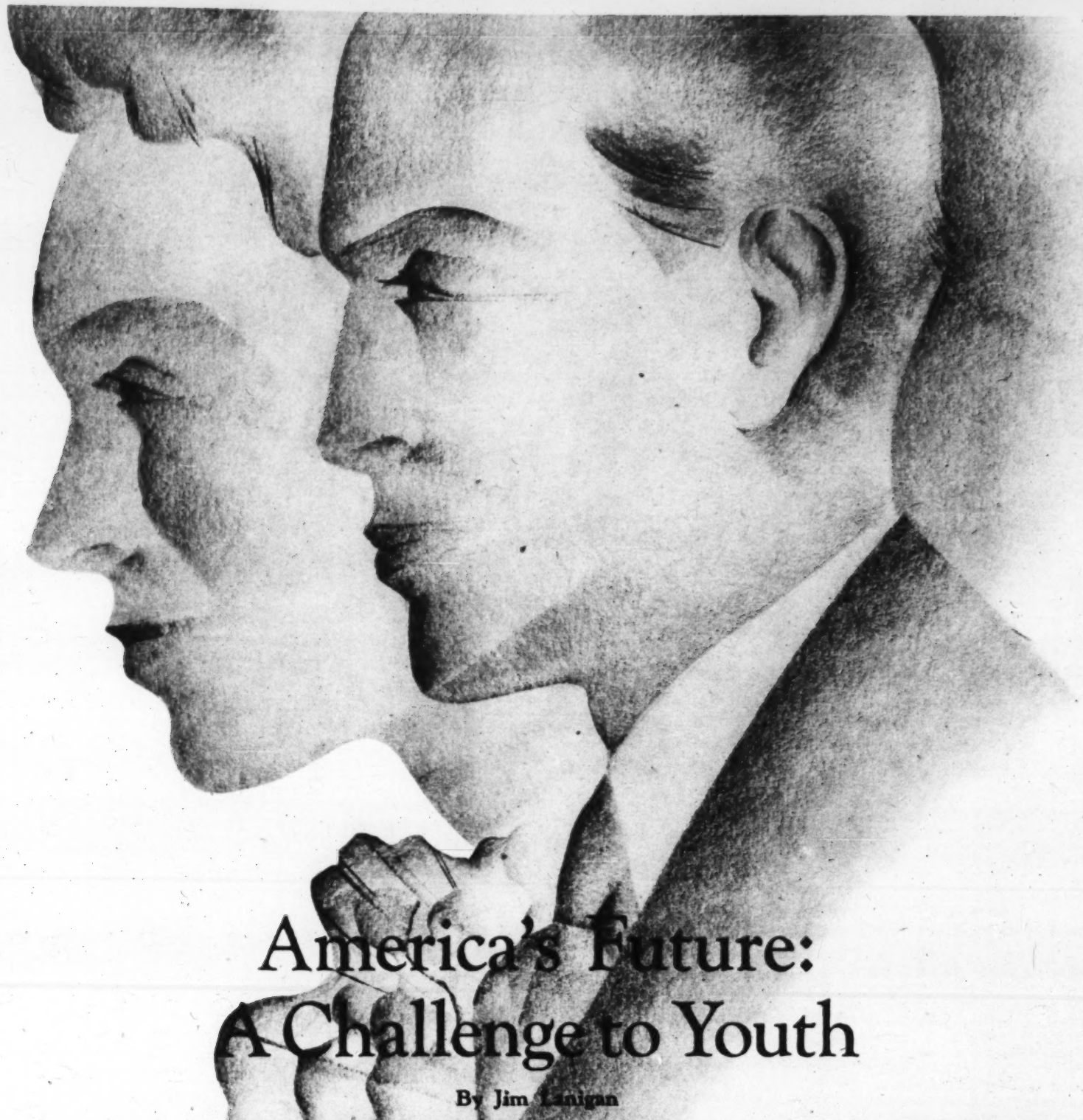
While metals and methods are very important to the welfare and prosperity of Lebanon Steel Foundry, the type of man who handles the metals and directs the methods is of even greater importance. Because of the company's relationship with its employees, the plant occupies a large place in the social and economic life of the community. The training of apprentices shows how closely knit is the fabric of this relationship. Public school authorities and city officials have a part in this plant-employee training program.

When Peter Gamber took over the job as apprentice supervisor for Lebanon Steel on Jan. 5, 1937, management of the company recognized that some form of organized training to build up a supply of skilled journeymen was needed. At that time there was no other organized system of apprentice training by any plant or industry in the Lebanon district.

Twenty-one men were selected to start the training and International Correspondence Schools were called upon to assist in the work of instituting the plan. Mr. Gamber said he realized this was no part-time, before-breakfast, or after-dinner job. He needed co-operation and help from many sources, and he got it. The four-year training program for the first group of apprentices will end in the early part of 1941 and some of the young men already have been promoted to jobs as assistant foremen and greater responsibility.

The apprentices were given an opportunity to choose the trade or department

(Continued on page 12)



America's Future: A Challenge to Youth

By Jim Lanigan

The following article is condensed from a paper on "College Students and the Country," issued by the National Policy Committee, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. Jim Lanigan, who wrote the paper, is a native of Nebraska. After being graduated from Harvard with honors in 1939, he spent six months each as a CCC educational adviser, and as a Government factory inspector. After his present studies at Harvard Law School he plans to enter the field of politics.

SOME OF OUR apprehensive elders have managed to see in our generation all of the inadequacies which have made themselves apparent throughout the national community, and which are sufficiently melancholy that the elder generation is not prepared to assume responsibility for them.

In short, the problems of democracy, the unemployment, the social restiveness, the breaches of patriotism all seem to have been discovered in large degree in the ranks of the young people of the generation. The net result, however, amounts to little more than crystallizing the growing self-consciousness of those of us who are trying to reach maturity.

The spiritual limitations under which we are trying to grow up and the qualifications with which we are cautioned to undertake the job of eventually governing ourselves represent a typical cross section of the dilemma of American adult thinking. Actually, we feel as competent to carry on the traditions of American society as did our fathers when they came of age 25 years ago. No larger a percentage of us entertains serious doubts about the validity of democracy in our kind of world than do our parents. We want jobs and must have them. We treasure civil liberties and intend to preserve them as long as we have strength to do so.

It seems to many of us that the distinction which is commonly made between us and the rest of society is at best a patronizing one. University teachers beat their breasts and cry, "We taught them to hate war, and now they won't fight." Yes, we have learned to comprehend war and we do reject it as an instrument of political adjudication; but at the same time we have acquired knowledge of other and very precious values. Is it not a bit premature to brand us slackers until we have been called upon to choose between methods of preserving those values? Thousands of volunteers have swollen the army ranks. Reserve officer training courses in the universities are over-subscribed. One hears more joking about the inconveniences of conscription than complaint. Is this blind pacifism?

As regards a job, we claim no more right to one than the man 45 years old with a family. We think our interests and our outlook and our needs are identical with those of all Americans.

* * *

The Nation has just finished a breathing spell during which it has regained lost stores of surplus energy. It now is, or should be, prepared to direct that energy toward the goal which we have been hearing about since grammar school, namely, equality of opportunity for all Americans to seek a better life. We mean precisely a better life, a clean, untrammelled chance to improve our personal selves culturally and economically. We would like to believe that each person rises or falls largely on his own merits and that his advance will not be deterred by organized obstacles dedicated to the preservation of any kind of decadent status quo.

The average male college graduate in the 1920's directed his steps toward a business career. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia sent their best talent into Wall Street brokerage firms. The high school graduate found a job in a plant or produced agricultural crops for American financed markets in Europe. There were no questions asked then either about food and security or liberty and self-government.

We do not indict them [our elders] for following a pattern of living laid down before their coming of age and bestowed on them as their peculiar birthright. Had it not disintegrated overnight we too might have been victims of that irresistible momentum. We do not blame them for the collapse or their subsequent bewilderment as to how it all happened. This is not a new experience for Americans; it was merely unexpected by that generation. If we are historically correct, it constitutes the repetition of an old challenge to uproot the inadequate of a bygone day and utilize its good as a foundation for a new point of departure.

The college graduate of today seeks no fortune. He or she is interested in research, or teaching, or labor organization, or a profession, or the public service. If he aspires to business, he studies the science of management and becomes more concerned with the problem of successful labor relations than whether his eventual income is to be $8,000 or $10,000. The high school graduate asks for no more than a job with potential advancement and an appropriate living standard; given minimum security, he will fight for his way of life. The young farmer is concerned with soil conservation, co-operatives, and rural electrification as well as his market price.

* * *

If the economic welfare of the individual can be most easily identified with that of his particular occupational group, then per se society can most effectively consider his welfare in terms of that group. For 15 years the farmers, powerless in a competitive market, produced food for nonexistent European demand until the resultant havoc induced the community to co-ordinate agricultural production with economic realities. Today, this attitude is accepted national policy by all other occupational groups. Yet it runs counter to the traditional procedure of isolating the individual producer so that well-organized combinations of men and money could exert intense pressure on government and thereby reap the benefit of its paternalism.

The nation, both young and old, is immediately faced with the task of correcting the many inequities and rigidities which developed under that philosophy. There is a pressing need for national planning in the fields of industrial regulation, price fixing, utility service, labor compensation, farm tenancy, conservation, agricultural production, taxation, and in nearly every other area of community-industrial relationship. We do not espouse regulation by bureaucracy for the mere sake of abusing business and feeding the ego of an official leviathan. We are not class conscious and we have no desire to undermine anybody's economic system. Our future livelihood, however, depends on the well-ordered functioning of a highly technical economic machine within the framework of a complex community. In terms of self-preservation, we must perfect a successful gearing of the two sets of wheels. If one must govern the performance of the other, it is axiomatic in America that the people call the tune.

* * *

It is no longer a platitude to enunciate that education is the foundation on which self-government rests. Nor it is un-American to suggest that a sincere attempt to instruct adolescents in the responsibilities, duties, and sacrifices involved in self-government is an inescapable function of an educational structure. This function is being halfheartedly and inadequately fulfilled in most of our public schools today. We continue to consider superficial American history courses and dull civics texts as the standard method of approach. The economic realities of American development are still considered too stark or too provocative for impressionable minds. The less attractive phases of politics are neglected, and our political institutions are the subjects of sentimental eulogy rather than of searching analysis. For the first time in its history, American democracy has a desperate need for an alert and well-informed citizenry.

Speaking generally as a youth who lives with his own generation, though not

(Continued on page 14)

MURAL ON U. S. STEAMSHIP AMERICA
Charles Baskerville Working on His Decorative Panel for the Cabin Class Lounge

"EXPRESSING OUR TIME
"Farm and Court," Murals by Thomas Hart Benton

A Nation in Murals

Discussion of mural painting has become widespread in recent years in the United States, partly as a result of the many decorative projects in public buildings undertaken under Government auspices. Just what is a mural? This question has been asked so often that interest attaches to the following report of a symposium held recently by the National Society of Mural Painters at the Architectural League in New York City.

IN THE UNITED STATES there are indications of a trend toward a national and a sectional architecture, said the first speaker, Edgar I. Williams, Associate Professor of Architecture, Columbia University. He was scheduled to speak on "Mural Painting Needs a Road Map." He listed the following as fundamentals in murals:

1. Only that which is creative is worth while.
2. Only what expresses our time and our people is worth while.
3. The forward-advancing spirit of America demands change in art.
4. Each work of art must be a real invention.

Professor Williams wondered what indications there are that America is developing a style of its own. Like many American artists, he believed 25 years ago that as America had European origins they should follow the best European traditions. Now the question of finding a culture to follow is purely eclectic.

He offered the following set of American standards for judging the value of architecture or any other work of art: it must have the fundamental qualities listed above: Americans must develop a culture of their own; they must look for qualities that express their time, must reflect adventure as well as respect for the past, and not be revolutionary; Americans should express freedom that does not mean running riot all over the place; they should be daring, an American attribute that has been evident in everything American except the arts; they should express a desire for better things.

Professor Williams then stated his quandary: How are we going to arrive at an American style as indicated in the foregoing?

Lessing W. Williams, the second speaker, is an architect and a scholar of Oriental literature. His topic was "An Architect Looks at Mural Painting." He had been asked to bring to the meeting reports of the criticisms that architects make of the work of mural painters. He had discussed with architects murals seen at the Whitney Museum mural show and elsewhere. As a result he had arrived at a list of the attitudes taken by architects toward paintings

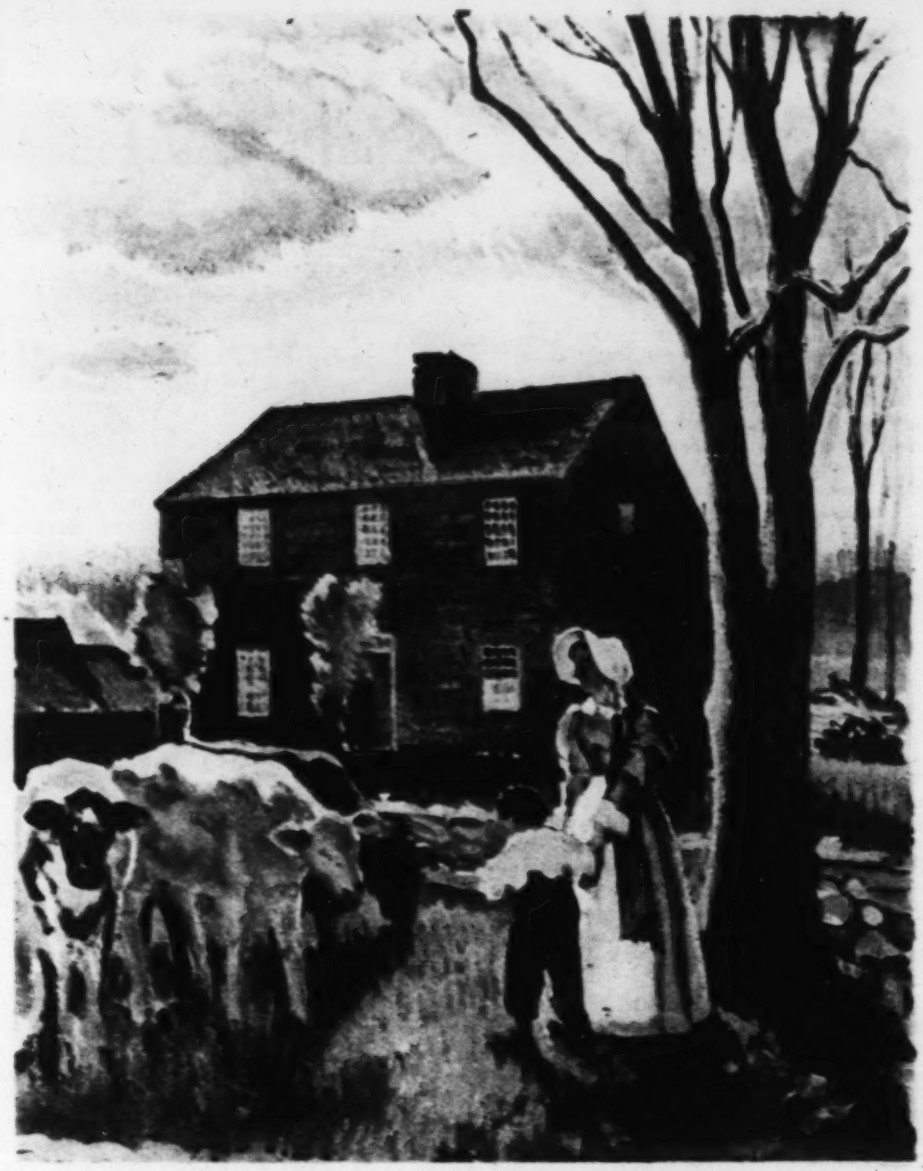
PART OF GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION MURAL
Decorative Relief by Margaret, Esther, and Helen Bruton

"EVERYTHING IN A BUILDING SHOULD BE A PART OF IT"
"Construction of the Dam," by William Gropper, for the Dept. of Interior, Washington, D. C.

"ONLY THAT WHICH IS CREA
"Threshing Barley," by Charles W. Thw

Wide World, Augusta Leinard, Fine Arts Section of Public Buildings Administration

OUR TIME AND OUR PEOPLE"
Hart Benton for the State Capitol, Jefferson City, Mo.



JOHN BROWN'S BIRTHPLACE
Sketch for a Mural Planned for Torrington, Conn., Post Office

they
radi-
cul-
erican
archi-
must
listed
ulture
alities
t ad-
past,
ricans
s not
; they
ribute
thing
hould
his
ive at
n the
eaker,
iental
hitect
been
rts of
of the
cussed
hitney
. As a
e atti-
ntings

planned to go into buildings which they have designed.

1. Subject not too exciting. Intensity creates antagonism. Everything in a building should be a part of it, and if a painting is a "soap-box orator" its appeal will be ephemeral.

2. Subject not too obvious. The subtle approach has been neglected.

3. Do not always concentrate on local and temporary values. Otherwise it will come to seem too provincial and dated. Should be individual only as it reflects what is universally true.

4. The subject should not be too controversial. Otherwise the painting will lack tranquillity of spirit.

5. Avoid subjects which are theoretical and so tend to become self-conscious. Inspiration is better.

6. Avoid pomposity. If the attitude toward the subject matter is humble, almost anything will do.

The heart of an epoch is not in the comprehensible but in the spiritual; not conscious striving but just trying to do a good job. "We must feel our way to an American style," Mr. Williams continued, and went on, in effect, as follows:

Subject alone does not justify a mural. Propaganda is not justifiable as art unless there is also appropriateness. The mural is part of a decorative scheme made up of space, masses, bounded by surfaces with color and texture, using pattern, rhythm, proportion, and scale to produce effect. Realization of this provides the common ground upon which the architect and the painter can meet. Harmony is recognition of the essential oneness of the interior.

The only necessity is to treat the problem so as to fit the mural with the architecture. In this process it is necessary to give some consideration to conventionalization. Architects utter much criticism of bad drawing on the part of mural painters. Bad drawing is all right if the exaggeration is done with a purpose. No one has a right to complain if it is deliberate and skillful distortion—this is another form of conventionalization. Restraint is another form. Conventionalization can be arrived at by use of scale, mass, pattern, contrast of light and dark, color contrast, brilliance, serenity or violence. The architect is always worried if the mural painter turns on full blast so that the mural jumps out of the wall. This can be useful, but only in a certain place; it is like full orchestra all the time. It can be valuable in a few cases, as at the World's Fair.

Julian E. Garnsey, who called himself an ambassador of mural painting from here to Honolulu, was the third speaker. His subject was "A Mural Painter Looks at Architects."

As background he outlined the conditions surrounding mural painting during the Renaissance:

1. Intelligent and wealthy clientele; church, royalty, nobility, state.

2. Definite and vital message to impart; the Bible, great families, the state.

3. Simple technique; generally practiced and easily understood.

Are the same roots present today in America? For clientele there are rich and proud families, but not many seek expression in great art projects. Instead of church there are great corporations, and we have not tapped their history. Then there are state and federal governments. A new element has entered: the architect comes between mural painter and client, who depends upon the artistic judgment of the architect.

The complexity of modern building occupies almost all of the architect's thought. The speed with which things have to be completed has led to rush jobs. If the architect thinks of the murals as an ornament, not a necessity, they are the first to be dropped from a limited budget. Actually, an architect needs murals to give function to his building; else a hospital, school, and office look alike.

As to message to be imparted. There is the history of the United States. Nothing much has been done with it, though it has been concerned with adventure, enterprise, social progress, great people. There is a story everywhere. The message, as always, will be concerned with heroism and the virtues. The story is the first thing, the root and value of the moral.

We have no one simple technique. This is a fault of art, which is essentially a teaching medium but is no longer easy to understand. Some mural painters are simple: Grant Wood, Tom Lee, Thomas Hart Benton. The American artist must make up his mind whether he is going to paint murals which can be understood, or to paint something else which isn't murals.

The extensive use of murals in public buildings is good, and the emphasis there is on American content and spirit, but social messages have been overemphasized, and I believe this trend is on the wane. True mural painting imparts ideas and ideals.

Cost is the great stumbling-block in the way of mural painting—there is never money enough. One per cent of the cost of the finished building is allowed—$20 per square foot. What else could be bought for the same amount of money which would deliver as much over the same period of time?

The future of mural painting is up to the painters. If we decorate wisely, being significant, simple, reasonable, we will persuade the architect to use murals, and he will persuade the client. R. E. S.

CH IS CREATIVE IS WORTH WHILE"
arles W. Thwaites, for Chilton, Wis., Post Office

"HARMONY IS RECOGNITION OF THE ESSENTIAL ONENESS OF THE INTERIOR"
Sketch by Buk Ulreich for a Mural Designed for the Columbia, Mo., Post Office

Among the New Books

The River of La Salle and Lincoln

The Illinois, by James Gray. Illustrated by Aaron Bohrod. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

EVERY AMERICAN RIVER has its own individuality, its particular association. Say Powder River, and one thinks of the rivers of the Western cow country, "half a mile wide and half an inch deep." The James River stands for the first permanent settlement, as the Hudson does for the early Dutch in America and their symbol Rip Van Winkle. Some rivers we think of in terms of commodities; the Allegheny means coal, the Kanawha salt, the Upper Mississippi lumber. The Wabash and the Swanee are songs.

As the Sacramento in the Rivers of America series meant gold to its author, the Illinois means Lincoln to Mr. Gray. About 100 miles from the mouth of the Illinois the Sangamon River enters the Illinois, and up the Sangamon lie New Salem on its hilltop overlooking the river and Judy's Ferry, today the site of Springfield. From Judy's Ferry Abe Lincoln took a flatboat of pork in barrels, corn, and hogs down the Sangamon to the Illinois, down the Illinois to the Mississippi, and down the Great River to New Orleans.

* * *

When the young Lincoln returned from the South, he kept store at New Salem for Denton Offut and wrestled with the lads from Clary's Grove. Later it was from Bloomington, near the headwaters of the Sangamon, that 300-pound Judge Davis set out to ride the circuit and hold sway over the group of extraordinary men who practiced in the Eighth Circuit. It is through the eyes of such men as Judge Davis and Ward Hill Lamon that Mr. Gray presents Lincoln the circuit rider telling tall tales out of his large compassion.

The Illinois means the prairie years of Lincoln to Mr. Gray, but it means other things too. The Illinois was the river of Joliet and Marquette, who paddled up it in the midsummer of 1673 on their way back from exploration of the Mississippi down as far as the mouth of the Arkansas. It was the river of La Salle, who, in the winter of 1680, built a fortress just below the present site of Peoria. It was the route—one of the routes—from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi Valley open to the French, one of the favorite avenues from French Canada to French Louisiana. It was the site of incidents in the struggles between French and English, English and Americans, before the Illinois country became a state in 1818. In the years between 1818 and 1824 Illinois was the proving ground for a great political event to come. In Mr. Gray's words, Illinois, in these years, "was dealing with the problem of slavery exactly as the nation was later to have to deal with it."

* * *

The Illinois also receives, 20 miles above the mouth of the Sangamon, the wandering Spoon River and with it the tradition given that name by the poet Edgar Lee Masters. The Illinois country is also that of the poets Vachel Lindsay and Carl Sandburg. Of the Illinois prairies Sandburg writes, "I was born on the prairie, and the milk of its wheat, the red of its clover, the eyes of its women give me a song and a slogan." Lindsay wrote of Lincoln and Springfield:

> It is portentous, and a thing of state,
> That here at midnight in our little town,
> A mourning figure walks, and will not rest,
> Near the old courthouse pacing up and down.

Mr. Gray devotes only a short chapter to steamboating on the Illinois, setting down the names of only a few boats, recording the Illinois River Express Line, which ran daily packets between St. Louis and La Salle, barely mentioning the steamboats which brought moonlight excursions and shows to Peoria. Today over the route discovered by the canoes of French explorers move the huge tows of the Barge Age.

The Illinois River retains some of the look it had when the French first moved over it. Mr. Gray's book well reminds us of its long and varied history. R. M. H.

Tragedy in Holland

Juggernaut Over Holland, by E. N. van Kleffens. New York: Columbia University Press. $2.

THIS NARRATIVE by the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands of the German sweep over the Netherlands last May recalls vividly to this reviewer a bright spring afternoon in the garden of the Netherlands Legation in Paris. Dr. van Kleffens was receiving the foreign press there and telling them in clipped, precise French what his country had just lived through.

In this interview in the Legation garden, which seemed so remote from the scenes of destruction and terror which were being described, the Foreign Minister told much the same story that he has now put in book form. He laid stress on the illegal ruses by means of which the Germans had obtained and hastened their victories, notably the seizure of one important bridge by German troops who were masquerading in Netherlands uniforms.

Dr. van Kleffens defends the Netherlands Command and the Netherlands Army against the charge of having given up the struggle prematurely. The country's small air force was wiped out; some of the Guards regiments had lost as much as 80 per cent of their strength, and a ferocious air bombardment had laid in ruins a great part of the port of Rotterdam. Under these circumstances General Winkelman, in the opinion of Dr. van Kleffens, had no alternative except to surrender.

* * *

The Foreign Minister, who flew to England with other members of the Cabinet when the military situation had become critical, takes issue with the view that the Netherlands would have made out better if it had not pursued the policy of strict neutrality to which it adhered up to the moment of the unprovoked German attack, when the sealed instructions to the Ministers in Paris and London were opened and formal requests for military aid were proffered. He believes, on the basis of his talks with Mr. Churchill and other Ministers in London, that England and France could not have given more help than they did, even if plans for co-operation had been drawn up in advance.

The tragedy of Holland was basically that of a small country overwhelmed by a far more powerful and utterly ruthless neighbor. Thanks to the short distances involved and to the presence of a large number of German residents, especially in Rotterdam, the transportation of troops by airplane and "fifth column" activity, in the sense of revolts in the rear, were organized on a larger scale than in the other countries which Germany has conquered. Rotterdam was kept in a perpetual turmoil and the Netherlands plan of concentrating all available troops on the front was frustrated.

* * *

It is a somber story that Dr. van Kleffens tells with the Netherlands qualities of sobriety, precision, and objectivity. Along with his recital of the facts there is a deep note of moral indignation at the German aggression and the misstatements and false accusations which were invented to justify it.

But the note of faith in the final liberation of his country is not lacking. He tells how last June the anniversary of the founding of the University of Leiden was turned into a nationalist demonstration, and he ends with the prediction:

"As soon as the chance comes the people of the Netherlands will free themselves, just as they freed themselves in the days of the Spanish tyranny, or when, in 1672, all Europe seemed to turn against them, or after Napoleon's star had fallen. Holland bides its hour; sooner, or later, it knows that hour will strike." W. H. C.

Musical Instruments

The History of Musical Instruments, by Curt Sachs. New York: Norton. $5.

WRITERS AND LECTURERS have something new to go by in Sachs' investigations. Books they have hitherto copied and quoted by way of tracing instruments back to their origins will hardly serve any longer. Encyclopedia articles they have confidently relied on for information take a considerable tumble out of date. That is speaking, however, chiefly from the standpoint of historic classification. In practical and mechanical points, the old treatises remain as authentic as ever. Indeed, Sachs' additions to knowledge fall largely in the archeological and sociological columns; and as for the early pages of his book, they are just so much anthropology, serving to display his skill in primitive research more than to prove his zeal for music.

For a particular example of the author's findings that may either silence dispute or arouse more controversy than ever, take the instrument of the Greeks and Romans that bears the name of *aulos*, and that ordinarily goes in English translation as "flute." It appears that the *aulos*, so much used in the musical interludes and accompaniments of ancient drama, should not be thought of as a flute, or tube the air inside which vibrates in direct response to the player's breath and lip, but should be regarded as an oboe, or tube in which the column of air is agitated consonantly with a double reed held in the player's mouth and blown through.

* * *

Now, although scholars have long doubted the propriety of saying "flute" every time the word *aulos* arises in classic text or stage direction, they have never quite determined what they ought to say instead. They must, then, find cause for rejoicing that the meaning comes somewhere near to being settled. Not that the mere difference of a term matters so much, and not that something pedantically exact needs to be adopted as an English equivalent. The important consideration is that of sound. The *aulos*, by Sachs' assurance, did not give out the sweet, gentle, warbling tone of a flute; quite otherwise, it spun its melodies in the whining, acrid, harsh noise of the oboe.

That is all that needs to be known. Perhaps the Greek word, now its significance is understood, had better be taken over to stay, as tentatively it long has been. For if the *aulos* was in theory an oboe, it did not in any sort of likelihood possess, even at its best, the refined sonority, flexibility, and shading of the oboe of modern make.

* * *

For another point, the Greek *aulos* is averred to be identical, or as nearly so as possible, with the Biblical instrument that bears the designation in the Authorized Version of "pipe." Modern translators of the Bible, accordingly, are charged with being at fault for altering "pipe" to "flute."

If the book starts back in primordial eras, it comes down flush with the present, and even gives surmises of the future. It could hardly be expected to tell all about the violin, the piano, and the organ; but it gives the needful outlines. Early in time and late, the chapters have humanity and sentiment, as well as technical exactitude. W. P. T.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Armor of Common Sense

New Ways of War, by Tom Wintringham. New York: Penguin Books. 25c.

PERHAPS the most important thing about Tom Wintringham's book is that it could be published at all. For it speaks deeply of the moral strength of England in these days of crisis that Mr. Wintringham is permitted to say such things.

He tells the British command that it is trying to fight a petrol war on a cavalry and saber basis. He offers unconventional recipes for home defense, complete with details for construction of home-made hand grenades that any citizen can hurl under the treads of Nazi tanks. He outlines a plan for democratization of the army by introduction of "welfare officers" who, in something of the manner of Cromwell's agitators, would bridge the gap between discipline and the need for individual initiative. And he advocates the elimination of the capitalistic system.

* * *

For a one-shilling book of 128 pages, this is covering considerable territory. But probably the war in Spain—where the author commanded the British battalion of the International Brigade—was enough to make a philosopher into a soldier and a soldier into a philosopher. At least that is the combination to which he aspires. Like most soldiers turned philosopher he is at his best on simple things. For instance, he reminds his reader that the dive bomber may appear the most terrifying thing on earth, but that if you "stay in a hole and pay attention to your business" the danger from this "weapon against morale" is not really great. He presents some sound elementary advice on crossfire and camouflage which is in the book of any army recruit. But one is inclined to wonder if his recipe for such things as hampering advance motorcycle patrols by hanging a blanket across the street isn't a bit Quixotic.

Yet if one considers his chief purpose—which is to convince his hearers that new wars require new methods—Mr. Wintringham has presented a rather effective case. And although not everyone will agree with his "communization" of the army, his concept of the inherent difference between free men at war, and slaves, is compelling.

"The Germans have made a good army on the basis of blind faith and the acceptance of injustice," he writes. "But it is only good compared with the armies it has met so far, armies hampered by folly and the myths of the past. We can make that army look not so good.

" . . . The German Army . . . consists of a thin crust of picked men, admirably trained, who possess initiative and dash because they have been taught that they are the masters of Europe and the world, the knights of today. But behind this thin crust, behind these armored finger-nails, the German Army consists largely of overdrilled men doing things automatically, according to the book, incapable of initiative and indeed of any form of fighting except that of the herded mass attack.

* * *

"It has been a peculiar quality of most of the successful armies of the past that they have felt themselves to be relatively freer men than their opponents. . . .

"Tiny Greek armies, of citizens, defeated enormous Persian forces of slaves. Alexander the Great, with his 'companion cavalry,' rode over despotisms much more autocratic than his Greek-influenced principality. . . . Crowmell's army . . . was more democratic than that of King Charles. Washington's poorly trained national militia beat the Hessians of King George. The ragged armies of the French Revolution fought most of Europe with success. . . .

"There are, of course, exceptions to . . . every generalization. . . . In spite of Frederick the Great and General Franco, we can reckon that throughout 2,000 years of warfare the majority of successful armies have been created by communities relatively freer and more democratic than their opponents. The odds, to judge from 'form' of the past, are about three to one in favor of a democracy (relative, limited, qualified, even monarchical) beating an autocracy." Gx.

Rose Macaulay's novel "And No Man's Wit," which was reviewed in these columns in the English edition (Collins) on Aug. 31, has new been published in the United States by Little Brown as an Atlantic Monthly Press Publication.

Virginia Woolf's biography, "Roger Fry," which was reviewed (Sept. 28) in these pages when it was published in London by the Hogarth Press, has now been issued in the United States by Harcourt Brace.

Readers' Size

King James Version

BIBLES

Corresponding to

Large Type Editions of

SCIENCE and HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures

by

Mary Baker Eddy

01781X. Size 10¾ x 8 x 1⅝ inches; Persian Morocco, limp, leather lined, Oxford India paper, Oxford pica type; uniform in style of binding with large type edition of Science and Health. $17.00.

01780X. Size 10½ x 7¼ x 1¾ inches; printed from same plates as above; black cloth binding; uniform in style with the Clear-type edition of Science and Health. $7.00.

QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. Large size in English only; $1.40 a year, single copy 25c.

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

One, Norway Street

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

LITERARY SERVICE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Stories revised to fit any requirements. Free reading. 10% comm. on sales. Ask for circular. (Est. 6 yrs.) H. D. BALLENGER, 4830 Oakwood. HO 1801.

British Daybooks of 'Armistice' and Wartime—A London Letter

The Long Week-End, by Robert Graves and Alan Hodge. London: Faber and Faber. 12s. 6d.
London Front, by F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood. London: Constable. 12s. 6d.
Nettles and Docks, by Nancy Price. London: Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.
Twentieth-Century Literature, by A. C. Ward. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d.
Laughter Parade, edited by Anthony Armstrong. London: Faber and Faber. 8s. 6d.
Golden Treasury of Scottish Poetry, edited by Hugh MacDiarmid. London: Macmillan. 8s. 6d.

LONDON

"THE LONG WEEK-END" is an account of the 21-years armistice based upon the files of contemporary newspapers. "London Front" is a series of letters written during the first 10 months of the current war and intended to act as a supplement to the files of these newspapers. Both are the work of authors of considerable reputation, and are eminently readable.

Since the average intellectual standard of the popular press has greatly declined since 1918, "The Long Week-End" on occasion has the air of being a compendium of somewhat trivial facts. It is written inside the convention that the date when women began to bob their hair is as important as the moment Hitler chose to march into the Rhineland. I have no doubt that Mr. Graves and his collaborator could plausibly make out a case for this scale of values, arguing that social history is at least as significant as the story of political and military achievement. At any rate, in the published books dealing with the period under Mr. Graves' consideration, it is much less fully covered, so that "The Long Week-End," judged even by the most austere standards, is a significant work, and as entertainment it is superb. The films, theaters, literature, art, the social developments, the hiking, community singing, and even the political arguments of the days between the two wars are excellently evaluated in a most amusing book.

* * *

"London Front" consists of the letters written by Miss F. Tennyson Jesse and Mr. H. M. Harwood (her husband) to friends in America. It was the intention of the correspondents to put down for the benefit of their friends (and of posterity) an intimate personal account of life in London under the immediate stress of war. On Sept. 3, 1939, they sat down within easy reach of their typewriters, and waited for the bombs to drop. It is now well known that those bombs were considerably delayed. In fact, the book as the public now has it was finished several weeks before the first building was knocked down in London. Evacuation and the straits they were reduced to in order to keep warm in bitter winter keep Miss Jesse and Mr. Harwood going for some time, but it soon becomes evident that the German High Command has deprived them of their main subject matter.

Having few facts to narrate, they therefore fall back mainly upon recording opinions. Here I should say that this recording of opinion is an important job, for the historian will want to know what London thought as well as what London did during the winter of 1939-40. If he takes Miss Jesse and Mr. Harwood as typical, he will find that what London thought during that time was mainly wrong, for the authors of this quite absorbing book have an astounding talent for guessing wide. They are as convinced of the relentless determination of France as they are of the total military and diplomatic incompetence of Hitler. They are as sure that Lord Lothian will make an unpopular Ambassador because he is a Christian Scientist as that Italy will not join in the war as an ally of Germany. At the same time, "London Front" is a most entertaining book, written with complete honesty of purpose, with literary skill, and with considerable courage it is presented entirely unmodified in the light of later events, with all its many errors of judgment thick upon it.

* * *

Miss Nancy Price's "Nettles and Docks" has little to do with the war, except that it is partly the war which has given the distinguished actress the leisure to write it. Of all her activities Miss Price says that writing gives her the greatest pleasure; certainly her writing gives pleasure to her readers. In this book there are several illuminating sketches of players like Frank Vosper and Viola Tree, who either have worked for her in the People's National Theater, or whom she has met in the productions of other managers. It has also a series of very agreeable essays on places in which she has played, such as Brighton, Reading, Oxford, Birmingham, and Bath.

Some of the ground covered by Messrs. Graves and Hodge in "The Long Week-End" is explored with greater thoroughness if less brilliance by Mr. A. C. Ward in "Twentieth-Century Literature." This is a revised edition, brought up to the present year, of a work that has proved very popular. It examines conscientiously and with knowledge the work of the chief novelists, poets, dramatists, and essayists of the last 40 years. Mr. Ward often endorses a conventional judgment, as when he says that Mr. J. B. Priestley's "Good Companions" is a hearty, superficially Dickensian story, but he also has opinions of his own. He regards Mr. Charles Morgan's "well-bred, immaculate manner," for example, as possibly "a deceptive piece of literary tailoring." His own manner, by the way, is far from immaculate. He says, for example, of the Communist writing of the 1930 Intelligentsia that "it brought conviction almost exclusively to the already convicted"—a sentence that startles more than it convinces.

Mr. Anthony Armstrong's "Laughter Parade" neither convinces nor startles. It is satisfied to amuse; and amuse it does. Mr. Frank Sullivan writes of an American lady to whom the London shopkeepers would not sell anything because they had not been formally introduced (British shopkeepers are very strict about this, he says); and Mr. A. G. Macdonell tells of the Cambridge Blue (for rowing, as it afterward turned out) who was stumped while executing "a movement that aroused the professional admiration of the Ancient who was leaning upon his scythe." But there are a score of other contributors just (or almost) as good.

Hugh MacDiarmid's Scottish Golden Treasury is written both in Scotch and in English; and it contains both old things and new. Burns's "To a Mouse" is followed by Mr. MacDiarmid's own "Cattle Show":

> I shall go among red faces and virile voices,
> See stylish sheep, with fine heads and well-woolled.
> And great bulls mellow to the touch.

This is typical of the book's wide range of choice, and skill in arrangement.

HAROLD HOBSON

New York State, a WPA View

New York: A Guide to the Empire State. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

FROM THE LITERARY SHOP of the New York State Work Projects Administration comes a notable contribution to the American Guide Series in this admirably organized study of New York State. It is a fruitful, abundantly illustrated inspection that opens wide the view on a great commonwealth.

Here are, one reads, between the eastern beaches washed by the Atlantic and the western boundary that is Lake Erie, 85,000 miles of highway, the Adirondacks and Catskills, the Mohawk Valley, the Hudson River, multiple lakes, 5,000 Indians, forests roamed by deer and 500-pound bears. New York farmers boil down 1,000,000 gallons of maple syrup into 500,000 pounds of maple sugar a year; Hudson Valley leads the world in common-brick manufacture and grows a third of American currants; Wayne County leads the nation in celery growing; a third of America's eggs come from the State's $600,000,000 farm industry.

At the same time, here are 18 per cent of the nation's factories employing 12 per cent of its industrial labor and producing 14 per cent of its manufactured goods. The State spends $1,000,000 a day on education and has nearly 3,000,000 students, 62 universities and colleges, and 70 State parks—and any speed over 40 miles on its highways is presumptive evidence of reckless driving. There is besides a record of pioneering in transportation, conservation, and labor legislation.

A Great Commonwealth

Pennsylvania: A Guide to the Keystone State. (American Guide Series.) New York: Oxford University Press. $3. Co-sponsored by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the University of Pennsylvania.

LATEST ADDITION to the American Guide Series, compiled by workers in the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration, is a prodigious volume representing the fruit of exhaustive study of one of the nation's four legally constituted commonwealths: Pennsylvania. A 20-year period of residence in the State has given this reviewer ample opportunity to become familiar with the history, varied resources, and justifiably famous beauty of Pennsylvania; but the unusual scope of the present guide provides so much information that something new may be discovered on almost every page, even by those who have previously supplemented their instinctive affectionate regard for the State by a study of its picturesque background. For Pennsylvanians, therefor, the book should have an irresistible appeal. At the same time, there is here such an imposing array of facts that the compilation is of incalculable value to anyone interested in Americana.

The volume has three main divisions: Part I covers the general background of the State; Part II deals with specific cities and towns; Part III offers 20 tours which honeycomb the State. A calendar of annual events and several pages of chronological data are also supplied. There are more than 100 photographs supplementing the text, and a large map is enclosed in a pocket inside the back cover. Street maps of the various cities described are interspersed throughout Part II.

The first division, a selection of essays, includes a variety of topics summarizing details of history, agriculture, industry, education, and the influence of various ethnic groups which have contributed their customs and culture to Pennsylvania. Because the book is, after all, pre-eminently a guidebook, the treatment of these and allied subjects is necessarily limited in this section. So many salient facts had perforce to be included that the editors had here little opportunity to expand the essays beyond the confines of an impersonal, straightforward digest. Nevertheless, they have made them readable and have aimed at a high standard of discrimination and scholarship.

The following part elaborates on the topics thus outlined, showing the manifestation in specific localities of the various aspects of the Pennsylvania scene. A further extension of this material is then provided by the tours, which form the greater part of the book. The result is an exceptionally vivid panorama, in the literal sense of the word: a picture shown a part at a time, unrolled continuously and smoothly, until it has appeared in its entirety.

The history of each city and town, its points of interest, its contributions to culture, industry, education, etc., are shown in detail, with countless anecdotes employed to complement the factual data. The Pennsylvania Germans occupy a prominent place, together with the Quakers, who have left their imprint on so many communities in the State. Shipyards, coal mines, and sprawling factories are described, as well as the rolling farmland, the network of rivers and canals, the great forests and hill districts.

Familiar items, such as Pennsylvania's important rôle during the Revolution and the War Between the States, shoulder passages which depict less dramatic but equally important contributions to the history of the nation. From the time when a portion of the wilderness was deeded to William Penn in 1681, scarcely an incident or development of any significance is omitted, in this definitive record of a great commonwealth.

M. W. S.

Reporter Tells How It's Done

Yankee Reporter, by S. Burton Heath. Wilfred Funk. $3.

IN A SHREWD PORTRAYAL of what goes on in the life of an inquiring reporter whose penetration was such that he has the recent Pulitzer prize for distinction in his field, Burton Heath has made a lively contribution in press tempo to the stock of stories by men who get the news.

Mr. Heath labored in the obscurities of small-town Vermont to qualify for the metropolitan job that brought him ace ranking as reporter "sleuth" for the New York World-Telegram. His career turns on the information he was able to unearth that unseated from Federal judgeship, and sent to Federal penitentiary, Martin T. Manton. The name of his key informant in the famous case is shielded in the statement that the missing link in the chain of indicting evidence against Manton was furnished in July, 1938, by "a person whose identity is known by less than half a dozen persons up to this day." The resulting exposé brought convicting evidence that Manton while on the bench had been selling justice to the highest bidder.

But while this tough assignment brought Mr. Heath his reportorial crown, it is but an incident in a sequence that is excitingly current, for the Yankee reporter crosses the path of leading figures in New York's headline-making scene.

The Book Window

Red Carolinians, by Chapman J. Milling (Univeristy of North Carolina Press, $4), recalls the mistakes of policy on the part of the Government at Washington in dealing with the Indians of the Southeast, and particularly its harsh treatment of the Cherokees, who were giving promise of becoming a civilized and prosperous community when dispossessed and removed to the Indian Territory. At the same time, the white man's side of the story is told.

From Panama to Verdun, by Philippe Bunau-Varilla (Dorrance, $2.50), calls back the connection of France with the Panama Canal project of the eighties, brings back the story of the Dreyfus case, and argues for a particular method of city water purification. It stands on the thesis that one of the enduring and saving institutions of France is the Ecole Polytechnique, of which the author is a graduate.

The Reader's Digest Reader, selected by Theodore Roosevelt and Staff of The Reader's Digest (Doubleday, Doran, $3), is a collection of contemporary shorter and longer articles, poems, and miscellany that falls in the line of interesting re-study and review. The 18 years just gone return in the pages of the book in full action.

Complete Introduction to Photography, by J. Harris Gable Harpers, $3). A thorough book that lives up to its title.

A Maine Poet

Androscoggin, by Marsden Hartley. Portland, Maine: Falmouth Publishing House. $2.

MAINE, it would appear, is a fruitful place for artists to go to and to come from. Marsden Hartley was born in the Androscoggin Valley, and he is both a poet and a painter. His poetry is definitely graphic.

To read Mr. Hartley's poetry is to receive a series of pictures of Maine terrain and Maine characters. The landscape is large with trees and sea and sky:

> The little city looks as if it had been washed up by the tides after the islands had got through with them; . . .

The poems about Maine characters have an especially visual quality. There is "Scand-American" seaman:

> Ox-shouldered—thick nose—
> thick of thumb—
> twenty-two carat gold hair,
> eyebrows, eyelashes—
> little teeth, like snow-white
> razor blades.
> and a lisp; . . .

Mr. Hartley's islands have the true Maine quality:

> There is an island
> and you will see it as we see it living here,
> faun turned reindeer
> from a Finland waste
> nibbling at mosses through
> rifts of snow. . . .

It is impossible to read Mr. Hartley's poems without feeling you know Maine, and, if you already know it, it is pleasant to renew your acquaintance through the eyes of a unique observer. "Poets," Merrill Moore once wrote, "look at things in a special way and make us see what they see." Mr. Hartley does that, and his is a vigorous and refreshing view.

J. R.

$3.00 $5.00
THE BEAUTIFUL GIFT
Modern New Testament
Translated from original Aramaic manuscripts by George M. Lamsa. Native of Assyria. Aramaic was the language of Jesus. Idioms and shades of meaning, lost through other translations, are retained here. An unusual gift. Invaluable to *those who love the New Testament* and who want *the most modern version*. Choice of three attractive bindings.
For Sale at All Booksellers
A. J. HOLMAN COMPANY
1224 Arch Street
Philadelphia Penna.
CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

WHO WAS THIS NAZARENE?
by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore
This latest work of Dr. Gilmore—a most discerning and penetrating biography of the Master—can be had at
$2.75 from "Double A" Agents, or:
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS
32 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

BUY BRITISH BOOKS
Send for our latest Catalogues and Lists.
GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN Ltd.
40 Museum Street, London, W. C. 1.

. . Schooling Men in Steel

(Continued from Page 6)

they desired. They were given elimination tests and examinations which resulted in five dropping out. Representatives of International Correspondence Schools also interviewed the trainees and made certain recommendations.

There are eight major departments in the plant and each of the 16 men will have worked through all eight by the end of the training period. They were grouped in units of eight. The first two years each man worked as a helper. The third year he moved through all the departments to acquire general knowledge of the plant, what goes into the making of a good casting and a good mechanic. In the final year he works alone under the supervision of the foreman. When the apprentice finishes the fourth year, he is a class B mechanic in that field and his rate of pay has been increased in proportion.

From the time the apprentice begins his training in the shop he also undertakes related instruction in the classroom under the direct supervision of Mr. Gamber, two hours every other Saturday in one of the Lebanon public school buildings. There has been a classroom attendance of 90 per cent by the entire group during the three and one half years that the program has been in progress.

In addition to the text material supplied by I. C. S., the apprentices hear a lecture from some outstanding person such as a department head, a representative of management, a city official, or an outside school instructor. Talks have been made by Lebanon's mayor on "Good Citizenship" and "What the Plant Means to the City." The Lebanon superintendent of public schools has also lectured before the group.

* * *

Since all Lebanon Steel Company products involve the action of molten steel and iron, some of the apprentices take advantage of an opportunity for advanced training in metallurgy, voluntarily attending evening classes in the Lebanon schools. Mr. Gamber kept a record of the progress of this superior group and already some of them have been transferred to important jobs.

During Saturday sessions the student takes notes on the lectures. An idea advanced by Mr. Gamber has aroused greater interest in the classroom. The student is required to prepare a paper himself. Mr. Gamber digests all the student papers, takes the best of the information and rewrites it as a "master paper." This paper containing the best ideas of the entire class is distributed to all students. Then an oral quiz is held. There is a question and answer period, and out of this comes some of the most valuable results of the entire training.

The foreman in the plant can do much to encourage an apprentice training program. At Lebanon Steel they have been most cooperative and to them goes much of the credit for the fine showing made, Mr. Gamber said. For example, there is a personality rating scale, and this record compiled by the foreman is compared against the classroom record. Results of the two records determine the student's progress and his rate of pay. The foreman must decide such questions as: is he industrious, what is the quality of his work, is he a rapid worker, does he follow instructions, has he initiative, what is his deportment, does he possess leadership ability, is he liked by his fellow workers?

During the last six months of the training period, the apprentice is assigned a subject which has been discussed by lecturers. He must prepare a lecture lasting not less than 30 minutes to be delivered before his fellow students. He also must conduct a question and answer period.

* * *

The time-study department serves as a sort of clearing house for the apprentice group. This is a department which calls for the best in all the apprentices. Here are real opportunities for original thinking. Results are keenly observed.

A good sign that the apprentice training program is getting results is seen in the fact that a number of older employees have been granted permission to undertake the training. They realize that they are handicapped by limited knowledge. Incidentally, there are at least 50 other men in the plant who study I. C. S. courses as individuals. In every instance it is a case of study in relation to the job.

The apprentice group is aware of the social aspects created by the training program. They have organized, elected officers, and assessed dues. A social hour follows the classroom instruction, and many events such as picnics, dances, and parties are held. To such events the members invite their wives, sweethearts, and friends.

Although a new apprentice group will not be admitted until 1941, there are 80 applications on file at the present time, Mr. Gamber said. Not all of these men can be accommodated in the new plan. Many of them are working at jobs outside the plant, and some are regular employees of Lebanon Steel. Out of the final group may be expected to come several strong, intelligent young men who, after a two-year period of training, can meet the visitor at the door and guide him through the plant explaining every operation in the business. He will know most of the answers, just like the young man who helped inspire the writing of this article.

Prize Winners

In proportion to its population, Sweden has more Nobel Prize winners than any other country. Switzerland ranks second and Denmark third.

Germany falls back to sixth place and the United States is ninth. According to Dr. Charles D. Snyder of Johns Hopkins University who worked out the rank list, six other countries rank as follows: Austria, fourth, Netherlands fifth; Great Britain and all Ireland, seventh; France eighth; Italy tenth; and India, eleventh.

Dr. Snyder has made a study of the data on awards from a population standpoint. It will be noted that Germany no longer heads the list. The small nations of northern Europe take the lead as they also do in the number of their citizens mentioned in the World's Who's Who and in winners of Olympic Games.

Listen to this Record!

SPEAK SPANISH

FRENCH, GERMAN OR ITALIAN

"Learn by listening" to Cortina records, the NATURAL way—quickly, easily, cheaply.

Sent on 5 Days' Approval

Most fascinating, most satisfactory method ever known for learning or perfecting yourself in a foreign language. Investigate!

Booklet FREE

"The Cortinaphone Short-Cut" — tells just what you want to know. Interesting. Get it!

Write Today—NOW

CORTINA Academy (Language Specialists for 50 Yrs.)
Suite 3018, 105 West 40th St., New York City

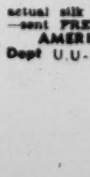
Please send me—without obligation—your free booklet. I am interested in (mark):
☐ Spanish ☐ French ☐ Italian ☐ German

Name .....

Address .....

Sell NYLON Hosiery

WITH FAMOUS LONG-WEARING SNAG-PROTECTED SILK HOSE



Thrilling news! Earn up to $22 in a week! Amazing new patented process makes women's Snag-Protected Chiffon Hosiery resist snags and runs, wear twice as long and reduces silk hosiery bills. Also sell sensational NEW NYLON HOSIERY. Write fully for actual silk stocking and sample nylon fabric—sent FREE!

AMERICAN SILK HOSIERY MILLS
Dept U.U-115 Indianapolis, Indiana

WHERE THE HOME FIRES BURN Wide World Photos

Colonel Frank Knox and Mrs. Knox Reading Congratulatory Messages in Their Chicago Home

. . Frank Knox: The Navy's Roughrider

(Continued from Page 3)

the Hearst papers at a salary of $150,000 yearly.

That connection lasted four years. Colonel Knox said they disagreed on managerial economies which he believed were necessary because of the depression. He resigned in December, 1930.

He talked of retiring, but a year later was in the saddle of his most important newspaper job. He had bought the Chicago Daily News, with its new $6,000,000 publishing house, stock, and about $15,000,000 in debts.

The News underwent a succession of economy waves, refinancing moves, and general casting off of odd bits of real estate, radio stations, and airplanes. With its lightened load, the Daily News prospered even with its gross yearly income whittled down $5,000,000 from the predepression $15,000,000 a year.

Things looked rather calm to the Colonel, the world was at peace, he had enjoyed a successful career, he had earned a vacation, so with Mrs. Knox he sailed for Europe. What he saw made his hair stand on end.

* * *

He hastened back to the United States and began blasting the dictators with all the enthusiasm of his boyhood hero, Teddy Roosevelt. He made the headlines; he traveled around the country. He heard himself mentioned for the G. O. P. Presidential nomination. He went to Cleveland. Alf Landon was nominated. Knox started home in his car. Near Chicago he heard the news on his car radio. He had been nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

After the campaign, he went back to the Daily News and put its celebrated foreign coverage on a wartime basis. He closed up the elaborate offices with the electric signs on Fleet Street, Unter den Linden, and Place de l'Opera, and drilled a staff of war correspondents.

That's one reason why you were reading such good stories by the Mowrers, Leland Stowe, and the rest of the crew almost as soon as the Blitz began to move. And while the boys were filing their reports from the front, the Colonel was backing them up with strong editorials at home. It almost sounded as if Teddy were riding again:

"As day follows day," wrote the Colonel, "in the poignant tale that is being written in blood and tears by the men, women, and children who are being driven before the relentless rush of the Nazi Moloch, it becomes crystal clear that the odds favor a triumph for ruthlessness, for bestial hate, for human bondage, for savage dictatorial rule of all Europe by one man, who—with good reason—hates the United States and everything it stands for. . . .

"Indifference to the outcome and pursuit of a policy of rigid isolation is not only COWARDLY and DESPICABLE, but is as well a BETRAYAL of our vital interests!"

These were pretty loud roars from Chicago. They could be heard in Washington where, possibly, somebody else was thinking in similar words, even if his position denied him the utterance of them.

* * *

A year ago, at the Gridiron Club dinner, Frank Knox and President Roosevelt met and had a brief talk. On the spot, it can be disclosed, President Roosevelt offered Colonel Knox a Cabinet post. Colonel Knox's friends say that the President told him at that time there would be no "third term." The Colonel turned the offer down, on the basis he could make a greater contribution through his newspaper. But last summer when the war advanced so rapidly through the Lowlands and France, and America overnight became acutely defense conscious, the President's offer was renewed: "Frank, I want you to put some drive behind preparation of the Navy."

Most people said it was a good appointment, but made at a bad time because it was wide open to the charge that Roosevelt was merely including a Republican as a political move. It, with the inclusion of Henry L. Stimson, would give the illusion of a coalition cabinet.

As a newspaperman, as a politician, as one of the New Deal's most stringent critics, Colonel Knox was well able to evaluate these factors. But as a realist concerning the threat to democracy, he had a concept of the importance of the Navy probably equalled by few Americans.

You get a glimpse of this concept when he tells you about the size of the Naval force now in battle trim at Hawaii, and kept there not merely because 45,000 sailors like pineapples. "Look," he says, "suppose the Axis drives through the Balkans, and through Spain and Gibraltar and puts a pincers on the Mediterranean. Suppose they push across Africa, take Suez and open their way to the Indian Ocean, and the Orient, the Netherland Indies and the food and oil they must have. What about our vital interests then?

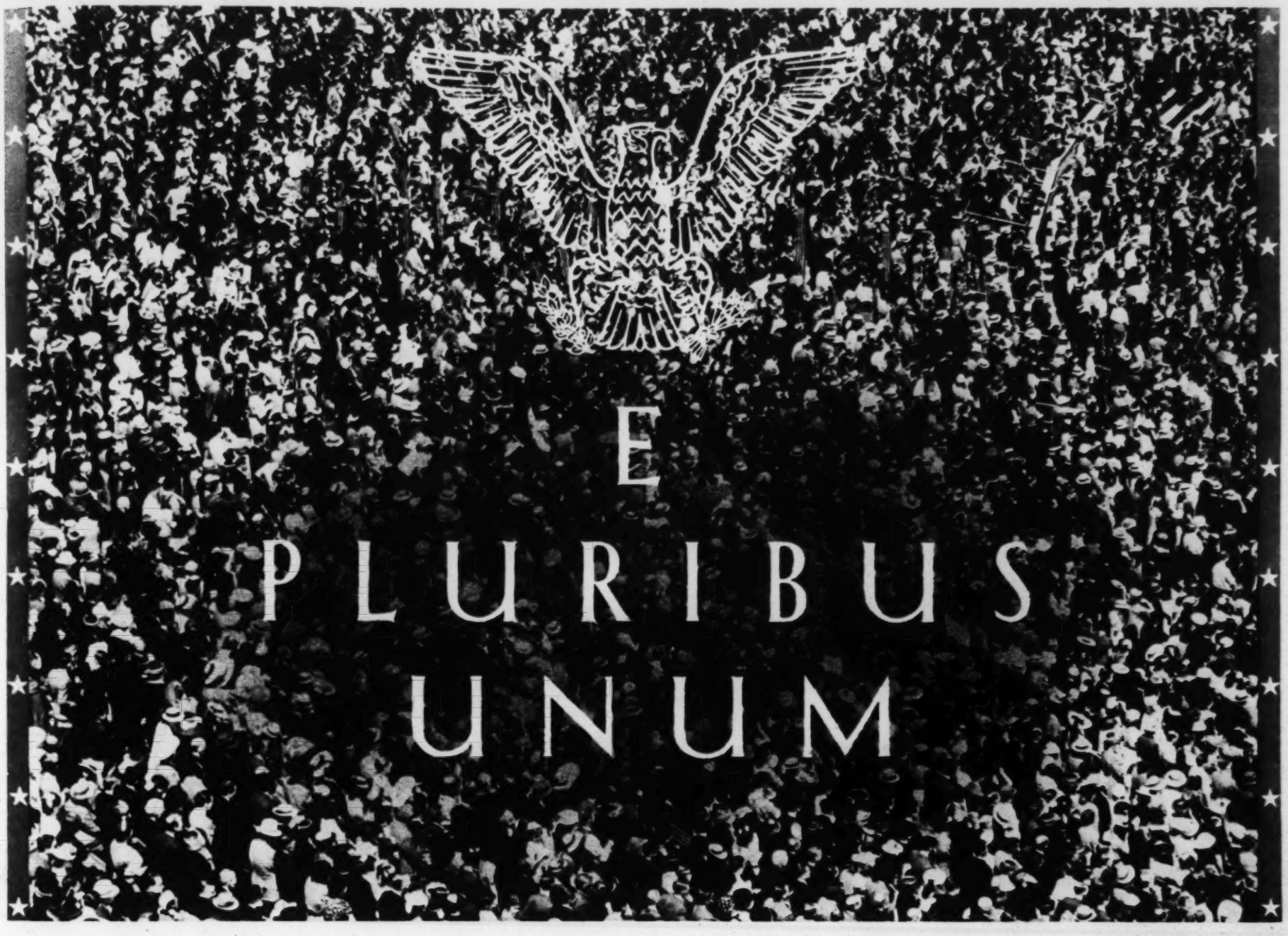
* * *

"Suppose they drive down the coast of Africa to Dakar. Know what that means? They would be within 1,600 miles of South America and could easily set up an air patrol over our shipping down there.

"Remember, we have what those dictators want. They plan to have 80 per cent of the world's population lined up against us. Our Navy must keep those forces off our shores. Now do you see why I want that Navy equal to the job, and ready?"

Against such talk, political considerations seem rather inconsequential, but you plug on. Colonel Knox looks you straight in the eye and says, "I don't care if they throw me on the scrap heap next week. I'd go willingly, feeling I had done my best for my country just as I did in '98 and '17."

At the moment, however, the scrap heap doesn't look imminent. The Navy, as everybody knows, is quite close to the heart of Franklin Roosevelt. White House commentators have noted that Frank Knox is today the most frequent caller there. One Washington columnist observed the other day that Frank Knox has stepped into the close position that in more peaceful days was occupied by Moley, Corcoran, Cohen, et al.



"One out of many"

The motto of our nation was conceived at a time when its founders were rallying all the people to achieve unity as a free nation; to set aside sectional strife and indifference and to act as one federation in defense of their newly won liberty. Today an even clearer vision of American unity is needed, for we are inescapably a part of the world in its present crisis. For those who seek that vision, The Christian Science Monitor provides reliable reports and illuminating comments on world affairs, emphasized from time to time by feature series such as that announced on this page. The Monitor is so valued for its clear presentation of news that it is good reading for days and weeks after its publication.

A gripping new series of 36 articles appearing daily from

MARCH 4 to APRIL 14, 1941

Special Introductory Subscription
(Including Weekly Magazine Section)

6 WEEKS for $1.00

The Christian Science Publishing Society SF
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for the above series for which
I will remit $1.00 on receipt of bill ☐
I enclose remittance and order in envelope ☐

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....STATE.....
ASF-2

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Profession For Women

ELIZABETH HILL, today an active leader of a nature-study class, recently headed a group of women gathering in Groton, Mass., for a fortieth reunion, in celebration of women's entrance into the profession of landscape architecture.

Forty years ago girls in the equivalent of today's smocks and slacks were looked at askance when they emerged from the gracious, white house in Groton, armed with the tools with which they were to carve out a new profession for women.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University had established the first school of landscape architecture in the United States for men a year earlier. He was equally interested in helping launch a school for girls. In Boston the land on which the Arnold Arboretum stands, possibly the finest collection of trees and shrubs in the United States, was the gift of Benjamin Buzzey. It was Mr. Buzzey's granddaughter, Judith Low, who at the turn of the century, with President Eliot's encouragement, founded the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women at Groton.

* * *

When Mrs. Edward Gilchrist Low came back to America after a long residence in China she brought with her years of experience as a noted gardener, and a conviction that women could help transform ugly factory towns, prairie waste lands, and neglected city vacant lots, into areas of beauty that would affect whole communities.

The initial impetus given by Mrs. Low from the greenhouses on the estate in Groton rapidly spread through the country. The old colonial house surrounded by its 12-acre gardens has been the ancestor of such well-known schools as that at Cambridge, Mass., where Smith College graduates combine landscape studies with architecture. At Ambler, Penna., a school was established in 1911 for women, offering a two-year course in horticulture. Since the turn of the century practically every state school of agriculture has opened its doors to women who want to make gardens something more than a hobby.

It is a tribute to Mrs. Low's foresight that the school she founded remains a unique institution, graduating girls who work in state and city parks, mill towns, on everything from luxurious estates in Bermuda to four-foot school gardens for city children.

* * *

In the beginning it was sufficient for a girl to "have an interest in gardening, be of good character and a high school graduate," to be accepted as a student. Today Lowthorpe, in common with other schools of equal rank, puts its students through a thorough three-year course. The young woman who plans to enter the landscape field these days must not only know flowers, shrubs, and trees, but how to use surveying tools, grade a road, drain a pasture, level a hill, turn out an acceptable drafting plan, and possess a working knowledge of geology, topography, and house design.

If she is less ambitious, she may take a two-year course in the proper use and care of flowers and plants and qualify as manager of a greenhouse, conservatory or nursery, or act as a garden consultant, and leave the business of design to her colleague. Her "thesis" will consist of a set of blueprints, product of three months' preparation, which will outline from the tallest oak to the most minute ground ivy exactly what the prospective owner, country club, or real estate company may expect to find growing—if she gets the job.

* * *

Last year the Boston Spring Flower Show awarded a prize to Helen Brown, senior student at Lowthorpe, for the ornamental fountain which subsequently became the pivotal feature in the formal garden of a Georgian estate. When the 1938 hurricane swept the grounds at Groton, students seized the opportunity to lay out new grounds, of which the herb garden, a modern version of an eighteenth-century gray and green plant arrangement, is an outstanding example.

In Canada, Frances McLeod is one of four women members of the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects. A Toronto broadcasting station management engaged her to work out planting designs for its grounds. Helen Kippax was one of the founders of the society and its first woman president.

Edith H. Henderson, seven years out of school, competed successfully and won an assignment to develop a housing division just outside of Atlanta. Since 1934 Margaret Osborn has been employed in the County Engineer's office in Cleveland, Ohio; Martha Seabury, also a 1934 graduate, is connected with the Park Department in New York.

* * *

Nor do women limit themselves professionally to planting designs. On the shores of Lake Ontario, Marion Dysinger, with her husband, has worked up a profitable Christmas greens business; at Harvard, Mass., Mary P. Abbot has turned her landscaping knowledge into the apple-growing business. "Your City Garden," by Margaret McKenney, is recognized generally as a useful reference manual.

The pioneers went forth into a skeptical world in which gardens had no place in community development. Today, with urban dwellers steadily pushing their way back into the country over green parkways, women are helping to create landscape beauty.

JULIETTA K. ARTHUR

Courtesy Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture

FIRST LANDSCAPE SCHOOL FOR WOMEN
Corner of the Main Building Which Houses the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture

THE RESULTS OF DILIGENT WORK
Above: An Estate Plan Is Examined and Criticized by a Student Group. Below: The Fountain Which Formed the Central Feature of the Spring Flower Show in Boston Was the Work of a Student at the Lowthorpe School

Fulton's **PLANTABBS keep the soil rich in PLANT FOOD which all plants require for sturdy growth and lovely blooms. PLANTABBS also supply VITAMIN B_1 in measured effective amount for needed root stimulation. At florist's, seed, drug, hardware and department stores. In 25c, 50c, $1.00 and $3.50 packages or mail order from Plantabbs Co., 91 W. Biddle St., Baltimore, Md.**

FULTON'S
PLANTABBS
PLANT FOOD TABLETS
Contain Vitamin B_1
"FOR THE LAND'S SAKE--USE PLANTABBS"

softer
stronger
more
absorbent

SITROUX TISSUES are ideal for beauty care and scores of other uses. Practical, sanitary, inexpensive and disposable. Also use Sitroux Paper Table Napkins —made only from pure cellulose—no waste materials. On sale where you buy Sitroux Tissues.

SITROUX SAY "SIT-TRUE"
AT 5 AND 10¢ — DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES

Over the Editor's Desk

PORTUGAL has been oftener in the news dispatches during the past year, probably, than it was in the whole preceding decade. With Lisbon now the one open door to Europe, worldwide interest centers in the ships and planes that arrive and leave there. Douglas Brown, a British journalist recently returned to London from a stay in Portugal, provides a contemporary picture of the political balance that this country must maintain as a neutral in a Europe dominated by Nazi and Fascist forces.

President Avila Camacho has begun his régime in Mexico in a way favorable to better internal and external relations, according to Betty Kirk, a journalist long familiar with Mexican politics.

R. H. Markham, during one of his observation tours for The Christian Science Monitor, came upon the town of Rugby, Tenn., founded by a group from England many years ago as an idealistic community. Today the charm of Rugby lingers, long after the original objectives of the town gave way to other aims.

Frank Knox, as a newspaperman, has ever been one to get things done. The vigorous way he has taken hold of his new job as U. S. Secretary of the Navy is told by Robert R. Mullen of the Monitor's Boston news staff. Mr. Mullen was assigned to the Knox train on the Colonel's New England tour during his 1936 campaign for the Vice-Presidency.

How young men in steel are earning while they are learning is described in a timely article by W. H. Cunningham on worker-training in the Lebanon mills.

What a large section of well-balanced American young people are thinking, probably, is expressed by Jim Lanigan, a law student, in a paper printed in this issue by permission of the National Policy Committee, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. One of the policies of this committee is to facilitate the exchange of thought between responsible citizens in different parts of the United States.

Mural painting is a lively topic of discussion whenever architects and painters get together. In this issue we print a résumé of a recent symposium on interior decoration, held at the Architectural League, New York.

Readers have been asking how to pronounce Gluyas Williams' first name. According to John Bond, who interviewed the cartoonist recently for the Weekly Magazine Section, Mr. Williams descended from Welsh stock. The name is pronounced Glu-yas—not Gly-as, which some of his following assume.

. . Youth

(Continued from Page 7)

speaking for them, I can submit that we intend to provide the constant vitality called for by the continuous process of evolution that lies ahead. We have no fear of the political power of the majority, though we believe ourselves competent to overhaul the public educational system so that it better qualifies men to approach their many responsibilities of citizenship. We do not feel as a group that mere military training will undermine our sense of personalized self-respect and will render us susceptible to totalitarian appeals, but we do insist that this training be related to the effort to maintain a free society with its attendant self-respect. It must be interpreted as a way of achieving an important value. If the nation needs defense, we will provide it; not because we are conscripted but because we deem it worth defending.

We are painfully but definitely beginning to chart the course in this new direction. You [our elders], we hope, will give us the benefit of your seasoning in our effort and will even provide the leadership. We are no different in our completely American aspect from you. And actually your stake in the past as represented by your holdings in the present is not as impressive to us as our equity in the future. So come along with us to the frontier; you are welcome; but think carefully before trying to steer us back to the limited confines of yesterday.

IN ARCTIC BREEDING GROUNDS

Ross' Goose on the Nest, and (Above) the Down-Lined Nest With a Maximum Clutch of Creamy White Eggs

At Home With Ross' Goose

By B. W. CARTWRIGHT

Chief Naturalist, Ducks Unlimited (Canada)

ON JULY 2, 1940, by the light of the midnight sun, Angus Gavin and Ernest Donovan, Hudson Bay Company's post managers in the far north, beached their boat on an unnamed lake at the head of an unmapped river and looked down upon the nest and eggs of the elusive Ross' Goose.

By virtue of their successful search, which has been the prime objective of explorers and naturalists for the past 80 years, the last remaining "unknown" in the list of North American birds has at last been cleared. Two specimens of Ross' Goose and a clutch of five eggs, together with the news of the discovery, has recently been brought down out of the north country by Donovan on his return to civilization after nearly five years in the Arctic.

* * *

On June 30, Donovan, manager of the King William Island post, joined Gavin, manager of the Perry River post on Flagstaff Island, 200 miles westward in Queen Maude Gulf, Arctic Ocean, on the first part of their journey over sea ice. With an Eskimo komatik, they hauled their boat and equipment to open water near the mouth of the Perry River, which flows into Chester Bay. Here they trekked the turbulent Perry for 12 miles to where an unmapped river entered from the southeast.

At this junction, Eskimos were found camping and four husky natives were hired as guides. Fifteen more miles they pushed onward, portaging where necessary, until finally they came to an unknown lake with numerous, rocky islands of low elevation.

Hovering over these islands—there were almost 300 of them—were Ross' geese, flying about in all directions. On one island, where they grounded their boat, lay many nests, ranging from 3 to 50 feet apart. This island was only about 500 yards long by 50 wide. Others were even smaller.

Built on rock with a grassy base, the nests were well lined with white down, soiled to a dirty gray appearance. Those examined held from two to six creamy white eggs. Some had only two or three, a few had six, while four eggs made up the most common clutch. Several eggs were gathered by the natives, who ate them raw.

* * *

Eskimos claimed that the main breeding grounds were on similar islands in a larger lake, not shown on existing maps, about six miles to the east.

From earliest times, Hudson Bay Company's officials have known this species. Samuel Hearne called it the "Horned Wavey" in 1795, but since no specimens were sent out, the bird remained unknown to science until 1861. In that year, specimens were received from Bernard Rogan Ross, a chief factor of the company, from Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake, by the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. John Cassin, curator of birds at the academy, named it in Ross' honor.

Roderick MacFarlane, another chief factor, searched the western Arctic in vain for a trace of this goose. In fact, many explorers have hunted without success along the Arctic coast and interior. South of Queen Maude Gulf, the territory is unmapped and unexplored.

The Ross' Goose winters in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in California, migrating across the mountains through eastern Montana, north to the Athabaska Delta and Great Slave Lake. After a three-week resting and feeding period, the bird disappears in a northeasterly direction toward its hitherto unknown breeding grounds.

. . In the Wake of a Dream

(Continued from Page 4)

of life as Zenobia and has as wide a field of interests as Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Rugby Post Office is in a beautiful old private house, inhabited by a graying post mistress and her friend, a former school ma'am. They, too, are bright, sprightly, cultured people. Their large yard is excellently kept; grand trees spread spacious limbs over well-cut grass. There is a bench on the porch where you may rest, a Red Cross sign in the window, a bell on the door to call the Post Office personnel, if they're out in the woods, when you wish to buy a stamp. Flowers vie with the Red Cross sign in providing color to set off the all-enveloping green.

The most delightful place in town is that of Mr. and Mrs. Walton, which is called the Lindens, from two magnificent trees in a large, well-mowed yard, before a spacious old frame house. The Waltons are an embodiment of Rugby history. They personify a dream that failed. They are relics of a temple that was never built—yet they themselves are, by no means, relics. They are noble, charming, cultured people, dwelling in a tiny village that contains many old, deserted houses. They live on the banks of a dream spring that early ceased to flow. They light their pleasant home with kerosene, maintain a great flower garden with two dozen different kinds of blossoms, bring the news of the world into their deep woods by radio, go out occasionally into America's brighter spots, mingle now and then with the streams of traffic flowing seven miles from their door, pray for England's victory, and wander amid passionately-loved trees, of which some are being cut up for boards. Sadness reaches even into their distant woods, for the England that inspired Rugby is being bombed and Rugby's sylvan companions of six decades are being felled.

* * *

Not far from the Walton home, the Post Office, Church, and Library are a dozen other pleasant places, all relics of a definitely departed past. Rugby was founded in 1880 as a co-operative settlement, in a beautiful forest, between two streams. A group of Bostonians first became interested in the place, but for the most part it was Britons who settled here.

There leader was Thomas Hughes, the famous author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Rugby might be called his creation. His brother was a member of the colony. His mother, also, came here and lies buried in the Rugby graveyard. One of the most beautiful places in the village even yet is the house of Mr. Hughes.

* * *

The first plan was to buy 100,000 acres, but no more than 40,000 were actually purchased. Most of the houses and public buildings were put up in 1880 or during the years immediately following. The aim was to create an ideal Christian community of cultured men and women. Rugby was to be an embodiment of tolerance, good will, wisdom, and neighborliness. An expression of this spirit was a grist mill, without a miller. Each farmer brought his grain, ground it himself, and left whatever amount of meal he wished as a fee. An excellent newspaper was immediately started and a file of all numbers has been preserved. The library and school were superior to anything in the vicinity.

But the experiment soon failed, and most of the people moved away. Of the original families from England, not more than three remain. There are many reasons for this, of which one is that this part of Tennessee is not particularly adapted to agriculture. But, neither is the Salt Lake area, which the Mormons made to bloom.

The chief reason why Rugby failed is that it contained too many intellectuals and too few hard workers. The colonists themselves weren't really pioneers. They had too much money. They were dilettantes. It was not a case of dire need or burning faith—just ideal inclinations. No John Brown, Brigham Young, or Joshua ever pitched tent in Rugby.

* * *

However, a beautiful village was created. Services are still held in the Episcopal church every Sunday. Extracts from The Christian Science Monitor are often read there as parts of lay sermons. There are few forests in the whole of beautiful Tennessee equal to those in and about Rugby. Very few retreats are so alluring. Not many places have such uplifting traditions.

Even now, Thomas Hughes' beautiful dream might come true. Perhaps a community of retired people, who love woods, streams, lawns and flowers will be created here. There are few sites so suitable.

In any case, we hope all America will cry "Woodmen, spare those trees," to the axemen threatening to fell the glory of Rugby.

SECRETARIES STENOGRAPHERS TYPISTS . . . .

Get this FREE Book "Advantages to You in Stenotypy"

It tells of the larger opportunities — more joyous work, preferred jobs, better pay — in the field of Stenotypy. It discusses simply, briefly, what employers want from their secretaries and stenographers. And it tells how Stenotypy helps you meet their wants —makes your work faster, better, easier.

Along with it we will send full details about our spare time training in Stenotypy for busy people (at low cost and on easy terms). If you are really ambitious and earnest, you will find this booklet interesting and valuable.

The STENOTYPE COMPANY

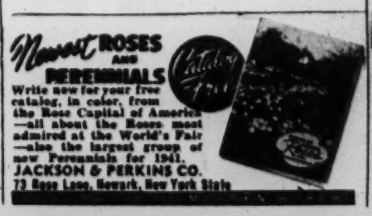
Dept. ST-73 4101 S. Michigan, Chicago

I'd like to have, without obligation, your free booklet, "Advantages to You in Stenotypy" and full information about your spare time training program.

Name .....

Address .....

Position .....


Monrovia ROSES AND PERENNIALS
Write now for your free catalog, in color, from the Rose Capital of America —all about the Roses most admired at the World's Fair —also the largest group of new Perennials for 1941.
JACKSON & PERKINS CO.
73 Rose Lane, Newark, New York State

The Tastiest Ocean Treat from Gloucester

plump, tender, juicy

SALT MACKEREL FILLETS

I guarantee them to please you!

Sent on Approval.

Just what you want for a hearty meal!

TASTE THEM AT MY EXPENSE

You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. Take one of my new, meaty late caught fat mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil quickly to a nice brown so all the flavor is retained and the rich tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve sizzling hot. Your mouth will water at its rich appetizing aroma and the wonderful flavor will surprise and please everyone.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good!

The pick of the new late catch is what you want—to get this real seafood treat. From years of experience I know how to pick out only the best mackerel to insure your satisfaction. The choice fillets I send are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of just-caught mackerel. Practically boneless; thoroughly cleaned, no waste parts.

Send No Money Now— *unless you wish to*

Just return the coupon below, and I'll send you a pail of 18 extra choice mackerel fillets — each fillet an ample individual serving—packed in new brine in a wax-lined wooden pail to keep perfectly for many weeks. Taste one—broiled the Down East way. If not satisfied it's the finest mackerel you've ever eaten, return the balance at my expense. Otherwise, send me only $2 within 10 days. For 55 years families everywhere have sent here for their seafoods this "prove-it-yourself way." I must say, too, this is the lowest price for this size pail of mackerel fillets I've ever offered. Send your coupon today.

18 Extra Choice Mackerel Fillets Only $2.00 Delivered Free!

Arthur C. Davis, The Gloucester Fishman
164 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

FRANK E. DAVIS FISH CO.
164 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Davis: Please send me, all charges prepaid, a pail containing 18 extra choice mackerel fillets, clear fish, no heads, tails or waste parts, and practically boneless. If after trying a few fillets I am not entirely satisfied, I will return the rest at your expense and will owe you nothing. Otherwise I'll send you $2.00 in 10 days.*

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Bank reference .....

*If you wish to send check for full amount now, I'll include with your mackerel a copy of my 25c illustrated cook book containing 136 delightful seafood recipes. Your money will be instantly refunded if you are not pleased in every way.

Do You Make These Mistakes in English?

Sherwin Cody's remarkable invention has enabled more than 100,000 people to correct their mistakes in English. Only 15 minutes a day required to improve your speech and writing.

MANY persons use such expressions as "Leave them lay there" and "Mary was invited as well as myself." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom" and how frequently we hear such glaring mispronunciations as "forMIDable," "aveNOO," and "KEWpon." Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words —colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

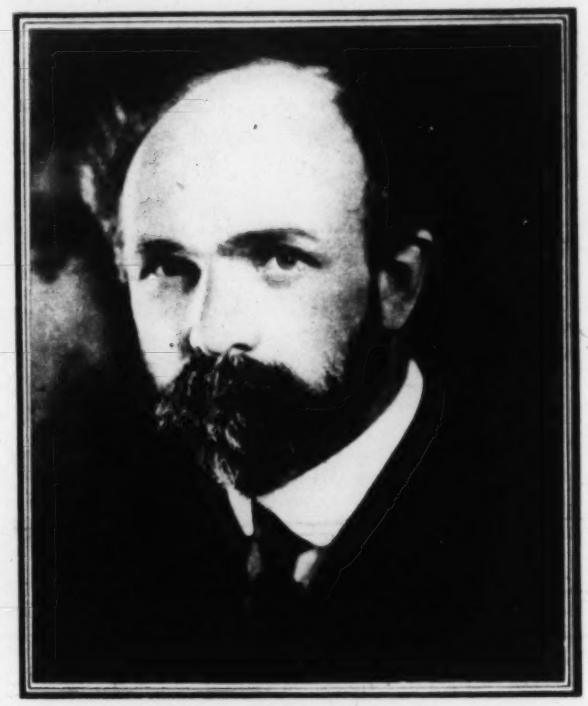
Why Most People Make Mistakes

What is the reason so many of us are deficient in the use of English and find our careers stunted in consequence? Why is it some can not spell correctly and others cannot punctuate? Why do so many find themselves at a loss for words to express their meaning adequately? The reason for the deficiency is clear. Sherwin Cody discovered it in scientific tests, which he gave thousands of times. *Most persons do not write or speak good English simply because they never formed the habit of doing so.*

What Cody Did at Gary

The formation of any habit comes only from constant practice. Shakespeare, you may be sure, never studied rules. No one who writes and speaks correctly thinks of *rules* when he is doing so.

Here is our mother-tongue, a language that has built up our civilization, and without which we should all still be muttering savages! Yet our schools by wrong methods have made it a study to be avoided—the hardest of tasks instead of the most fascinating of games! For years it has been a crying disgrace.



SHERWIN CODY

In that point lies the real difference between Sherwin Cody and the schools! Here is an illustration: Some years ago Mr. Cody was invited by the author of the famous Gary System of Education to teach English to all upper-grade pupils in Gary, Indiana. By means of unique practice exercises *Mr. Cody secured more improvement in these pupils in five weeks than previously had been obtained by similar pupils in two years under old methods.* There was no guesswork about these results. They were proved by scientific comparisons. Amazing as this improvement was, more interesting still was the fact that the children were "wild" about the study. It was like playing a game!

The basic principle of Mr. Cody's new method is habit-forming. Anyone can learn to write and speak correctly by constantly using the correct forms. But how is one to know in each case what is correct? Mr. Cody solves this problem in a simple, unique, sensible way.

Only 15 Minutes a Day

Suppose he himself were standing forever at your elbow. Every time you mispronounced or misspelled a word, every time you violated correct grammatical usage, every time you used the wrong word to express what you meant, suppose you could hear him whisper: "That is wrong, it should be thus and so." In a short time you would habitually use the correct form and the right words in speaking and writing.

If you continued to make the same mistakes over and over again, each time patiently he would tell you what was right. He would, as it were, be an everlasting mentor beside you—a mentor who would not laugh at you, but who would, on the contrary, support and help you. The 100% Self-Correcting Device does exactly this thing. It is Mr. Cody's silent voice behind you, ready to speak out whenever you commit an error. It finds your mistakes and concentrates on them. You do not need to study anything you already know. There are no rules to memorize.

100% Self-Correcting Device

Nor is there very much to learn. In Mr. Cody's years of experimenting he brought to light some highly astonishing facts about English.

For instance, statistics show that a list of sixty-nine words (with their repetitions) *make up more than half of all our speech and letter-writing.* Obviously, if one could learn to spell, use, and pronounce these words correctly, one would go far toward eliminating incorrect spelling and pronunciation.

Similarly, Mr. Cody proved that there were no more than one dozen fundamental principles of punctuation. If we mastered these principles, there would be no bugbear of punctuation to handicap us in our writing.

Finally he discovered that twenty-five typical errors in grammar constitute nine-tenths of our everyday mistakes. When one has learned to avoid these twenty-five pitfalls, how readily one can obtain that facility of speech which denotes the person of breeding and education!

When the study of English is made so simple, it becomes clear that progress can be made in a very short time. *No more than fifteen minutes a day is required.* Fifteen minutes, not of study, but of fascinating practice! Mr. Cody's students do their work in any spare moment they can snatch. They do it riding to work or at home. They take fifteen minutes from the time usually spent in profitless reading or amusement. The results really are phenomenal.

Sherwin Cody has placed an excellent command of the English language within the grasp of everyone. Those who take advantage of his method gain something so priceless that it can not be measured in terms of money. They gain a mark of breeding that cannot be erased as long as they live. They gain a facility in speech that marks them as educated people in whatever society they find themselves. They gain the self-confidence and self-respect which this ability inspires. As for material reward, certainly the importance of good English in the race for success can not be overestimated. Surely, no one can advance far without it.

FREE—Book on English

It is impossible, in this brief review, to give more than a suggestion of the range of subjects covered by Mr. Cody's new method and of what his practice exercises consist. But those who are interested can find a detailed description in a fascinating little book called "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This is published by the Sherwin Cody School of English in Rochester. It can be had by anyone, free upon request. There is no obligation involved in writing for it. The book is more than a prospectus. Unquestionably, it tells one of the most interesting stories about education in English ever written.

If you are interested in learning more in detail of what Sherwin Cody can do for you, send for the book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day."

Merely mail the coupon, a letter or postal card for it now. No agent will call. SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 671 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH
671 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Please send me, without obligation on my part, your new free book "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." No agent will call.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

☐ *If 18 years or under, check here for Booklet A*

From Readers of The Christian Science Monitor:

For over 10 years Sherwin Cody announcements have appeared in the Monitor. Thousands of its readers have inquired about Mr. Cody's method. Some very interesting letters have been received from readers of the Monitor who have taken his course. A few of them are reprinted here.

Pleasure—Instead of Task

"I wish to express my most earnest and heartfelt gratitude for the benefit acquired. Now that I know what is right, letter writing is no longer a task to me, but rather a pleasure." Benjamin H. Williams, Retsil, Wash.

Found It Enjoyable

"I have thoroughly enjoyed your course. Any person who has not gone farther than high school in his education needs your instruction on spelling, pronunciation, punctuation, grammar, and business principles." Charlotte M. Chase, 7 Middle St., Farmington, Maine.

Enjoyed the Course

"I have enjoyed every moment I have spent on the lessons. I have never found a course that I have so enjoyed." Mrs. Lula B. Cade, 900 S. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Simple—Clear—Concise

"I like particularly your simple, clear, and concise explanations, which you always supplement with model sentences illustrating the principles discussed. Your method of teaching is a great improvement over the old system of correspondence study." Clement S. Slifer, 520 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

Fascinating

"I have found your Course more fascinating than any I have ever studied. From the very first lesson I was able to comprehend and apply its principles. I saw improvement in my speaking in a very short time, also a very marked improvement in my letter writing. Words fail to express my gratitude." Mrs. A. E. Hilliard, 104 Oak St., Mason, Mich.

A Good Investment

"I made a good investment when I enrolled. Your excellent course has uncovered many errors of years' standing. Some had become so fixed that it was with difficulty they were corrected. A realization of the great amount of good derived from this course, without any unpleasant 'grinding' or severe mental strain, prompts me to recommend it to anyone seeking freedom from the annoyance of imperfect English." Joseph R. Dachters, 1601 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

The Best Method

"Your method is the best I have ever followed. I have had many teachers, but I learned very little about English. Your course has really taught me to speak and write better English." Roy E. Treadaway, 111 Signal View St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Has Meant a Great Deal to Her

"I have thoroughly enjoyed the course and it has meant more to me than I can tell you. We who have been out of school for some years must keep pace with the progress of education if we want to continue to fill our niche in life with ease and poise, and your English Course has proved helpful to me in this respect." Mrs. Cora M. Price, 1069 S. Manhattan, Los Angeles, Calif.

Appreciates the Personal Interest

"Your course is all you claim for it. I have felt a friendliness and a personal interest in my success with the course from the first time I inquired about it and I appreciate it very much." Mrs. J. M. Phillips, Route 4, Box 100, Oshkosh, Wis.